Sawdon—HIST OF DUFFERIN COUNTY

(13)

HISTORY

of

Dufferin County

by

STEPHEN SAWDEN

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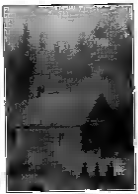


Clean, upright lives they lived and brave
And a noble heritage they gave

Anne Spence Hamilton

PREFACE

THE idea of publishing a history of Haldimand township in book form originated some years ago with the few remaining early settlers of Oneida and Hagersville, two of whom were the late Mr. George Hedges and Mr. George Leigh. They consulted Mr. T. E. Slack, then M. P. P. for Dunbarton, and he suggested that they include the six townships and call it the North and he suggested that they include the six townships and call it the Norfolk Historical Society. Finally this was decided upon and the writer was requested to prepare the manuscript for the book, to publish after some deliberation, he decided, realizing the importance of some historical record of our county which can be perpetual monument better in this generation than a gorgeous tablet

The Indian history recently in Cayuga centuries, known as Buffonia, has been in existence for approximately sixty years, and it has been the endeavour of the writer of these pages to compile some authentic record of the country from the earliest settlements down the decades of time, for present and future generations, other than traditions taken as fabulous legend

Possibly few regions in the province contained a more bewildering landscape than do the townships of Dunbarton, but to said there was wherein and redeem with here and there a few acres of choice arable land suitable for raising wheat or any other cereals, a house and Mohawk, this wide expanse of rolling lands with bears and deers as intervening stretch of low and level cedar swamps in Amsterdam and Moulinette, while in the southern end of the county the vast tracts of silvatic mild were clothed and covered in a wealth of rich tropical growth present to the eye a most pleasing view of the swamp thickets and covert of the many species of birds and beasts that inhabited the woods and waters of Grey and Lethbridge

Unlike the neighbouring counties of Grey and Simcoe Dufferin lacks the benefits derived from having an extensive coast-line dotted every few miles with important ports but few sections in Ontario have been more liberally favoured with the bounteous gifts of Mother Earth.

Grateful acknowledgement is made for the assistance rendered by those who helped to make this book possible. The late Mr. C. T. McKenzie, K.C., Mr. T. E. Slack of Orangeville, Mr. A. B. Mehle, of Vancouver, Rev. Father S. Kelly, D. D. Mr. Allen O'Connor of the Public Library, Miss King, Librarian, Legislative Legislature, and the efficient and courteous staff of the reference Library Toronto

Steve Sanders

AUTHOR OF HISTORY

Mr. Steve Sawdon author of The Dufferin County History is an old Dufferin County boy having been born in Mulmur township. He was educated at the local school and Orangeville high school. He attended McMaster University Toronto, Ontario and Okla nee College, Iowa, U.S.A. the Alma Mater of ex-Governor Clark and ex-Governor Hocking of Iowa, graduating with his B.A. degree. He has done considerable newspaper work, first with Dufferin County weeklies then the London Free Press, the former Toronto World The Toronto Mail & Empire and The Toronto Daily Star. He is also author of "The Prime Ministers of Canada and "The Grand River Valley"

Mr. Sawdon is now a resident of Toronto

CHAPTER I

THE INDIANS

ONE hundred years ago the territory stretching between Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay was a vast wilderness occupied rather than settled, by numerous tribes, descendants of a native race erroneously called Indian, which Champlain found in possession of the region during his memorable visit of more than two hundred years before.

The story of Upper Canada is connected with the great families of Indians, the Algonquins and the Hurons, the former living in the vicinity of the Upper Ottawa River on Manitoulin Island, and along the northern shores of Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, and the latter about the shores of Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. A third family was the Iroquois a confederacy of Five Nations who lived south of Lake Ontario in what is now New York State, between the Hudson and Genesee Rivers. This people had a tall, sinewy-colored skin look, coarse straight black hair black eyes and high cheek bones. The men were almost beardless, of only small, but were strong athletic and muscular. They would suffer hunger and every kind of want in silence. They were swift on foot and were so off guard in handling the canoe that they could glide over rough waters or dangerous rapids in safety. They knew the haunts and habits of every bird and beast of the forest, and hunters and trappers from the frontier settlements were often glad to find that they were coming in contact with wild spring as well as by their wonderful knowledge of how and are retained behind a clump of trees imitating the cries of the various large and small animals of the woods. They would follow the trail of man or animal through the dense wilderness with unerring skill and also upon their game or the foes with ambush treed and with the swift arrow strike down their victim at the sound of the terrible war-whoop. Although the men were hunters and warriors they would not fight a open warfare but would surprise the enemy by shooting from behind trees or wigwams or in ambush as he hunted along a forest trail. The Indians were very skilful in laying an ambush that it is hiding themselves so that they could attack the enemy when he did not expect them. They would stealthily attack their sleeping foes by night, set fire to their wigwams, and as the occupants rushed forth from their blazing dwellings, strike them down with tomahawks.

These untamed savages of the forest were faithful and kind to their friends, but cruel and treacherous toward their enemies. To kill and scalp a foe was both a duty and a pleasure, and he who had the greatest number of human scalps dangling from his hunting belt was considered the greatest hero. No young Indian was of much importance till he had killed an enemy and brought home a scalp. As the scalp was the proof of victory, each warrior wore a scalp lock as a challenge to his enemies and defended it with his life. The lock was made by shaving the hair close around the crown of the head where it was allowed to grow long, and was ornamented with feathers, ribbons and the braided sinews forming the war belt. Going to the war path Indian fighting was fought the hardest means making peace

Labor of all sorts was done by the squaws. They planted and gathered the corn, carried the water, dressed the skins and made the clothing, and, when the band travelled from one place to another, they carried the household goods and belongings. Taking care of the children of the papooses was a simple matter. The child was laid upon a flat board, which was carefully wrapped in skins and tied to a wicker framework and hung up on the branch of a tree or leaned against the trunk or carried on its mother's back. Once she had her baby fixed, the lady's work was done and a screws at a mark to the left and hard. The skins were taught to weave, smoke pottery and basket and do everything they were suggested to do in addition to wives of the "braves."

There were the inhabitants of the new frontier province of Ontario when it was first explored by a white man.

In 1615 Champlain and Father LeCaron, a Recollet missionary with an Indian interpreter, ascended the Ottawa River and crossing by way of the Mattawa River reached Lake Nipissing then down the French River to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. They are supposed to have been the first white men to visit the region of the Great Lakes. A few years later in the district between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay was established the first settlement of the French missionaries. Five Jesuit priests, Fathers Daniel Lalemont, Brebeuf Chaster and Chabrel suffered martyrdom by the Iroquois after terrible years of missionary work, from 1634 to 1649.

Upon the three great families of Indians Algonquins, Hurons and Iroquois a number of tribes descended and of these we have more to note years, which these families having invaded the land and settled it, are now within the County of Dufferin. A tribe was a number of families speaking the same language, and governed by special laws a tribe was divided into septs which into gentes more or less of persons of reference

At the above time the Algonquins were the most numerous about 30 000 men, women and children. The following are some of the tribes belonging to this family: The Nipissings of Otonawang, about the shores of Lake Superior and the Manitou, Ottawas and Potawatomies of the straits leading from of Michigan From the Huron about descended the following tribes. Petun Neutrals the Petuns or Tobacco Nation Of the many tribes claiming descent from the Iroquois were the Five Nations. Mississagas, Cayugas Onondagas Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras, who had fled to North Carolina, joined them in 1714 and 1718, and they were then called the Six nations" Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) the great Loyalist Chief of the Mohawks is a most shareable in Canadian history He fought in the cause of the British in 1776, and again in 1782 against the inclining of Pontiac Chief of the Ottawas who is said to have been "one of the ablest of the race, a man who unified the characteristics of the barbarian with the skill of a gen-

oral. Brant also championed the cause of the Loyalists in the Revolutionary War and in the Indian uprising west of the Ohio River after the Revolutionary War. Finally at the head of his tribe he crossed the border into Canada and the British Government in 1784 gave them a grant of land including Caledonia and the British side of the Grand River from its mouth to the Flats all told about 950,000 acres. The boundary lines at this time of and still are run in a zig zag manner like the various courses of the river had been just as straight as possible with occasional angles, as to take in the prairie as straight as possible with occasional angles, as to take in the prairie upon which the Indians thought that a tract of 20,000 acres was too large for their method of farming, and either sold portions of the original grant to incoming settlers or conveyed it back to the Government for a consideration.

As the Grand River enters its play in the Township of Matachiwin, which is in the northwestern corner of the County of Dufferin. It is quite probable that Chief Brant and his followers ascended the stream to its source a one hundred and fifty years ago and mingled with the Petun or Tobacco Indians in what is now Dufferin County.

Coming down to more recent years, credit on historic us that when the surveying parties making the first blaze through the dense forest north of Orangeville for the two leading roads that pass through Dufferin County Hurons Garrie Street (Centre Road), from Port Credit to Collingwood about 1840 and the Toronto and Sydenham Road has been Toronto and Owen Sound, in 1846, they frequently came in contact with bands of Indians who apparently were in possession of the land and in some places did a little farming, especially in the district now comprising the prosperous Townships of Mono and Adjutor Certain of the older settlers still have a by no recollection of the Indian wigwams that adorned the fine beech and maple woods on the Base Line, and on the west and of the Thomas Sanderson farm lot 28½ S. W Gloucester Street, and also of Tom Sky the Ioca Indian Chief

CHAPTER II

Background and Physical Features of Dufferin

THE History of Dufferin County commences, as it were in the midst of that of the adjoining counties of Simcoe, Grey and Wellington for prior to the passing of the Separation Act of 1879 the six townships now included in the County of Dufferin lay in those counties, Mono and the former were in Simcoe the southern in Grey and Amaranth, East Luther and East Garafraxa in Wellington. A brief resume of these three counties may serve as an introductory to the new County of Dufferin

SIMCOE

Simcoe County was actually formed in 1843 but what was known as the "Simcoe District" dates back as early as 1796, when the Act, 36, Geo. III. chap. 1 "amended again new counties, one of which was Simcoe" In the years that followed new settlers with their families took up land in the district and by the year 1821 several of the Townships in the present County of Simcoe were surveyed and have definite boundaries were made In relating the events of those early years which resulted in the formation of the county Mr A F Hunter, M.A. in his "History of Simcoe County" says "The next step in the development of the county was the passage at an Act, 2 Wm. IV. chap 22, March 4th, 1832, by which the Legislature of Upper Canada set apart Simcoe District, naming the Townships therein and gave an hourly, o sake £6,000 for the erection of a jail and court house. The next year and by Act, 3 Wm. IV. chap. 39, gave authority for levying an additional tax on the ratepayers of the county not to exceed 1d in the pound, until the payment of the £6,000 should be completed. A further Act was passed in 1841 (4 and 5 Vict. chap. 58), to authorize a debt of £6,000 more, in addition to the former loan as the earlier sum of £6,000 had not proved sufficient to erect the county buildings."

"The Act of 1837 provided for the issue of a Proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to declare the County of Simcoe to be a separate and distinct District. After the Court House and Jail had been erected in Government-Reserve(1) a Proclamation was duly issued on January 11th, 1843 as Simcoe thereafter was a fully established new District. The officials appointed by the Government for the new District were the following:

James Robert Gowan, Judge.
Benjamin Walker Smith, Sheriff
Jonathan Laine Clerk of the Court.
William McNiff Clerk of the Peace
Moses Morley Jailer

These officials were appointed by the Baldwin Government. The office of Crown Attorney was not created until the year 1836 when Henry B. Jarvis was appointed.

In 1834 the Ontario Legislature passed an Act, 38 Vict., chap. 31 defining the new County of Dufferin, by which Mono and Melancthon were detached from Simcoe and became part of Dufferin for both municipal and judicial purposes. In December 1851, Mono and Melancthon came to an agreement with the County of Simcoe whereby the disputed questions were to be settled, and early in 1852 the County Council of Simcoe passed a By-law sanctioning the agreement. In the following session the Legislature passed a bill, over $1000 from Simcoe County, while Melancthon was included in Simcoe for exactly $369 plus about $21,400 loans to the S. & N. W. Railroad. Mulmur made a final settlement with the county during the same year

WELLINGTON

The Gazetteer by Irwin & Rutherton, publishers, Toronto, 1867 gives the following account of the formation of the County of Wellington.

"In 1837 by Act of Parliament, the new District of Wellington was set apart, which comprised the townships of Arkwright Luther inclusive, and Proton from the county of Simcoe; the townships of Joseph Gore, Erin, Eramosa, Peel, Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich, and the village as portion known as King's Bank, were forming the townships of Peel Maryborough and Wellesley, from the Gore District, by the same Act. The erection of a Court House and Jail in the town of Guelph was authorized in 1840 the county officials received their appointments. A Prothonotary, Judge County Court, George J. Grange Sheriff, Thomas Saunders Clerk of the Peace-James Riddell Inspector of Licenses. A. S. Perigrew was appointed Warden in 1841."

Thus it will be seen that the three townships Amaranth, Luther and Melancthon now in Dufferin and Proton in Grey west, one hundred years ago, part of Simcoe County

At a subsequent meeting of the District Council the County of Wellington was formed comprising eighteen municipalities as follows The town of Guelph, the village of Fergus, Messrs Mowat Peter and Thompson and the townships of Amaranth, Arthur Brighton Erin Eramosa, Guelph, Luther Maryborough Minto, Mount Peel Pilkington and Puslinch.

GREY

The County of Grey was created in the year 1850, but according to data gathered from various sources I assume that the first settlement in the county was not at or near Owen Sound, as is generally supposed, but in the vicinity of Collingwood or Meaford. The first explorers parties came from "Little York" (Toronto) up to Holland Landing also down the Holland River into Lake Simcoe and thereby pre Hence across land to the Nottawasaga River into Georgian Bay, and about the vicinity crossed above to what was then known as "Queen's Bush north of Simcoe This would be about the year 1818. The present city of Owen Sound was originally the village of Sydenham the first who be ing surveyed in 1887 by Chas. Rankin, P.L.S. It did not

became a village however, until the early forties, and in 1866 it was incorporated as the Town of Owen Sound, although the population was not more than 2,000.

When the County was formed there was no Court House, and it was therefore necessary that it should be a Provisional County attached to that Hastings County. The same should being in charge of Earl Grey. The first County Council meeting was held in a private house, and the following Provisional Officials were chosen: Warden, James Bennett; Deputy-Reeves of County Officials were chosen: Warden, James Bennett; Deputy-Reeves of the combined Townships of Melancthon and Proton; Clerk, George James Hale; Treasurer, Thomas Gordon; Constable, Frederick Wilks. Inquiry was the first Coroner Inquest, and Mr. William Armstrong was the first Clerk of the Peace, both being appointed in 1864. George Gallow was the first Sheriff.

After the formation of the County of Grey in 1853, residents from the several Township Councils were to be attended to Owen Sound, especially during Municipal Officials, and in those days of railways and motor traffic, we can scarcely realize the hardships those pioneer Officers of the County were called upon to endure in order to reach the County Town. The Reeves had to contend with all their colleagues in Proton and Melancthon, and Deputy-Reeves of Metcalfe, Artemesia and Osprey and Derby, and Deputy-Reeves of Metcalfe, Artemesia and Osprey and Derby, and Egremont, those people of course could make the trip of over forty miles through thick dense forests, crossing streams on a canoe or by fording. The road through which was generally pretty good by reason of the heavy traffic in those "good old days" and there were a few taverns situated every seven or ten miles apart, but in order to reach the County Seat in spring, summer or autumn they had to start [illegible] Y to sleep [illegible] the dry high land, and the small [illegible] to reach Owen Sound [illegible] and [illegible] Inq. Tom Beschell James Brown Robert McGhee and other early Reeves of [illegible] had their own troubles and hardships travelling along the Garafraxa Line. In those early days it usually required two days to "swim in" to Owen Sound and two days for the return trip. The first guest roads of Grey County at this time were The Garafraxa Road running from Fergus to Owen Sound, the Durham Road reaching east and west through the village of Durham, the Lake Shore Road from Collingwood to Owen Sound, and the Toronto and Sydenham Road leading from Toronto to Owen Sound. Here on ten roads in the County was expended the sum of $36,000, and the people could pass drive to Owen Sound in summer as well as in winter. There were no telegraphs in any of these roads.

Physical Features

The physical features of Bruce County are of vast importance to the peninsula of Western Ontario being the highest plateau immediately west of the Georgian Bay it forms the watershed between those four lakes—Huron, Erie, Ontario and Simcoe and those rivers, Sauguen, Grand Credit and Saugeen, which drain as much of this desirable part of Ontario, this forms rise in Peel north or in adjacent townships.

The land surface nowhere presents any considerable elevation above its general level, but the county is a lofty table-land which at the northwest, is [illegible] Dundalk is 1700 feet above sea-level, about 1200 feet above Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay and 1400 feet above the ground upon which stands St. Lawrence Market, Toronto. Bruce County has four zones or belts approximately called the "crest of Ontario."

Although a continuation of the Caledon mountains skirts the eastern side of the county its highest peaks are scarcely exhaustive hills compared with the Caledon Mountains on the south or the Blue Mountains north of Dufferin. Between these hills with an occasional rocky ridge run winding valleys through which flow numerous streams of limpid, running water sparkling with speckled trout and sometimes larger fish. These streams increase in volume along their courses and serve as feeders to the beautiful Nottawasaga River.

The lakes are few and small in area although not in all cases of considerable depth, and embosomed as they are in beautiful shady groves, afford most places for bathing, boating or swimming ground.

The southwestern part of the county is rolling, some places flat a fertile loam of considerable area with a rich vegetable mould of from two to five feet in depth, and is well adapted for wheat farming and the raising of fine stock. Shelburne and Dundalk rank as two of the best live stock markets in Ontario. These low lands were heavily timbered with cedar swamps, hollows, tamarack and black and white ash while the high land and ridges to the north-eastern side of the county, in the early days locally known as "the hardwood district" its primeval forest consisted of maple, beech, birch, elm and hemlock with a few acres here and there of white or yellow pine. The soil of these higher lands or hills was in some cases, gravelly but very productive and easily cultivated, in point of fertility Dufferin is not surpassed by any tract of equal extent in the province.

The flora and fauna is synonymous to Western Ontario were common to Dufferin. When the earliest explorers the Frenchmen and voyagers, first visited the region that is now the county of Dufferin they were impressed with the brilliant hues and lovely verdure of the majestic forest, which they beheld in all its pristine purity. Wild flowers and gorgeous shrubs in profusion adorned the hillsides and valleys of the Grand and Credit and tributary streams. The larger wild animals of the district comprised the bear, bear wolf and lynx, the black bear of course being king of the forest, while in the small furbearing group were the beaver, otter, fox, raccoon, muskrat and squirrels in the woods were warbods of feathered creatures including pigeons, partridges and the various song-birds, while in the lakes and rivers swam wild ducks, geese and other water-fowl.

CHAPTER III

FORMATION OF DUFFERIN COUNTY

For about twenty years prior to the formation of Dufferin County considerable agitation for a new county was carried on by inhabitants of the village of Orangeville and the various and other influential residents in the neighboring townships. Frequent heated discussions took place secretly in the Orangeville Hotel and openly in the Grand Opera House, Orangeville, Garden and Grand at public meetings and in the local press. Orangeville, Garden and Grand Central newspapers), Caledon in the south, Adjala and Tecumseth in the east, Proton and Osprey and great areas of the townships stretching into the counties of Grey and Bruce in the north-west, became at their great distance from their respective county seats, were vitally interested. Lack of unanimity on the part of the different townships was the cause of prolonging the controversy and consequent delay in declaring on both a suitable name for the new county and a location for the future county seat.

Orangeville, Mount Forest, Shelburne and other important villages lay claim to the distinction. The annual municipal convention for municipal elections were especially tumultuous, and office characterized by bitter bickerings and personal abuse of otherwise intimate and friendly neighbours.

In 1866 or 1867, about ten years before the advent of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway a daily stage driven by the late Will Lee, Caledon and the late Robert Fewsmith, was run from Brampton via Orangeville Whittington into Robert Fewsmith, was run from Brampton via Orangeville Whittington into Shelburne, Dundalk, Flesherton and Markdale to Owen Sound points. Shelburne, Dundalk, Flesherton and Markdale to Owen Sound points. Shelburne was further with the later coming of the railway enhanced the desire for a new county.

The Orangeville Banner of May 3rd, 1866 quoting from the files of the Orangeville Sun of July 21st, 1865, says, "The Mayor presided at a meeting held in Zaile's hotel on Monday evening for the purpose of taking favourable steps to secure the incorporation of a new county around Orangeville T. R. Stapleton acted as secretary. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"That it is highly desirable that a new county be consist of the townships of Mono, Melmot Amaranth, Mulmedcton Caledon and the east halves of Luther and Proton to comprise one township and the east half of Garafraxa Luther and Proton to comprise one township and the east half of Garafraxa be formed into a new County and County to be called "Burnhamthe County

"A neutral committee of twelve was deemed to adopt such means as might be considered advisable to give effect to the foregoing resolution. The committee named as members of the committee were Messrs J Kelchen, Thos. Jno Thos. Jackson Wm Armstrong, T R. Stockham Jas Reilly, S. M. McKitrick Wm. Fenwick, W S. Stewart, R. Sherratt & Herbert and F. C. Stewart."

And again The Sun of Sept. 6th, 1866, says: "A New County meeting will be held at Hugh Currie's store in Camille on Monday Sept. 10th, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the ratepayers of Mowat.

In the same issue The Sun further says: A meeting of the ratepayers of Upper Frontenac Extension Minute Nepissing Rainski and Carrick was held in Mount Forest to discuss the question of forming a new county to be called the County of Pil mountain.

This agitation was shortly held before and after Orangeville was incorporated as a village and when finally by the passing of the Separation Act the five townships, Mono, Melancthon, Mulmur, Amaranth and East Garafraxa decided to unite and form a new County the county town would of course have to be within the territory comprising the five townships. Consequently the Sawbones hastily re-voted the honour and in some respects Mansion House Barrack Hall & better suited than either Bal Cox possible having the largest population of the three villages assembled of course gave the largest vote, which together with the favourable vote of the two most populous townships carried the Orangeville was chosen as the county seat. The new county was named after the distinguished statesman, Lord Dufferin, who was Governor-General of Canada from 1872 to 1878.

The new county however could only be a Provisional County until the county buildings were erected.

The first meeting of the Provisional County Council of Dufferin was held July 19th, 1878 the following members being present:

Reeve	Deputy-Reeve
Mono	Robert Wilson	Samuel Bowes
Mulmur	Caswell Graham	R. S. Cornelius
Melancthon	Robert McGee	Wm. Airth
Amaranth	John G. Boyle	George Bennett
East Garafraxa	Thos. Hamilton	James Johnston
Orangeville	P. C. Stewart	
Shelburne	William Kelly	

Mr P. C. Stewart was elected Provisional Warden and Mr P. M. Barker Orangeville, was appointed County Clerk.

A second meeting of the Provisional County Council was held 30th of September of this year to decide on the selection of a site for the proposed County Build ngs.

1880

On March 23rd 1880, the new Provisional County Council met and elected Robert Henderson Provisional Warden. The same members were re-elected with the following exception: In East Garafraxa Robert Henderson was elected Reeve instead of Thos. Hamilton, and Andrew Beattie Deputy-Reeve instead of James Johnston In Melancthon Robert McGhee was replaced as Reeve by James Richardson and Wm. Airth replaced as Deputy-Reeve by William Aitken Mr J C. Reid was appointed County Clerk.

1881

Three county buildings, having been erected in 1880, although nothing only finished in 1881 the County Council could occupy their new quarters

this year On January 26th, 1881, the County Council met with the same members as in the previous year accepting that in Melancthon Charles McConnell was Deputy-Reeve instead of Wm. Aspinall, and in Orangeville Joseph Fa- ville was Deputy-Reeve Mr. P. C. Stewart was again elected Warden and J. Reid re-appointed Clerk, Mr. R. F. Reid, Manager of the Bank of Hamilton was appointed County Treasurer

1880

On January 26th, 1880 the County Council met with the following members present.

	Reeve	Deputy-Reeve
Mono	Robert Wilson	James McMaster
Mulmur	Caldwell Graham	Thos. Ferguson
Melancthon	James Harriss	Charles McConnell
Amaranth	John Millaugh	George Benson
East Garafraxa	Robert Henderson	James Semple
Orangeville	F. C. Stewart	J. H. Sheldon
Shelburne	W Hines Jelly	

When the new county was formed the first county officials were elected over

Warden	F C Stewart
Clerk 1st year	F M Barker
Clerk, 2nd year	J C Reid
Treasurer	R T Nunn
Sheriff	Thos. Bowden
Public School Inspector	Emanuel Fenton
Crown Attorney	J F MacMillan
County Judge	Alexander McCarthy

Some of these it will be seen, were only yearly appointments and a others retained the office for many years. A more complete list of the various county officials down to the time this history was written is here given

COUNTY JUDGES

McMaster McCarthy	1863-1913
W. G. Fisher	1913-1920
J. A. Gordon	1920-1927
J. C. Moore	1927-1931
W. F. Jones, only a few months	April 1931, to Oct. 1931
W. T. Robb	Appointed January 1932

CROWN ATTORNEYS

J. F. MacMillan	1881-1896
Elgin Myers K.C.	1897-1913
W. J. L. McKay	1892-1914
J. L. Edard	1914-1920
W. D. Evans	1920-

SHERIFFS

Thomas Bowden	1880-1913
Henry Sinkinti	1913-1917
T. W. Slack	1917

P. S. INSPECTORS

Nathaniel Corden	1880-1911
W. B. Lidey, B.A.	1911 1928
A. F. Russell B.A.	1928-

COUNTY CLERKS

F M Barker J C Reid, W H Hunter

COUNTY TREASURERS

R. T. Rees, C. R. Wheeler, Jas. Henderson

LOCAL HISTORIANS

John McLaren, Col J. A. V. Preston

EARLY SURVEYS

Among the early surveyors of the west of what land will now in the county of Wellington and beyond was Charles Rankin P.L.S., who was sent out from York to the spring of 1821, to survey the vast territory beyond "The Simcoe Lakelets" into townships. He chose an unenviable site as the west shore of the Georgian Bay, not far from the present town of Thornbury where he built a log house and made it his home during the time he was engaged in surveying the township. The river became known as "Rankin's Landing." Names of other surveyors mentioned in the record were:

John McDonald, P.L.S.	Galetch
David Gibson, P.L.S.	Toronto
William McPhail, P.L.S.	Richmond Hill
Louis Burwell, P.L.S.	Brantford

WARDENS

The list of Wardens for Wellington County since the formation to the year of the writing is as follows:

Provisional County Wardens—

1853 and 1854—T. C. Stewart, Orangeville.

1855—W. J. Parkhill, Melmur
1856—Robert Wilson, Mono
1857—T. C. Stewart, Orangeville
1858—Robert Masterson, Beat Garafraxa

Senior County Wardens—

1859—T. C. Stewart, Orangeville
1860—Colwell Graham, Melmur.
1861—Robert Wilson, Mono
1862—John Gillespie, Amaranth.
1863—William Jelly, Shelburne
1864—George Robey, Melmur Mono
1865—John Gilchrist, Orangeville
1866—T. W. Hunter, East Garafraxa
1867—Andrew Richardson, East Luther
1868—Robert Gallagher, Melmur
1869—Richard Allen, Mono
1870—William Johnston, Amaranth.
1871—William Jelly, Shelburne
1872—Samuel McDonell, Melmur. Mono.
1873—Harry Gillespie, Orangeville
1874—John Turner, East Garafraxa
1875—R. A. Riley, Shelburne
1876—W. H. Parkes, East Garafraxa
1877—John Park, East Luther
1878—Samuel Young, Mono
1879—J. F. Reburn, Melmur
1880—W. A. Wansbrough, Amaranth
1881—Oliver Richardson, Grand Valley.
1882—J. L. Island, Orangeville.
1883—Paul Gallagher, Melmur
1884—Samuel Platt, E. Luther
1885—Jas. Armstrong, Orangeville.
1886—Dr. Campbell, Shelburne.
1887—W. J. Jones, Mono.
1888—Jas. Keith, Grand Valley.
1889—Archie Greer, Shelburne
1890—John A. Cockellus, East Garafraxa
1891—John Peppa, Amaranth.
1892—C. C. Bryans, Melmur.
1893—John Roberts, Melmur
1894—J. A. Marshall, Mono.
1895—Hugh Webster, Shelburne
1896—Robert Kennedy, East Luther
1897—R. W. Ribbers & Luther
1898—T. Jeffers, Orangeville
1899—James Brown, East Garafraxa
1900—T. F. Simpson, Amaranth
1901—Archie Vance, Melmur Mono
1902—James Henderson, Melmur
1903—T. S. Parkinson, Orangeville.
1904—D. E. Hess, Shelburne
1905—W. A. Donaldson, Mono
1906—R. O. Irvine, Amaranth
1907—Geo. Lord, Grand Valley
1908—R. W. Scott, Shelburne
1909—F. F. Watson, Melmur Mono
1910—J. R. Thompson, Orangeville

who died April 30th, succeeded by Norman Lindsay, Mosa

1836—E. B. Cunningham, Melmur

1836—W. R. Tweed, E Luther

1836—T. J. O'Flynn, Shelburne

1838—Donald Ross, Shelburne

1838—Geo. Cameron, Orangeville

1838—Harold Mitchell, Melrose

1839—R. C. Hynes, Melancthon

Political History of Dufferin County

The political history of Dufferin County goes back to the memorable days of Confederation. What is now the County of Dufferin was formerly divided for electoral purposes among the townships of Amaranth, Garafraxa and Wellington and the electoral county of Cardwell. Orangeville was in County Wellington, Mono township in Cardwell, Melmur township in South Simcoe, townships of East Garafraxa, East Luther and Amaranth in North Wellington, of Mono Mills township and the village of Mono in East Cardwell.

The following is a list of members elected to the House of Commons and the General Assembly in Cardwell since Confederation:

1867—Mr. Ferguson

1872—T. of Cameron.

1874—J. H. Cameron.

1878—Thomas White.

1882—Thomas White.

1867—Hon. Thomas Wilde

1867—J. B. Wilkie

1867—Dr. Wm. Stubbs.

1871—Robert Johnston.

The Electoral County of Dufferin was created in 1903. John Barr, of Shelburne, Conservative, then member for the Local House, being elected to the House of Commons in 1904. On the Hon. Mr. Pardee's sudden death at Ottawa in 1908 he was succeeded in the House of Commons by John Barr, Conservative, of Shelburne, who was re-elected in 1911 and 1917. In the general elections of 1911, E. J. Woods, of the Township of Melancthon, Progressive, was elected over John Barr, The present member, Earl Rowe, Conservative, was elected to the newly formed riding of Dufferin-Simcoe in 1925.

Mr. Barr was succeeded in the Local House by Mr. F. W. Lewis, of Orangeville, Conservative, in 1911, when the Whitney Government was elected over the Hon. Adam Beck-Sir Allan McNaughton, K.C., Mayor of Orangeville, Conservative, succeeded Mr. F. W. Lewis in the Legislature after the 1919 election. Mr. McNaughton was also returned in the general elections in 1923, 1926, 1934 and 1938.

In the great debacle of 1919 when the Meighen Government suffered defeat and the Liberal Government came into power, Dufferin County returned Col. and Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, Conservative, who had been defeated in 1908, but was again elected in 1911 and 1917.

In the redistribution during the closing years of the Meighen Government, the constituency of Dufferin was eliminated and the former Dufferin-Peel was known as Dufferin-Simcoe, and Wellington-Dufferin of which Norval was a part. The town of Orangeville and the townships of Mono and Mulmur are in Dufferin-Simcoe, the sitting member being Rev. A. W. Neeson, C.G.I.T. secretary. In North Wellington are the townships of Amaranth, Melancthon, East Garafraxa and East Luther and the villages of Shelburne and Grand Valley and the present member is Ross McDowell, Liberal.

The following names the members for Dufferin in the Local Legislature from 1919 when Dufferin constituency was created.

1919—Dr. Barr

1926—W Mavin Jr by

1926—Robert Mcllree

1926—F. C. Stewart.

1926—Dr. Barr

1934—William Byrnes.

1934—Dr. Barr

1937—F. W. Lewis

1937 Liberty—C. H. McKeown.

1919—T. K. Slack

1923—C. H. McKeown.

1927—T. K Slack to June 1934

CHAPTER IV

East Garafraxa Township and Villages

EAST Garafraxa is the most southern township in the county of Wellington. Its northern boundary being West Luther and Amaranth while its south and eastern side borders on Caledon and Erin, and on the south west lies the township of West Garafraxa. In shape it is almost a right angled triangle. It was surveyed in 1821 by Samuel Speckman P.L.S., of Hamilton, and named Garafraxa—from nameless—a small brook that was so plentiful in the surrounding woods at that time. The record says that first actual settlement was made in 1828 and among the early settlers appear the following names. Messrs McKay Pollard Hendley and John Dobson. The township as a whole, however was settled mainly during the fifteen years from 1826 to 1840.

The Garafraxa Road passed for the township, and one of the main Thoroughfares in Upper Canada, was surveyed by Charles Rankin P.L.S., in 1837. Commencing at a point near where the town of Fergus now stands, it extended to Mount Forest Durham Chesterville and Cross Corner. Where Mr Rankin a surveying party got as far as what is now Mount Forest, he work had to be temporarily discontinued owing to the outbreak of the Mackenzie rebellion. The work was resumed soon afterwards and the survey completed through to Owen Sound by 1840 John McDonald P.L.S of Dundas, surveyor for the Canada Company was engaged to set out a line of lots on each side of the Garafraxa Road in 1840-41 in lots being taken up by bonafide bona fide settlers upon the free grant principle of fifty acres free to each settler.

Previous to the formation of West Luther County in 1840, Garafraxa and neighboring townships appear to have been included in the county district of Waterloo. It is recorded that Mr James Farewell was Reeve of the combined townships of Garafraxa Amaranth and Melancthon and represented these townships in Waterloo County Council.

The first settlers in the townships of Caledon Erin and Caledon settling many some in from the vicinity of Oakville Port Credit and Streetsville, so much so that that small village is frequently mentioned in the early record. Garafraxa being referred to as the most northerly surveyed township Port Credit in possibly as old as York itself. The first of Thomas Inscarel is said to have been the first wh to settle Streetsville was laid out by Mr Timothy Street in 1819 and in later years became a busy trading and manufacturing centre. Hamilton it said to have been laid out in 1824 by John Hamil, who named it after his native town in England.

The natural drainage of East Garafraxa is the Grand River and its tributaries, the main stream entering the township at the northern border point 2 miles below the village of Waldemar and running in a westerly direction through the township. The land is generally rolling, the soil consisting of a sandy loam, mixed with varying proportions of vegetable mould and a clay subsoil. The land was heavily timbered with maple, beech, elm, hemlock, cedar and pine.

Mr. W. M. Scott, in his "Canada—Past, Present and Future," gives the following account of Garafraxa, meaning both East and West Garafraxa in the early years: "The first settlement in the township was made in 1834 in the 14th concession of the township was 389 and by 1841 the number had increased to 1866. In 1841 there were 1000 acres under cultivation and by 1850 there were 4218 acres in crop."

The following copy report is given for the year 1846: "Twenty-two thousand bushels of wheat, sixty thousand bushels of potatoes, fifteen thousand bushels of peas, twelve thousand bushels of potatoes, fifteen thousand bushels of turnips, seventeen thousand pounds of maple sugar." These were the crop reports of the pioneer days but Garafraxa was noted for its great productiveness of maple syrup and sugar more than fifty years until the beginning of the present year left a scrap in the woodsman's axe a few years ago.

An old newspaper clipping gives the names of the township officers for the year 1846 as follows:

Township Clerk, William McCormick, salary	$100.00
Township Treasurer, Thos. Lamb, salary	40.00
Township Assessor, James Chetwin, salary	120.00
Township Collector Edward Hannah, salary	10.00
Pounds Inspector, Henry McGowan salary	1.00
Township Auditors, Peter Kennie and Andrew Lightbody, salaries, each	4.00
Township Councillors while on duty, each to receive per day	1.00

Prior to the year 1850 the territory now comprising the townships of East and West Garafraxa was known as the township of Garafraxa, and was part of the county of Wellington. After the division of the township in 1850 East Garafraxa still remained in the county of Wellington for ten years and when in 1870 the new county of Dufferin was created East Garafraxa became a part of Dufferin.

MAXVILLE

The important village of East Garafraxa in the early days was Maxville situated on the main road between Caledon East and Fergus and in a good agricultural district it soon became a leading business centre. Not only was Maxville the meeting place for the Township Council but regular sessions of the Division Court were held there. A centre taken in the early directories gives the following names of those doing business in the village:

William Cannery general store and postmaster
C. E. Barrett blacksmith.
Lyhus Boggs shoemaker
Charles Baughman carpenter
Richards Cooper Hartwort
Richard Anthony Hotel

READING

Reading was another important village of Garafraxa in pioneer days. As

early nineteen has the following account of the founding of the village. Reading is a post village in Eastfield Township, 32 miles from Guelph. The village was first settled in 1818 by Robert Eastwood, and a post office established. It was named after Reading, Berkshire England, James Donaldson was the first storekeeper. Numbers stores, hotels and other business premises the village has three churches, school, Orange lodge and daily mail."

Other flourishing villages of by-gone days are Eastwood Yeadder (The Maples) and Orton.

* * * *

Mono Township and Villages

There is ever unsatisfactory second hand information as to whether Mono or Caledonia is the older township. It is safe to assume however that Mono is the eldest of the six townships now in the County of Dufferin. With Melancthon at the north (Adjoining it on the east Caledon on the north and Amaranth on the west, it has Peel and Albion as a neighboring counties.

Doubtless the first settlers to penetrate the dense woods, which in after years became the prosperous townships of Mono came in from the south via either the Centre Road or the Sixth Line, most probably the latter and located a settlement in his south-east corner of Mono, around which grew up the village of Mono Mills. If many years was liable as to survey made as yet of the different townships, either of the above mentioned roads being a mere bridle path following a blazed trail through the forest. When these now lines were at length surveyed, they were for some years only cart-way roads owing of course to the soft clay soil and the spaces between filled with a mixture of clay and gravel through the low swampy districts, while much difficulty was experienced in surveying the hilly districts.

The early settlers found the territory peopled by the native Mississaugas Indians who occupied the lands on both sides of the Credit River from the mouth to its source which they use in its lower. The Government gradually secured these lands for a consideration from the Indian Chiefs and re-sold them to settlers as they came in. While some of the Indians may have thought they were unfairly dealt with in thus surrendering their land to the Government, the Chiefs themselves always had the highest respect for the Government's honourable and satisfactory method of dealing with them.

As to earliest mono hamlets and villages, each with each other for priority and supremacy of the Monomonday valley with little more evidence is submitted as the claim of a day than the desire and zeal of caretakers, as did Orangeville and Mono Mills about eighty years ago assert their respective claims of being the earliest born.

With similar advantages in location and other respects, these two villages were keen competitors in various ways. As Orangeville's chosen site was the most at which the formation of Mono, Caledon and Garafraxa meet, with approach near by in old Mono Mills take its rise where the townships of Mono, Caledon and Albion meet practically parallel converge. Each had its various mills, stores factories hotels, churches and professions churches and school and was the local market and trading centre for the people of the surrounding townships.

After several years of keen if less friendly competition with its sister village Mono Mills seemed to have reached its meridian of commercial prosperity and apparently unable to expand either for further advancement, while Orton, Reserve corners Orangeville received an impetus which soon raised the former modest village to the dignity of an "urban centre".

The opening up and subsequent unveiling of the Prince of Wales Road and the Victoria Road, either of which connected the Centre Road with the "Toronto Line" from Queen Street to "Cummings Corner" (Hutchinson corner) was the main factor that contributed to the rapid growth of Orangeville which happened to be the terminus of the stage lines from both Brampton and Owen Sound. The teeming traffic along the road was very heavy, especially during the season from 1st of December to 1st of April, when the sleighing was good; with Orangeville as the main shopping place between Owen Sound and Brampton. With the coming of the railway a few years later Orangeville was assured of becoming a town in the near future.

Canada Post Offices and Postmasters" operating prior to the year 1956 as follows: Mono, situated to the east of Adjala, by improving privately, the population having more than doubled since 1951 also Hanover and Dunkirk; population of the township is composed of good land and there are no lots from farms in it. The south boundary is very hilly. The principal highway is that through the West and East Luther, and it is also traversed by a new highway called the Dundas and Sydenham road, which has been opened up the township from the termination of the 6th line west to the Centre Road. Orangeville road, which is now in the township of Mulmur, is miles below the township of Sydenham. There is a small settlement called Mono Mills, near the south east corner of the township, in eighteen hundred and forty-two Mono contained a population of one thousand and twenty-six in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to twenty-two hundred and seventy-six. There are three good and convenient mills, and twenty-six hundred acres of wheat, four thousand bushels of oats, two thousand bushels of peas, eleven thousand bushels of turnips, nearly thirteen thousand pounds of maple sugar, five thousand pounds of wool, and eight thousand weight of butter. There are several villages in the township, Mono Mills, Orangeville and Hanover in the township is valued at from eight to fifteen shillings per acre for wild land for farm from thirty shillings to four pounds per acre, according to the situation and improvements.

According to the records in the library in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, the first survey in Mono was made in 1820 east of the Centre Road by David Gibson P.L.S., and west by Mr. Black P.L.S. In a plan of the first actual settlement was made by Mr. Gibson in 1821 (Crown R. 1823) and in 1824 Adam Brown settled on lot 3 con 2 west, followed the next year by Robert Geary from the south of Ireland, who took up lot 15, con 3, east. Other early settlers were Messrs Allen, Brady, Early, Mortelmore, McCutcheon, McAllister, Mortelmore, Perry, Dunwoodie, Smith, Wright, Turnbull, Wilson.

From 1850 settlers came in so fast that by 1867 there was a population of 1,000. In 1880 a census was taken which made the population 2,000, an increase of more than six hundred per cent in eight years.

George McMaster, Esquire, was a prominent and very useful citizen in the early days, being Reeve of the township, Warden of the county Superintendent of schools, Justice in the Peace and Member of Parliament.

The first log "meeting house" is said to have been built in the township on lot 18 con 4 about one hundred years ago.

In accordance with the terms of the Municipal Act of 1850, Mono and Mulmur were united for municipal purposes the first year the council for the united townships being Reeve M. Island Councillors, Messrs. Fletcher, Perry McMaster and McCutcheon. The next year 1851 Mono council was composed as follows: Reeve, Robert White, Deputy-Reeve, Samuel Dewar; Councillors, James McMaster Charles Smith and George Parker Andrew

An old Financial Statement gives the following report of Moore for the year 1902. Receipts are $6746.17 and the balance on hand, $618.49. Chief items of expense are: Road work, $1312.00; county taxes, $1152.06; township assessment, $526.88; township officers, $152.10; school teachers, $973.00; miscellaneous, $284.50. The Auditors were James Kelly and Robert Thompson.

Moore Agricultural Society has been in operation for over seventy years, as will be seen from the report of their first exhibition held in October, 1863, as follows: "The first Exhibition of Moore Agricultural Society on Friday, 16th inst. was an unqualified success. Stock and Implements were exhibited on a variety of in the rear of the West Lodge Hotel, Moore, and Mr. Sinclair's Lochside & Co's. Steamboat, in the back ground made a most beautiful picture for an Broadway. Some of the exhibitors were P. C. Stewart, J. Reid, J. Reid, J. Lethbridge, H. Potter, J. Irvine, W. Hepburn and J. Fairfield, Messrs. Little & Leslie, D.V. Allardice, J. Hopkins, G. Cunningham, J. Bruce and S. Montgomery Cuthy. T. Ryan, Mr. Pl. Vincent, sheep; Mr. Wright, Messrs. Mc. Kitchie and A. Irwin, implements; P. McCauley horses; Mr. Jackson, turnips; Robert McKenzie, boots and shoes; J. Mitchell, A. Alexander, J. Mc. Thomas, grain; W. S. Howat, D. Leslie and M. Hamilton, roots and vegetables. Messrs. Leslie and Hopkins are Mrs. J. Harrison, butter; Miss Riddell, Mrs. J. Savage Mrs. D. Leslie, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. R. McKenzie, Mrs. Hardiker, Mrs. Wylie, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. S. Cruickshank, Mrs. Dunbar, Miss McGuffie, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. J. Fisher, Miss Wilson, ladies' work."

MOORE CENTRE

Moore Centre is one of the oldest villages in the township. It is situated close to the James Brown, of Metcalfes carried the mail on horseback and sometimes on foot, minding the church from Metcalfes north to Petrolea Township. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Centre, Camlla, Hills Corner and Inwood. Moore is in the city limits. A directory compiled about forty years ago lists the villages of Moore as 301 lots.

Moore Centre is a stirring village situated in the centre of the township and has a general store and post office, hotel, blacksmith shop carpenter etc. Mr. Turnbull is postmaster

CAMLLA

"Camlla is an attractive village situated on the four corners of Sydenham of Wales road and No. 35 sideroad. Among the business places are the following. E. J. Cohoon general store and post office. R. C. Canning general. Wm. Buchanan, shoemaker. James Doney blacksmith R. A. Beaty Brydock W. J. Harrison hotel. Joseph Reid livestock. There is a church school and daily mail from Orangeville, an adjacent north.

ROCKLEY

John Mackrell, general store and post office. Goodeve & Jolley, general. Thomas Hackett, boots and shoes. J. D. Lindsay veterinary surgeon. Robert McNeil, blacksmith. Rockley Exor., hotel. The village has a population of 200.

Other important villages are Glen Cross, Mount Leslie Mrs. Elder Granger Rahaway and Shelburne.

CHAPTER V

Journey from Hamilton

IN the late spring of 1839 Mr Hursting and three or four others started out from Hamilton for the "far off south" with two bullock waggons loaded with provisions, tools and other equipment, each waggon drawn by a yoke of some having left their families with relatives in the town. As to just what route they took to reach Maungatoto nobody seems to know as it was some considered years ago but it is probable that from Hamilton and Dudley they followed Dundas Street until they reached Kirikiriroa Part Cronk and Newcastle were already important and thriving villages.

The main road was kept at Yanne Street had been surveyed, running now from Rankles Street through the northern townships to Ngaruawahia Bay, as as previous not opened all the way—one being what was later called the Line, and open as far as Mount Mills and the other Hamilton Street Cemetery Road and open as far as Cambridge. It is likely they took the Mount Mills route by way of Station Grahamsville, Stanley Mills, Tuhamawa and Cambridge East, it being the better travelled road of course few if any of these villages were in existence at that time.

From Mount Mills they had to blaze the way and chop the road through about twenty-six miles of unbroken forest in order to reach their destination. They had to bridge the streams and with the jaded oxgens had to often take a considerable way to avoid the steepest hills and gullies through the entire journey of about ten days. Each team worked hard and faithful all day long resting the road through the bush and at night they camped at some sheltered place but on a running creek where they caught sufficient speckled trout for supper which they cooked over a glowing fire beside a rock or "burn-up-rock". The oxen were turned loose to graze upon the lush bunches of green grass beside the bubbling brook or over the bench and purple tutus, a bell being tied on the neck of one so to keep them near each other during the night. The men slept in the waggons.

Hinhepo settlements had been started in the south-east corner at Annandale and in Mona and Maungatoto. From Mount Mills the Hursting party probably followed a winding Indian trail that led to Mono Centre thence zigzagging their way through the dense woods in a south-easterly direction to the Mono-

Waimea township and on to the pioneer settlement about where the village of Hukerenui now stands. On leaving their journey most likely to the Whitiora Settlement (now Whangarei) they penetrated the pathless woods through to their objective point, the beautiful little lake between the hills.

ARRIVAL IN MELANKTHON—FIRST SETTLEMENT

Having arrived at their destination the first thing to do was to build a temporary shelt ter for using quarters while they chopped and cleared a piece of the first patch of bush, for a crop, closed in by a brush fence to keep out stock as none were allowed and no crop, closed in by a brush fence to keep out stock as none were allowed and no crop, allowed in the vicinity of the township. It was the open and a new whip invented in the woods around. It was the open and a new whip invented in the woods around. It was the open and a new whip invented in the woods around

way to the parent lake and neither heavy rain nor sudden thaw could make much difference upon it."

It was a source of great satisfaction to our pioneers when they had finished their raising, for it seemed like the accomplishment of their object. Here, for the present, the mill operations would have to adhere to such the store really necessary in such forward the clearing of a few acres for crops the following spring. At odd times, when not working for himself at the mills they had all been doing a little on their own lots; one had already been cropped, the next about also which they now set themselves in hard and close up for the wheat, usually sown in September. They all worked together at the logging, going from one lot to the other until the whole was completed. They did and where otherwise would have to be over the spring, when, if the season was at all favorable, there also crop might be accomplished in time for late sowing.

A PRIMITIVE BRAE TRAP

It was seldom they wanted venison, for quite of them went out without his rifle and the deer were always plentiful. Sometimes they caught a bear in a primitive sort of trap made of a frame of sized logs, baited with the viscera of a deer as placed that when pulled off it let loose the log fell down, and upon brute was a prisoner without recourse, unless he were strong enough to break the prison, as he has been known to do. His chances were small, however, and the first who came along took a bullet through his ear. This was rare sport and brought good cheer and a valuable skin to the shanty.

In speaking of the "regular sort of life while the settlers were busily clearing, each on his own lot, as in pairs they about, they met a road from the mills to the farthest away clearings which they knew would some day be a convenient line along the front of their two half lots, and thus the road was laid out and when afterwards became the first line of Metcalfe and the farthest away clearings was lot number eight. Below are the lots "Mill Run, Mr. Sir's Clearing, Mr. Metcalfe's clearing, etc."

The Shelburne Free Press of March 16th, 1906 gives the following report of the passing of Mrs. Silk.

Mrs. Wm. Silk, Metcalfeton's pioneer mother died at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Geo. Broderick, Metcalfeton last Monday, after reaching the remarkable age of nearly 91 years. It is more than sixty years since Mr. and Mrs. Silk, with his wife and family came by ox team from Hamilton to Metcalfeton, where Mr. Silk at once began clearing the Lewis Lawson lot, the centre of his station. Four sons and four daughters survive. Joseph of Mapleton Henry of Markdale, Jacob of Toronto and Wm. of Metcalfe; Mrs. Broderick, Mrs. Slack, Mrs. S. Todd and Mrs. Geo. Sedlick, Metcalfeton.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

A remarkable story is interwoven with the early settlement of his section and the village of Hemlock's Mills. Four children Jesse, Susan, Orlo Oliver Vanstone, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and nine years, and Lewis Hemlock, aged nine years, disappeared in the woods and were supposed to have been kidnapped by the Indians. A cow had given birth to a calf in the neighboring swamp and each forenoon would leave her calf and return to the stable. Mr. Vanstone told one of his sons in the children's hearing that if he would follow the cow into the bush and bring back the calf to the barn he would give him a dollar whereupon the children decided to follow the cow into the bush and bring back the calf and that earn the reward, but they never returned.

Scrambling parties were immediately organized by the settlers—augmented for reinforcements from friendly Indians and Wentworth country—and a vigorous search made, but all to no avail. The elder brothers of the Morning boy tracked the children into the nearby swamps and discovered that they had been intercepted by the Indians who were by turns almost unanimously calling at the Morning home begging for food. Various theories were advanced regarding the fate of the missing children some maintaining that they had been stolen, while others thought they might have fallen victims to bears or wolves that were so numerous in the dense surrounding the mountainous parts Mr. Fleming and his sons frequently interviewed Government officials, missionaries and hunters who came in contact with the Indians, and of course heard many stories which upon investigation were found to be fabulous due to the whereabouts of the lost little ones. The only possible clue which however proved to be of no value to the searchers was that two or three days before they were encountered Chief Yawning one of the missing boys appeared at Morgan's store in Toronto, revealing to him the news from the extreme west of Morning's life a member of the Morning family was dead. The Indians upon arriving the boy, they recognized each other immediately, and the fond parents, upon hearing the glad tidings experienced the restlessness whatever genuine or fabricated—that keeps strange natural in the human breast. The boy was taken back to the Morning settlement, but there was not appear to be any regret as to whether any members of his family were still living there. Oliver Yawner is said to have had a very sweet recollection from his birth and therefore, while much that he did in his circumstances seems to be disgraceful in the eyes of civilized quite probable and served to confirm the gallant suspicion that the whole four children had been taken away by the Indians still the kind of life they were in could not have been to which it unsuitable.

As to what how they had followed the case expecting to find the cell had been sent by the Indians, who insisted upon their going with them and what they obtained threatened to strike them down with tomahawks. He told of seeing two members of the Morning family who appeared to be looking for the children, shortly after they had entered the reserve and that Jane, the elder of the girls had attempted to shout but was almost choked to death by the Indians, and that the others were so frightened that no alarm was given. He said the two kidnappers belonged to one or more bands of Indians who were all living in the closest inseparable society. Shortly after the searching party had hope of finding the children and him dishearten an Indian cut of the Morning house begging for something to eat, and Mr. Fleming gave him some cornbread and a piece of pie. This Indian soon after proved to be a strong steward in verity and in supposition that the children had fallen captives to the heathen relations became when Of course returned from the Metropolis feast; to Metamorphose he gave a most account of an Indian bringing some cornbread and pie to the Indians wigwam. The chief knew, had cooked it, which was a welcome change from their usual diet of raw meat. He further told of the other boy Lewis Morning, being adopted by an Indian Chief and that both girls had been married, according to Indian rites, and that when Government officials or Christian missionaries made a call among the Indians the children were not allowed to appear but were kept in hiding in some remote corner of the wigwam until the visitors had departed It was further revealed that the boy had thrown away on his shoulder and the girls in three children had been branded in the same way by Indians with a tomahawk as an everlasting mark that they belonged to a certain Indian tribe Nobody seems to know just what finally became of the Tecumseh boy or his family except that after his return

to Muskoka but wandered about here and there, mostly among the Indian tribes that still held away in the vast forest between the Nursing settlement and the Georgian Bay

The loss of their boy was a very severe blow to the poor aging couple. Mr and Mrs. Horning had a failing health and discouragement they and all the while, and consideration of the property they had acquired in the settlement they founded in Williams North, and return of their former home of Hamilton in 1838. After their return to Hamilton Mrs. Horning lived almost nine years and Mr. Horning lived almost twenty years having died in 1867 at the ripe age of 88 years which marked the closing of an eventful and prosperous career. He had cleared about eighty acres on lot number 14 where the first settlement was made. The Henry Farm finally settled on the Cleared lot number 17 a little further up the Nile.

CHAPTER VI

East Luther Township and Villages

THE township of East Luther on the western boundary of the county of Dufferin, takes its name from nearby Luther. Its great religious references of thirteenth century fame. It is the smallest township in the county the land being comparatively level with few hills. The Grand River flows down from the north, enters Luther near the border line between Proton and Melancthon, and runs through the township from north to south, forming with its tributary or natural drainage to the area a township.

The elevated land was well timbered with maple, beech and hemlock while on the low flat land grew white cedar, tamarac, pine and tamarac. In the early days the glacial waters of the Grand and its tributary creeks scoured with speckled trout.

Luther was first surveyed in 1820 by Lieut. Burwell, R.L.S. of Brantford, and his surveying party laid only part of the township was surveyed at first, and it was not completed until the years 1854-55, by William McPhillips, P.L.S. of Shelburne Mill. Of course in those days Luther included the territory now comprising both East Luther and West Luther. For municipal purposes Luther was attached to Arthur Township in 1849. When the first township council was elected, George Todd Esq., being the first Reeve. A few years later it was divided into the two townships of East Luther and West Luther. Then in 1901 East Luther was admitted to the newly formed County of Dufferin.

GRAND VALLEY

The picturesque village of Grand Valley is the largest village in the township, and is also one of the leading business centres in Dufferin County. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. L. Lochhead-ough editor of the Grand Valley Star in Vidette we have before us a copy of the Tribune Grand Valley's second newspaper published in 1890 which gives a very descriptive of the village at that time and is here reproduced:

"In the south of the Township of East Luther, on the banks of the Grand River and in the heart of one of the richest and most fertile agricultural districts of Canada, is the beautiful little town of Grand Valley.

"The name seems as rare to be singularly appropriate, bounded as it is by the basins of the mountaining Grand and surrounded on all sides by sloping embellishing hills and swelling plateaus, piled into giant mounds, as if intended to protect the inhabitants of this favored Valley from the keen wintery winds of the North. Some startled the hills a scene of everlasting beauty upholds itself rolling plains interspersed with bright patches of pasture or furrowed crops, dotted here with peaches, greenish olives, clothed in purple mystery. Aye! this country of ours has a beauty of its own though still unsung by poets a bounty as of Ops, of boundless exposure and fecundant March morn but it that boundless exposure and fecundant March morn but it that boundless exposure and fecundant March morn but it that

Bold and distance is due the fact that our educational facilities are all such a high order.

"To the business men of Grand Valley is a large extent is to be attributed the splendid success it has made during the past few years and the year 1908 can be pointed to as the most prosperous in its history. In whatever direction we turn are to be found evidences of solid prosperity and the opening of residences, costly stores, together with the new Methodist edifice, which have been erected this season, are the best proof of the advancement we are making. Handsome business blocks adorn the principle portion of our town and many of the stores will compare favourably with the best in the same lines of trade in our cities.

In societies, Grand Valley has its full quota and not less than thirteen or fourteen organizations are here represented.

"Industrially Grand Valley can boast of some fine milling institutions and besides the planing and flour mill, specially noticed in this edition, we have a large and well equipped creamery, owned and run by Mr. John Pow in a not a base, shrewd capable business man and is held in the utmost esteem.

As a convenient and reliable market place Grand Valley enjoys a wide reputation among the farming community. Much of its prosperity is here reaped in due to the enterprise of our esteemed townsman, Mr. John McIntyre who has been engaged here as a grain merchant for over the past dozen years. Mr McIntyre's methods of dealing with the farmers have always been characterized by honesty and integrity.

"Grand Valley has facilities for storing grain hardly to be surpassed in the station yard are two large elevators one owned by Mr McIntyre, while the other is under control of a joint stock company.

In addition to the gentlemen above mentioned among the business men of the village in 1908 appear the following names:

Mr s Richardson grocery store farm mill and boots; The store is under the able management of Mr. W A. Tank. Mr G. T. Cooper is the efficient bank manager while Mr George Morris is the genial manager of the flour mill.

Messrs. Marshall & Simpson, furniture and undertakers.
William Hughey planing mill.
Harry Stark, dry goods.
Mrs Fowler Grand Central hotel
J. W. Gribbin drygoods
Hudson & Latter grocers
John Lowe baker
John McClure, commercial hotel.
Dr. A. C. Gwillim physician.
Mr Manna, Commercial hotel.
Dale Bros drygoods.
Dr Simpson, physicians
Mr. Stewart Tate blacksmith
Mr. J. B. Stoker "The Tribune" newspaper
Mr. R. T. Hamilton banker
Mr. S. T. Suggett, hardware
Dr. Gwillim, veterinary surgeon.
T. H. Hamilton, auctioneer
J. D. Watson, real estate
J. W. Brownding, baker
Mr Adams, dentist.

Hansen Jewellery Store
George Jenkins, photographer
S J Harris, butcher
Grandmuth Bros hardware and grocery
R F Morrison, The Star newspaper

It was Mr John Park, formerly Postmaster at Carnegeville, who named every lot Apr 1, 1854, was truly a representative pioneer of East Luther having been reeve of the township for a number of years and member of Dufferin Mr municipal record covering some twenty-six years He is the contractor Dufferin in the interest of the Liberal party some years ago in opposition to the late Sir Hare M.P.P

COLLBECK

The village of Colbeck, in the northern part of the township, bottom, a the early days in the "Colbeck Settlement," so one of the oldest settlers in the township and also one of the best farming sections in the county.

In the early nineties a census of the village gives the names and occupations of the following residents

Cornelius Billings, sawmill
Miss L Colbeck, general store and postmistress
Joseph Colbeck carpenter
J P Cunningham, lumberman
Charles Valentine, sawmill
East Luther Cheese and Butter Company

TARBERT

Tarbert is a growing village element in the centre of the township, wi h the following places of business

M McKinsky postmaster
R. Phillips & Son, sawmill
Alexander McPherson, cooper

KELDON

Keldon is an important and growing village on the banks of the Grand River and on the border between Peake and Luther It is distinguished as being the location of Gardner church (Presbyterian) founded by that eminent Canadian scholar and Divine Very Reverend Alfred Gandier M.A. D.D. LL.D., formerly principal of Knox College, Toronto. The church was erected when the Gardner was a student minister about fifty years ago.

Other important villages in the township in these days were Monticello, Wesley Leigh and Pengalarun.

As previously noted, Luther was attached to Arthur until 1860, at which time Luther township elected its first Council Senard, and Mr George Todd was the first Reeve. When in later years, the township was divided into East and West Luther Mr John Park was the first Reeve of East Luther Then in 1881, when the Township of East Luther was annexed to the newly formed County of Dufferin Mr Samuel Hewson was Reeve. The present Reeve 1905-6 is Mr W E Tweed, who is also Warden of Dufferin County

CHAPTER VII

Amaranth Township and Villages

Amaranth is derived from the Greek word, "amarantos" described by botanists as a "genus of plants of many species, of which the flowers last long remain its colour". It is also the imaginary undying flower of the poets, referred to by Milton.

> "Immortal amaranth a flower which once
> In paradise, fast by the tree of life
> Began to bloom."

Amaranth has the distinction of being the central township in Dufferin county having Melancthon on the north, Mono on the east, East Garafraxa to the south and East Luther on the west. The main natural drainage of the township consists of a gently flowing stream, a tributary of the Grand River, rising out of Gardner Lake in Melancthon in fact cross the northern border of Amaranth. This stream zig-zags its way through the whole length of the township from north to south, emptying into the main stream of the Grand at Waldemar.

Not on the Lutheran Amaranth is one of the townships in Western Ontario that bankers by title, being usually level arable land, over which Shelburne in the south-west corner of this Township was a notable exception. Every march, which yielded an abundant crop of berries almost everywhere. Some of the residents of Amaranth had interesting stories to tell about the Indians picking and drying immense quantities of huckleberries for their winter food.

The first settler in Amaranth is said to have been Abraham Hagloost, who came into "the bush" about 1820 and took up land in the south-east corner of his township. The record says that Mr. Hagloost was the only settler in the district for about eight years. Shortly afterwards he followed by many more appear Charles Wheeler, Walter Cooney, Samuel Munroe, John Shepherd, Retired Keys, John Redpath, Ezekiel Sowers and Neil McCall. At first the settlements of the township was slow. In 1840 Williamson and Amaranth together had only a population of 190, but by 1848 they had 800. In 1861 the population of Amaranth was 1,258. The whole township however was mainly settled between 1845 and 1865, at the close of the American Civil War.

But while most of the land here taken up and settled on the clear-

logs were as yet only small. There being little or no demand for the immense acres of timber under foot, also, hemlock cedar tamaracs and basswood, the clearing of the railway in the early settlement, other widely, of course, the lumbering industry was at the height, and many of the farms soon had large openings which in turn gave added impetus to the raising of hay crops. Arkansas enjoys another distinct advantage and shared by the other townships of the county in having two railways within its borders, the main double branch running through the eastern side practically the entire length of the township and the Toronto-ter branch skirting the southern border thus affording excellent shipping facilities for the various village stores and to the different sections of the township.

For approximately twenty years, from the time that the first settlers located in "the bush," which afterwards became the Township of Arkansas, the territory was part of the Simcoe District. Then in 1845 the township was attached to Wellington county. The late William Hall, of Hall's Corners, died there in the early days, as also did the late John Gillespie. A story is told of Mr. Hall attending County Council at Guelph. He used to ride on horseback from the corners to Guelph, about forty miles, occasionally carrying the township's money in his pocket. On one occasion he covered the distance after midnight and was attacked by a would-be robber Mr. Hall turned and his reasoning satisfied and held him until the police arrived and took charge of the prisoner.

About forty-five years ago Arkansas attracted the attention of not only the people of Wellington and adjacent counties, but also those of the remoter corners of the globe whereupon Toronto, Hamilton and London daily papers circulated, by the discovery at the residence of a prosperous railroad settler, local habitation of whose name is unknown. A correspondent wrote in 1866 to the late Mr. W. H. Jelly, a farmer-resident of Arkansas, while attending the Union Fair on his farm adjoining the village of Bowling Green. The correspondent, who viewed the scene of the huge gathering at that time, were struck that the animals whose pens have been absent twenty feet in length and the horses were disheartened they were purchased by the late John Jelly of Shelburne, who had them arranged together so as to appear as twenty-four teams as they had been. Mr. Jelly had not exhibited them at the local fall fairs and at Toronto exhibition

After the lapse of so many years nobody seems to remember just who finally became of the skeleton but from the meagre information available it is probable that as interested parties were not found it was left to Chance.

Before the building of the town hall all local the council meetings were held in different sections of the township often at the local hotels The session of March, 1881 was held at Mitchell's Hotel, Farmington, some days following officers Reeve, Charles Gillespie Councillors Messrs J. Graham, Cromble and Hamilton. David Spence was Clerk and Joseph Trimmer The Auditors were Jonathan Varcoe and Robert Carson. Appointments for lowers licenses were made by the following John Wallace Farmington Joseph Trimmer, Coleridge and Robert Bowsfield of the Whitington House, Whittington.

Salaries of the various township officers in those days appeared thus for the year: Members of the Council $1.50 per day Clerk $40.00; Treasurer $6.00 per annum and remuneration, and $6.00 per each trip to Guelph or Town a Collector $40.00; Auditors $2.00 each; Pound Inspector $1.50 per day for each day attended; Assessor of Fences $1.00 per day while employed; Surveyor $6.00 per day

The following is a list of the postmasters for the year 1901. 1st line, N Hoglund C Irwin, W Johnson, John Large, Robert Wilson, David Hall 2nd line, Wm Gilmer, Wm Curry, Robert Whitten, Adam Spencer, Jas. Sweyers, Wm. Hall, 3rd line, Wm McCabe, 2 Ringness, A Hudson, Joshua Lasher, E. Cornish, J Trousers, 4th line, H Brumley, L. River, Thos Walsh, W Mair, Thos T Langtree 5th line, W Campbell, J Langtree, S. Dodds, R. Gray, 6th line, J Buchanan, Thos Wear, 7th line, Wm Albert, Wm McCurdy, 2nd Logan, 8th line, Jas. Hunter, Wm. Chaney, Wm. Purcell, 9th line, Charles Wood, John Linn, Thos Minter 10th line Wm. Sproat, sidebiter, Joseph Hoag 2 of Smith, Miles Mcgeorge 7th line of Scandinavia was John Millard, Robert Rowefield, Geo Stone, John Richardson, Jas Carlton, fourteenthers were John Gilmore, David Johnston, Jos. Allen, Thos. West, Wm. Fenton and David Jenkins.

The Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1901 appears as follows. Receipts, $2062.86 balance on hand, $1168.42. Repercussions on schools, $1262.50. Rents and Pledges, $907.86 township expenses, $686.37. Disbursements for county $971.79.

LAUREL

The attractive village of Laurel is centrally located in the Township of Amaranth on the 1st corner of the 9th line and No. 10 sideroad, distant from Grafton about forty miles. The village site was laid out A. 1851 although early settlers were living in the district many years before. As a early history has kindly supplied the following account of the founding and general rise of the village.

The first carriagetrope was a Mr. Marrigan and the first portmaster was Rev. H. E. Gray His son Alex Gray carried the mail once a week from Orangeville. As the village and vicinity increased in population, the Primitive Methodist church was founded by the Rev. H. E. Gray, who organized the building committee and built the church at the corners, on lot No. 11, in the summer of 1869. About 1880 another church was founded, the Presbyterian. The Rev. J. C. Moffitt and Laurel began to be known as the "village of churches." We cannot help to wholeheartedly welcome he some that the Presbyterian church was founded in Laurel. He was succeeded by Rev. J. R. Bell, who was well and favourably known in the community for many years. Mr. Bell exercised influence in the parochial election in 1901.

Tuttle's has always been a strong prohibition county largely through the pioneer work in the cause of temperance by the late lamented Rev. H. E. Gray of Laurel. In the stirring days of the Scott Act in Tuttle's the late Peter Hunter was forced to run for Reeve of Pu to Mai order to secure one of the fractious cases then from the House in arrest and there was much difficulty in securing a successor. with counsel considerable during among none in the temperance ranks. At last the late R. S. Gray took over the office and was supplied with special legal counsel in the person of Hilda Stuart a Toronto barrister of those days and the temperance cause finally succeeded in Tuttle's county

A general census of Amaranth in 1896 gives the names of those engaged in business in the various villages of the township. In Laurel the following names appear

Boring & Archibald general store: F McGarvey hotel: R B. Cooney postmaster: A Armstrong, Shoemaker, H and R Reid sawmill, Richard Gray blacksmith, John Hughes, jr tar mill: Conner Johnston Hamilton & McGeown cheese factory: Wm. Hughes carpenter: Allan Gray tanner teacher: Pepsaloon, 1896. The Township Hall is situated at Laurel.

BOWLING GREEN

The erstwhile shining village of Bowling Green is situated on the two corners of the 8th Mile and the 20 milestone. Amaranth, or a tributary of the Grand River. At one time it was an important trading centre, but the many goodly villages that had sprung up in the former hamlets and possessions, which in recent years have taken shape on the large centres in the early nineties, the following names, and businesses were listed.

Miss E Major postmistress; John Rawle, baker; Field Bros, sawmill; Richard Rankin, butcher; John Carson, weaver; W R. Jelly, sawmill. Miss Wells, music teacher. Thos Durfee, blacksmith; David Mosely wagon maker; James Graham, blacksmith. John Walker, waggon maker; H Tovee, notary public; John Rowsding, innkeeper Population, 200.

WALDEMAR

Nature evidently intended Waldemar to be something more than a mere rural village. Situated as it is on the banks of the Grand River at the confluence of the said Kremlin and the main stream, and in the most central section of the township, we glean in the neighbouring townships of East Luther and East Garafraxa, the one was conspicuously well chosen for a future town.

Years ago when there were three general stores, hotel and other industries going, with the mills running full time, Waldemar had great ambitions and gave promise of at once rising to the top ten distant places becoming a town. But the older village of Grand View, (Dog Luther Village) obviously had more ambition and enterprise and soon secured Waldemar and became the general market and business centre for the members and of the county Council taken in 1866 or 1867. The causes of these being dominant in the village as follows:

John Johnston flour mill, W P Tolton, sawmill, T H. Mc[illegible] shoemaker; James Talbot, waggon maker; James McFadyen blacksmith; David Ingram, postmaster; John Pengelly, butcher; Wm. Remington, carpenter; John Moseley, general store There were also two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian. Population, 250.

AMARANTH STATION

[illegible] Station is quite a business as [illegible] depot for the surrounding district, although of late only a few, residents on the C. P. R. and on the Orangeville line of Amaranth Township. The following names appear in the business list.

Clark & Co grain buyers & A. Brownstein, manager W Burke, general store John Welsh, ice stock dealer; Dr Phillips, justice of the peace John Lacon, postmaster; Salem Methodist Church Rev W. R. Madden, and Rev E. J Adams, pastors

Other important villages in the township were Whittington half way between Orangeville and Shelburne where Robert Beresford kept the "Whittington Hotel" and possessed there also being a Methodist church and public school.

CHAPTER VIII

Malmur Township and Villages

THE Township of Malmur lies in the north-east corner of the County of Dufferin, directly north of Monk, and as regards its physical features and nature of the soil has much in common with the latter township. It is drained by streams forming the head waters of the Pine and Sugar Rivers, which give power for milling purposes. The Alpine heights and excellent water in certain sections of the township add to the beauty and variety of the landscape.

The first survey of Malmur is said to have been made in the year 1869, and the first settlement was around the present village of Malmur. Among the early settlers were the Hands and Walkers and in the neighborhood of Blomfield were several members of the Gallagher family. Above the centre of the township where a few years later arose the village of Woodlake, reposed the names of Whitley, Lloyd Grahms and Holmes. Up in the north-west corner of the township, where the village of Rosewood is now to be seen, were the names of Tupling, Murdy, Leopold, Markle and Mortimer. The site block Mortimer J P is said to have sold for $1000.

After the union council in the year 1880, Malmur elected its own council a the first one for the year of 1881 as follows: Reeve, Paul Shillington; Councillors Messrs. David McCutcheon, William Hood, James Ritchie and John Cooper.

Climate, Past, Present and Future by W. E. Smith in 1881 has the following sketch of Malmur:

Malmur notwithstanding its remote situation has 1rob ed its opponents glory eighteen hundred and forty-two, and more than doubled the amount of land under cultivation. The township is well watered and a fair portion of the soil is of excellent quality, part of the township however is only beginning to open up. In 1871 it contained one hundred and forty-four inhabitants, and five thousand bushels of wheat, two thousand bushels of oats five thousand pounds of maple sugar fourteen hundred pounds of wool and sixteen hundred pounds of butter were produced from the crop of the year eighteen hundred and forty-three. The Mortimer's Street runs through the township."

A census taken in 1881 gives the population as 2,596. A later census taken about ten years afterwards mentions the following villages of the

township together with the names of those engaged in business, but we will not vouch for its accuracy.

MANSFIELD

Mansfield, situated on the sixth line and number ten plateau, is one of the first settlements in the township and the one of the best farming districts. Following is a list of the business places in the village: R. Short, general store; M Colquhoun, drug store and postmaster; Thomas and Frederick Boyd, carpenters; Robert Cameron, blacksmith; John Seagrave, shingle mill; George Lee, carpenter; W. R. Wilson, woollen mill; William Watkins, shoemaker; John Edwards, butcher; G Cook, hotel. The village population in 1901.

HONEYWOOD

Honeywood is an enterprising village situated in the north-west corner of Melancthon near the Melancthon-Garafraxa border, and is one of the best agricultural districts in Ontario. The business places listed are as follows: John McConnachie, general store; George Lawrence, postmaster; Alexander Coe, waggon maker; Joseph Topley, blacksmith; Joseph Riddell, tailor; Robert Lawrence, drug store. There are two churches, Anglican and Methodist, and a good school.

HERMONT

The shipping village of Hermont is situated in the south-east corner of Melancthon on the township line between Mulmur and Mono, and has the following notes of business:

George Barker general store; P. C. Allen, blacksmith; Joseph Marchon, hotel; Robert Allen, hotel; Henry Jones, James Alexander, blacksmiths; J. A. Cumberland, postmaster and harness shop; T. H. Mason, general store; George McCausland, hotel; Robert Thompson, general store. Population, 200.

STANTON

J. A. Love general store and postmaster; Wm. Atkinson, hotel; W. H. Wilson, woollen mills; Edward Pearson, carriagemaker; Joseph Dixon, flour mill; Thomas Bruce, shoemaker; W. E. Beatty hotel; Andrew Cuthbert blacksmith.

Other villages listed in the township are: Whitfield, which has a general store kept by Mr. P. ——— Hall, who is also postmaster, and blacksmith, carriage maker etc., Thomas Moore, blacksmith, and Thomas Robert, hotelkeep. The village has a Methodist church, Anglican church and a school. Alpine is the most central part of the township, situated on having a general store kept by Mr. ——— Shields and a population of about 40. Riverside, on the Nottawasaga River has a general store kept by F. Farley, George Sinnell flour mill and Wright, blacksmith and Baptist church and school.

PRIMROSE

Primrose is one of the early Peguis Dell districts in format days when the marshy cattle fair was held within 1 a borders. Farmers from miles around brought their livestock here for sale and buyers came from Orangeville, Brampton and other points. The hotel was kept in the early days by the late Stewart Henderson, who in late years, was one of known officers of Shelburne Alcott 1123 it was conducted for a short time by the late R. J. Whitten and Wm. Allan now of Whitchurch Michigan it has however been kept for many years by Mr. James Dyson Dyer. The late Geo Dodds kept a general store and post office was also a Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. The three mill, known as Pendrac Mills, owned and operated by the late George Sheppard & Son did a very extensive business in the early years.

Other villages in the township are Violet Hill, on the townline Kilgorie Three Stone Rockview Rosedwick, Bessie, Black Bank, Ferns and Burnsville.

CHAPTER IX

Melancthon Township and Villages

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP

THE Township of Melancthon lies in the extreme north-east end of Dufferin County and is bounded on the north by Simcoe on the east by Adjalaide to the south by Amaranth and East Luther and on the west by the Israel Township of Proton, in the County of Grey. Melancthon is the largest of the six Townships in the County and is divided into Old and New Surveys, the former comprising the first four concessions and approximately one-third of the area of the township, having been surveyed by Charles Rankin, P.L.S. in 1820.

The New Survey was laid out when the "Toronto Line" was surveyed from Hall's Corner to Owen Sound in 1848—eighteen years after Hurndley's Mills was founded. This road traverses the Township diagonally from north west to south-east. Next year ranges of lots parallel to it were surveyed making in all a breadth of about four miles. The other concessions of the New Survey made a little later are also diagonal in the township lines that govern Melancthon on the rare instances of being the only township in Upper Canada without concessions lines are not parallel to one another sides of the township. This latter survey was made in 1850 by David Gibson, P.L.S. being an extension of the ranges previously made in the Old Survey of Proton and by Adjacents.

Survey and Artificials were surveyed in 1848 and 1850 as was also the New Survey of Proton, but the Old Survey of Proton was made about ten years before and several families had settled in the district a few years prior to the coming of the "Toronto Line."

Melancthon derives its name from Philip Melancthon, the great German reformer and co-worker with Luther during the stormful days of the Protestant Reformation. He was known as "The Scribe of the Reformation." Thus as Luther and Melancthon were close associates in Twelve Years they are neighbors still in the County of Dufferin to-day.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physical features of the Old Survey on eastern side of Melancthon are very similar to those of the neighboring Township of Mulmur somewhat rolling and hilly with deep ravines between the ridges. While in some of

the hills there may be vast beds of gravel and sand suitable in summary for building purposes; the soil is fertile and well adapted to raising wheat, oats and other cereals. In places deep narrow banks of wild fruits grow the clematises on the hills and in the shady valleys and near since much of the wood has disappeared the furrows grow their own cultivated fruits.

The New Survey, an western part of the Township, was original an immense tract of level alluvial land supposed to have been formed by silt in part from deposits in past ages. In certain sections there was considerable swamp and never-ceasing. These swampy portions have been cleared on an taller years and are now very serviceable in affording early passages some hay for wintering livestock. Just north-east of "Thrasher" on the "Township Line," in what since became known as the "Mulligan Settlement" there was a very productive muskeg or muskeg marsh to the "good old days" This is where the Grand River takes its rise, while the Nottawa or Bad River has its source a few miles further north in the vicinity of Glenglen in Sunnidale Township of Vesta. The Bad waters of the New Survey at first sluggish and slow, lake and numerous springs around Horning's Mills.

The section of the eastern part of Mulmaton was heavily timbered being covered with a dense growth of cedar-maple, beech and elm, while on the low, flat lands of the New Survey grew large specimens of tamac and tamarack swamp, intermixed here and there with poplar white birch and grey birch on the higher ground, above mentioned, were areas of beech and black-superlative hillocks and whitebirch and red and black cypress grew in the various swamps and muskegs.

The numerous spring creeks and rivers, as well as Horning's Lake in the Old Survey and the nearly level stage of part of the Township, as well as the Bad River in the New Survey and near the Arrowhead border, known in pioneer days as Swamp Line (now Concession Line) caused the land to be stocked trout, chub bass and suckers to the extent to exceed the various other animals—deer bears, wolves foxes and wildcats—and in many the creeks and rivers abounded the smaller fish-like species of fish such as minnows, minnows and muskrats. The swamps, as well as the frequent wet autumn days and there of fog-bound bush were favorable to various kinds of wild fowls, including the robins, woodpecker and meadow-lark, also partridges and passenger pigeons.

THE FIRST SETTLER

Various versions of the story—sometimes conflicting—concerning the pioneer settlement of Melmaston have been advanced from time to time. There is a tradition as handed down that Indian hunters and trappers took up a home of sort in Melmaston about the year 1820, but such investigation it appears to be of hypothetical and inadequate as the imaginary "silver mine in Melmaston and Lethas swamp," in those forgotten days when the rag or "shinbone in the gingen of no such attitude

The one authentic story is the Lewis Horning founded the first self a resort in Melmaston at the year 1820 which has ever since been known as Horning's Mills. The Old Survey is said to have been made in 1821

Deschham Mr. Horning, like many others, first irrepressibly visited the immense tract of solid woods known as "Queen's Bush" north of Toronto previous to 1820. The received account of Mr. Horning's undertaking is that he had already negotiated with the Crown Lands Department of Upper Canada for the purchase of two thousand five hundred acres of land located in what are now the Townships of Mono, Mulmar and Melmaston, many miles remote from his home town of Hamilton

Hackwoods Life," written by W. P. Munro, first published in 1899 and republished by the Shrubbery Press Press in 1973, described Mr. Mackay's venture in his enclave as follows: "His idea was to become the founder of a great inland settlement. With a few standard spirits to begin with, Hackwoods should be held out to others to join in the adventure for such liquors have been in those days, grist and saw mill were to be put up as soon as practicable; and with the requisite number of settlers they would become a municipality. There would be a village no doubt, the village would grow into a county town perhaps into a city for which local circumstances and a good location [illegible] in every way it had promised before mentioned, until the produce of their clearings was wealth to the fortunate proprietors. And so often after such as they had a mind they might turn to the hook and line, the rifle and the shot-gun, for the bass and speckled trout were abundant in the creek, the beaver and otter not yet disappeared the brook, the otter and the muskrat still haunted the streams, and shot in prodigious numbers the family fowl—

> Arched his neck from gleebe, and then
> Thundered amongst his woods and wilderness again,"

or if more dashing sport were desired the grey wolf and the black bear might be tracked to their covers in the swamp.

The spot selected by the old trapper for his kindling and pioneering experiment was in his opinion as no doubt, well adapted for the purpose. Northward stretched for many miles a succession of as fine rolling hardwood land as could be seen anywhere in the Province. Eastward the country abruptly descended, opening up into a valley of enormous dimensions affording as a suitable vista of dark woods as a relief to the monotony of the full level. To the west vast tamarack-swamps and cedar swamps formed the head waters of several important streams. A prevailing feature of the country north was the irregular occurrence of spring creeks and small lakes pretty a in fact, and future still lakes.

There were forty miles and more in advance of the very outskirts of the front settlements, with a belt of pathless woods between, over which the great immigration tide was only slowly rising. He was desirous with a few others whom he prevailed upon to share his fortunes, companions to build up an estate

CHAPTER X

First Hotel and Store

Of all the first requisites in a new settlement go remote from the feasible comforts and civilization as was Horning's Mills in the Backwoods there was especially if the district is fast opening up. Prospective settlers cannot invest their capital in a new settlement very well without having some place of accommodation where they can get a meal or stop over night. Sheriff after the first settlement of Horning's Mills a log tavern was erected and opened for business by one of the pioneers Joseph Rogers, who had already taken up a lot and made a clearing of about thirty acres. After breathing heaven for a few years he sold out both farm and tavern to a neighbor and started away. The new proprietor enlarged the premises and fattened the accommodation so as to be able to meet the demands of the fast rising tide of incoming settlers

The first story in Horning's Mills was opened by Paul Jarvis, probably just after Mr Rogers had started the tavern, but there doesn't appear to be any record of the date. The store was a log building on the hillside near Pelley's Creek." The settler entered and as a natural result bethought himself of the road and into the door. Mr. Jarvis was a native of London, England and yearning to continue in Horning's Mills had selected the position as a country school teacher in the older settled townships. Being possessed of considerable business ability he soon built up a lucrative mercantile trade in the growing district. He was also elected to the township and Local Boards of Counties Schools. Speaking of Mr. Jarvis, Backwoods Life says he had been there of the township ever since to assign him to a lofty eminence, which took place five or six years previous to the advent of Mr. Airth, and was the result mainly of his efforts and energies of Mr. Jarvis There seems to be no definite date available as to when the township was organized or when the first School Section was formed, but it will interest a revel in Richardson's history took place "The ... six years previous to the advent of Mr. Airth" which is said to have been in 1835. Like the township annals have been incorporated about the time Mr. Horning left the district, which was in 1836

RISE OF THE VILLAGE OF HORNING'S MILLS

From the founding of Horning's Mills in 1833 to the opening of the

"Toronto Line" in 1843, and the subsequent rise of infant communities here and there along the new road laboured keenly against Morning's Mills grandiosely conjured an undisputed monopoly of both business and municipal matters, while gave the village a certain prestige in the township. But with the failure of mill and along the "Toronto Line" as well as on some of the back concessions from both east and west, the populations of the New Survey increased very fast, which resulted in much keen competition with the Old Survey and for the next ten years the Revie and many of the Councillors and municipal officials were chosen from the new Survey. This competition had developed into opposition especially at municipal elections.

From the departure of Mr Fleming in 1841 until the advent of Mr Airth in 1846, there would seem to be a lapse of six years. The probabilities are that Mr Fleming didn't dispose of his property just at the time he left Melancthon but was still owner while managing the new mill. Many of the men carried on the business until the return of Mr Airth.

When Mr Airth purchased the mill he did not take over most of the activities at the embryo village. From Mr Fleming, there was not a great deal left within a radius of thirty miles. But about the time of the purchase there were a few more buildings erected in the place who called by later years. Shortly afterwards two brothers Hills store was started and with three houses, being right with new mills blacksmith and carpenters shops, shoemaker shop, & tannery a watered and a carding mill. Connected Lloyd and Methodist Church Episcopal Methodist Church. Mr Airth began to be quite a conspicuous place in the map of Upper Canada. Mr Airth, as Mr Jarvis now became a prominent figure in the township and was appointed Justice of the Peace for the Township of Melancthon. He was first elected a Township Councillor in the year Reeve Revie in 1850. As was the Postmaster and justice of the Peace for many years in addition to this could assign duties, Mr Airth purchased the village hotel, and, after making extensive improvements conducted it successfully for a number of years. Council meetings were often held there.

Unlike Hopewood Beaverton and even other communities of larger, Morning's Mills was a rather scattered village—like the likes of the Georgian Bay—surrounding the whole township known as "Corners". While there was two the reason was not it never became a town, but the main reason was the lack of railway connection. Many municipal meetings & other gatherings of importance was an important centre in its early days the Melancthon Agricultural Show Fair being held there for many years. As was seen the place had a general store hotel, a blacksmith shop and shoemaker shop. In the minutes of Melancthon Township Council meetings it recorded that the school meetings were held in the hotel of John Mason Hall in Survey 1851 Pen Jarvis, Esquire Reeve.

A few years later another grist mill was erected in the village and Morning's Mills became more important as the finest milling establishment for Creemore being the nearest competitors. If the people living in the New Survey wanted a pound of tea or a piece of thread they had to go over to Morning's Mills for it, as there were no stores in the New Survey until 1861 when the late Edward Kernahan settled from Toronto and opened a small store at Inglewood a Corner on the "Toronto Line" but soon afterward moved the business to St Ivo's Corner (Shelburne).

One of the most distinguished citizens of Melancthon, and of Dufferin County was the late Robert McGhee M.P.P. Coming to Melancthon in 1846, he entered municipal life as township councillor in 1851, at the age of twenty-eight, and became Reeve in 1868, remaining the Reeve's chair continuously for fifteen years. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1867, representing the constituency of Dufferin until 1888 to 1891 Mr Ghee re-entered

municipal life, being elected to the Township, which office he held for changed during 1881-1882, and until his death in the early summer of 1884.

Dr. John Barr, Metcalfe's pioneer physician, came to Norman's Mills in the year 1856 and after he had graduated from Victoria College of Medicine, and commenced the practice of his profession in the growing village. Being possessed of more than average driving force he soon worked up a large and lucrative practice and became very popular in the community. He entered the field of politics in 1878 and did more than anyone else to overcome the 1791 feelings and bridge the breach between the Old and New Surveys.

Dr. Barr

The constituency of Dufferin was erected in 1874, and Mr. Barry Conservative, was elected in the Legislative Assembly at the general election held in 1878. At the next general election in June, 1879, he stood for re-election and was opposed by Robert McClure, and although he won the election by a majority of 264 this election was protested and a by-election called on January 8th, 1880, three Candidates William Addy, Thomas Ault and Robert McClure being placed in the field. William Addy was elected, the vote being: Addy 1267, Ault, 776, McClure 645. The population of Dufferin county at that time was 15,000.

In the general election of 1886 Robert McClure was elected and represented Dufferin in the Local Assembly until the next election in December 1890, when F. C. Stewart, Conservative was elected by acclamation.

When the general election was held in 1890 Dr. Barr was again elected, but in the election of 1894 he suffered defeat by William Proctor the candidate of the Patrons of Industry. Dr. Barr was elected again in 1898 and 1902.

The Electoral County of Dufferin for the House of Commons was formed in 1882, and Dr. Barr resigned his seat in the Local House and was elected as the House of Commons in 1882 retaining the seat until the change to Capital City in 1896. Dr. Barr had the distinction of having held the difficult honor in Norman's Mills. During the last few years of his busy life he resided in Shelburne.

Another enterprising citizen of Norman's Mills was James Woodside, who conducted the flour mill for many years. He was Reeve of Melancthon for 1883 and 1884.

William Augrist was a prominent and successful farmer of the Old Survey, who made his mark in the municipal field having served as councillor from 1870 to 1879 inclusive. He was Deputy-Reeve in 1880 and again in 1898.

W. F. Carson, of the Old Survey, was reeve for in 1890, 1891, 1895, and 1896, and second Deputy-Reeve in 1881 and 1886.

John Pelley was raised and educated in Hemming's Mills where the late Dr Norton was teacher of the village school, and also became a school teacher. Mr Pelley entered municipal life at Bryanston in 1866, serving in that capacity continuously to the year 1890 inclusive.

Among the professional merchants of Hemming's Mills in the early days was Mr Pelton, who kept a large general store and was later succeeded by W. L. Roberts, who has passed to the city of Ingersoll.

As the early history of Hemming's Mill is given in the absence of the formation and settlement of the Old Survey some idea of its subsequent growth and importance may be gathered from a report of the census of the village taken in 1861-1862 as follows:

W. I. Roberts general store, John Reid, grocery store, Joseph Abbit, hardware, William McLean hotel, James Constable flour mill, Dr. Reid, physician, Charles Bingo, assault, J. P. Weeks, flour mill, John Brown, carding mill, Thomas Wilder, shoemaker, George Bailey, carpenter, James Webster butcher, Fleming & Lyons, blacksmiths, Emerick Sock, pianoforte, Jarvis & Perrin, tailors, George Leitch, carpenter, John McClure, saddler-maker, John Metcalf baker, George Marshall, shoemaker, James Thomas carpenter. Population 450.

CHAPTER XI

Melancthon Village

As elsewhere noted J. W. Morey built and opened the first store and hotel at Melancthon Corners in 1870, but Beardsley Isabel, about a mile south and O'Reilly's hotel, a mile and a quarter north to look after the following workshops, were in operation years before: The Bruce was built by George Young, blacksmith; James Sessions, carpenter and undertaker; John Smith cooper; James Hilbert, Harry Lewis and Wm. Thompson shoemakers. James Nimms kept the post office on the hillside was burned years since, the corner and the log school stood across the road. T. F. Hodgkins being the teacher. After Mr. Morey and also in season the following is a list of the stores kept from time to time in the village.

In 1874 the late H. H. Wallace and Mr. Tuttle, under the firm name of Wallace & Tuttle, opened a general store of dry goods groceries, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, hardware wines and liquors, and waterbaker carried on in the old town office building, long recently vacated by Mr. Nimms and for the next twelve months the village had two general stores.

In 1880 having leased in 1878, Melancthon was for the next seven years without a store until in the spring of 1883 J. J. Middleton & Sons, general merchants, of Dundalk, opened "The Bruce" with a full line of gents furnishings and clothing. J. Clare also manages They did a flourishing business during the autumn months and in the late autumn disposed of the business to A. J. Beattie a Durham merchant, who after some two years experience in a country store reduced the stock to a minimum, gave his customers the benefit of buying the remainder at cost prices, and moved back to the city

Then after being vacant for a short time, the old store was again opened by Archibald Kennedy of Mount Forest but he continued for only a few months and the village again had no store until James Nott arrived from Caledon in the spring of 1892 and opened the big store under the sanction of the Patrons of Industry Mr Nott did a very extensive business throughout the entire county of Dufferin and in the adjoining county of Grey and employed a large staff of clerks. It was also the paying office for R. L. Brown's grain and hay business Melancthon's future, more attracted such wide attention that other lines of business were soon started in the village. C. L.

Kessler opened a hardware store in the old hat-room of the former hotel and he also did a good business. Messrs. Sullivan & Young opened the village hotel the "Metcalfe House" across the street, but during the latter's absence of Saturday night in the month of February 1865 the massive old building and contents, including the heavy stock in trade there, was a mystery of conflagration and coal oil in the hardware store were consumed by fire, which reached from to the old Horse Hill[illegible] after a thousand corner of about twenty-three years in the meantime Mr. Dick secured temporary quarters in the Town Hall and with a few goods saved from the fire (which included several kegs of carpenters tools) ordered a new supply of goods and continued his sale until spring when the Exchange was moved to its present site.

Shortly after Mr. Dick's removal to the burnt a tandem firm out John Smith's new frame house with counter and shelving and opened up with a stock of groceries and hardware notwithstanding which was the only store in the village until a few months later when Alex Carlaw opened a small general store business, with William Laing as manager in the building situated on the corner where the post office had been kept for so many years and recently vacated by Mr. Silvers. Messrs. Carlaw and Laing continued for a good business and with increased stock, had to enlarge the building.

In 1880 as Mr. Carlaw sold out to R. F. Shore who continued the business until the winter of 1902 when he was succeeded ass by William Campbell of Toronto. Mr. Campbell purchased the business and furthermore leased the store, and in the autumn of 1903 disposed of it to Charles O'Neill also of Toronto, who probably took over the post office, which has been continued down to the present time.

Mills of various kinds have also been erected in the village at different times.

A J. Beattie, general store; Mitchell & John Waters, hotel, James Shoemaker and sample mill; Joseph Sowden, carpenter and undertaker; Thomas Andrews, butcher and [illegible]; Michael Callaghan, blacksmith, Simon & Pringle, conveyancers and barristers; John Smith, cooper; James Brown [illegible] painter and conveyancer; [illegible] Peabody, implement agent, Thomas Hutton, timber buyer, William Craig, butcher; Rev. [illegible] Rev. R. C. Barton, eastern Methodist Church, Rev. W. J. Castle, pastor & C. Church, H. [illegible], insurance agent.

Malahide has from an early date been a strong centre of Orangeism. The first Orange lodge organized in the district had the ring sounding in the big house of John Thompson, which stood in the centre of the 2nd Concession, as far back as 1826. Mr. Thompson had taken up this fifty acres from the Crown about 1818 or '20, cleared twenty acres and built the usual outfit of log buildings. In common, to the first settlers. In 1826 the late James Sanders purchased the farm from Mr. Thompson and it is still the property of the former family. The lodge was known as L. O. L. No. 888, and the late John Watson or Hezekiah Mitchell was the first Worshipful Master. Among the first members of the Order were the following: John Watson, Sr. and Jr. Ferguson Jones and Robert Watson, John Thompson, Andrew and Matthew Burrough, William Ball, William Hamilton, Michael Shoaff, William Beattie, William Chalmers, George Gillespie, James Mitchell, James Corbett, James Stark and George Cummings. When the first lodge became firmly established, they built a log Orange hall on the corner of lot 20A, the site being the gift of Matthew Turrage, after the harvest homebread. Twelfth of July celebrations were held in those days at Rapelje's hotel, Yarmouth Centre, Corbett's hotel, and at Shoaff's farm. The late George Cummings and Elder Watson were superior riders in those days, while George Gillespie, of the Back Line was remarkable for many years.

The first local blacksmith shop was started by the late George Young, in a log building beside the creek at "Five Points" (this site proved unwilling as the early settlers, when Michael Small, on his memorable Airlight Journey to keep the "Wheat Blood Dun. Then when J. W. Young built "The Bruce" in 1876, he also built a blacksmith shop for Mr. Young, and the business of the village was thereby. In a few years Mr. Young was succeeded by James Fuller, who carried on the business successfully for a number of years when moved to other parts. In the spring of 1877 Robert Brown built a frame shop on Mr. Brown's property a few rods north of the four corners, where Malcolmson's blacksmith shop was operated first by Robert Brown, then by Wm. Rankin, Michael Gallagher, Joseph Shannon and others until unfortunately it was closed a few years ago.

Malcolmson has the privilege of having a local grain market within her borders for over forty years. Started by the late James McCue in the early days of the Patrons of Industry. Mr McCue needed the first frame granary just above the C.P.R. station. This building was eventually taken over by Mr. Brown and merged with his local hay trading business, thus giving Malcolmson a market for both hay and grain. Later the present office and warehouse in Toronto, which was a distributing centre, and Malcolmson soon became one of the busy markets on the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. The business was further added over by the Canada Grain Company of Toronto, which built a large elevator at the C.P.R. station and carried on until it was transferred recently.

Malcolmson's new and shingle mill was built in the autumn of 1877 by the late James Small. In the autumn of the following year Mr. Small sold out Mr. Peel, a Toronto millwright, and in a short time the mill was in operation running the first number. Shingle factory 1 and 2 Anderson and Malcolmson's hand sawyer. The mill was in operation almost continuously for twenty-three years, and gave employment to a number of local men. The mill, with its general stock, a first class hotel, a jingling ring of the woodworking and the small sound of the carriage maker, the blacksmith and cooper, made Malcolmson was a veritable hive of industry.

To recapitulate: The history of Malcolmson Village like that of Imperial Home, may be divided into four periods: I—Period of Pioneer Settlement and it is of the future Village—Beginning with the landing of the first settlers Darragh, Aitchison, Hamilton, Malcolmson, McLennan and McMenamin who took up from the Crown the first lots along the newly surveyed "Toronto Line" in the year 1854 and when James Brown, Jr. received the deed for lots 208, 209 and 210 N.E. and Charles Hamilton deed for same lots took up lots 206 and 207 N.E. and 211 N.E. and 212 N.E. and settled on lot 201 N.E. thus making settlements on each of the 6 corners. II—Period of Growth—When the village was founded by the late J. W. Brown 1876. Malcolmson advertised the attraction of travellers and settlers through and a radius of twenty miles. This period lasted until about 1910, when Mr. Brown retired from mercantile life, and having built a large house on the corner took to his residence there. He now turned his attention to the milling business and built a sawmill, combined with shingle and planing mills and also built frames to accommodate a planing mill and store and hotel. "The Bruce" was utilized to its utmost capacity both store and hotel in different years and by different occupants, and the village now enjoyed a season of prosperity and increased population. III—Zenith of Prosperity—When, a convention and Decrease of population under James Dean, throughout the entire 1880, the Patrons of Industry under James Dean, throughout the entire County of Durham decided to establish their general store and headquarters at Malcolmson, they virtually electrified the surrounding hamlets, and the village reached the zenith of its prosperity IV—Period of Decline—With

the burning of "The Manse" and Patrick stores in 1866, and the later demolition of the Patrick movement, the surrounding woods depleted of their timber for the office along with other vanished industries, Metamorphism began to decline until now it may be likened to Goldsmith's deserted Village of the Imperial Isle.

CORBETON

The following interesting story of Corbeton was published in the Shelburne Free Press in September, 1888, and is here reproduced

The history of the now thriving and prosperous village of Corbeton so deeply attracted to the southern tributary of the Grand River may be traced away to that dim and distant period, when travel by railroads or the stately C.P.R. coaches was not even dreamed of. Those were problematic days and we have to depend upon traditions for most of our knowledge of them, becoming when hands of deer and packs of wolves and the riotous black bear were outcasts in the "swampy wild." Modern methods of cooking and living known to the present people from the grocery store were unknown, but the sturdy pioneers existed their food from the nearest woodpile, or field and forest.

It was some time in the 40s before that the Toronto Line was opened from Greenville to Owen Sound connecting the capital of Upper Canada Toronto with Owen's county town Owen Sound. This great highway was later known as the Toronto & Sydenham Road the Gravel Road, and now the Fifth Line Highway. Several years passed from the opening of the Toronto Line until any material settlement was made about or behind Corbeton. The old log houses built and replaced by the many years by the late James Corbett as the "Ox at Rest" was indeed the first business centre in the community. Corbett's store was the meeting place for the township council in those years and in fact the place has the distinction of having had the first Township Hall in the municipality. It was a large log building and stood on the west side of the Gravel Road, between the village road and the creek. For some years the late Hon D Gray was known and presiding officer

"But the village really had its beginning some years after the old Norwest Range Railway was built and it was decided that a railway station was to be located here. The late J C. Silcock established the first general store here some many years before a railway was started but before Mr Silcock's arrival which the latter purchased There was a small blacksmith shop and two hotels started. If we remember correctly Mr Silcock started the 1st store and on the site where it stands to-day There is Mr Daniels took it over for a time until the late James Corbett moved from the other side of the Gravel, and took up his residence in the village hotel But when the mercantile and other industries arose and the village became busy and overcrowded he gave it was thought his two hotels were required and the late Patrick Sugg built the hotel south of the railway track A second general store was also established by the late Mrs Dean site which the late Mr Thompson built and remained the present store now occupied by Mr Sills. A second sawmill was also established. When the post office was transferred by Mr Corbett from the Gravel to the village the place was called Corbeton after his name.

As time passed on and the great temperance wave of the South and, and again later a local option swept over the land the two hotels gradually gave way and two churches were built instead, Presbyterian first, and immediately after the Methodist, in the meantime the hotel west of the C.P.R. was kept by Patrick Sugg (named above), Charles Gilmore, Thomas Cranmore and others.

"For a number of years Cotbelton had three good general stores, as well as a flour and feed store, within her borders.

"In the early years it was a very busy centre in the timber line, being one of the chief shipping points on the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. Like other villages in this part of Ontario the timber has long since disappeared but the village has for many years had a good grain market as well as being an important point for buying and shipping live stock so much so that a branch of the Bank of Hamilton was established there in recent years."

As the writer of the above did not give the location of Cotbelton, other than that it is on a branch of the Grand River may we add that the village is at the point where the C.P.R. and the Alma Interurban intersect, about four miles east from Fairbank and Malagashee Stations. The Grand River takes its rise a short distance northeast of the village.

CHAPTER XII

Riverview

THE history of Riverview goes back about sixty years the first pioneers being the Logie family who settled and lived on the farm farmed the sixty odd acres in a log house situa ed a few rods east of the Plan Hote Mr Logie lived for many years and made quite a huge clearing on the front of his farm his nearest neighbors being the Laurence Jones and Mc- bert families over two miles east, or the Andrew Anderson and John Higgins families about four miles south, the road between being little better than an Indian trail.

A few years later the Gavin Martin William Robert and Stephenson families moved into the district And yet a little later the and where the future village arose was taken up by the Patterson and Bonsey families. Among other settlers at that time or soon after appeared the names of Campbell Corbett Deakin McCloud and Lyons. A sawmill and a general store were soon started and a third later store was two miles to the village and another further down the line also a village rose. These were a great benefit to the settlement in utilizing the vast acres of various kinds of timber. Some of those engaged in the several business at different times were Mr Cauley Mr Jay his Richardson Mr Banks and Dryden Rose

A small hotel was a one time erected in the village but only lasted for a short time A second general store was soon opened and thus the village had two stores for many years. Among the several merchants appear the names of Mr Carey Mr Nicholas Mr Johnstone and, in later years, Mr William Campbell

About the time the village was founded the late George Bonsey the veteran blacksmith of Shelburne, erected a blacksmith shop and small foundry in Riverview and carried on a good business for many years. In later life Mr Bonsey was a Justice of the Peace Riverview was a different times ably represented in the Methodist connexion. James Hay was councillor during 1900 and 1901 T. C. Dryden was Reeve during the years 1913, 1914 and 1916, and J. B. Clarke was Reeve in 1917 and 1918.

JESSOPVILLE

Jessopville is an important hamlet in the extreme northeastern corner

of the township, and in the early days was locally known as The Joe. Previous to the Short Act days the place had a hotel for a number of years a general store and post office a Public school and a Methodist church. The surrounding district is well adapted for mixed farming and the raising of livestock.

REDICKVILLE

The village of Redickville is situated on the four corners of the 2nd line and Sound. Dan Aylesworth in the 1st survey, Johnathon, in one of the best farming districts in Ontario. The village was founded by the late George Redick, son of the pioneer settlers of the township, and from whom the place takes its name. Mr. Redick built the corner hotel and conducted it successfully for a number of years, after which he was succeeded by the late Frederick Wadsworth and others. In a certain part the village taken in 1886 or 1887 appear the following names: John Wheeler general store and undertaking; Mr. Moore, hotel, Thomas Lyon, contractor and builder. A. Perry blacksmith.

In the early sixties Redickville was quite a busy place but with the passing of the Short Act there were no more licenses granted in Toledo within the municipality and subsequently the village had only a temperance hotel and Redickville been deserted will not any connection it doubtless would have been of importance many years ago.

SHIRLEY

Shirley is a rural hamlet and post office in the northern end of Mallorytown township, eight miles from Brockville and twelve miles from Gananoque. Thomas settled in 1795, and for the early years was supplied with mail only once a week, on Saturday. George Shirley was postmaster and Justice of the Peace. The United Brethren church was established about fifty years ago by the late Rev. J. F. Parkes and was later taken over by the Methodists.

BRANDAK

While the village of Brandak is in not within the confines of Danforth county but is situated just over the border in the county of Grey, nevertheless it is the nearest market, and supply for Danforth, and the current place of business for many of the farmers residing in Denbeigh, who makes it no light home town, which entitles it to mention in these pages.

The village was originally started at McDowell's Corner on the Toronto to Sydenham Road but with the coming of the railway was moved over to the station elsewhere referred to and which dates back to about 1870.

The first stores in the village were those of Henry Graham, J. J. Middleton and George Middleton. The two latter were of the latter, who conducted a grocery and flour store a few early days and did a good business. Mr. Hawkins opened the first hardware store. Randak, who at first boasted by only all large. Then a few years later it had its own electric plant, and all buildings lighted by hydro from Niagara.

The place soon grew a few years, to be an important village of eight stores, four hotels, two banks, sawmill, grist mill, woolen mill, planing mill, four churches, Public and High schools and a weekly newspaper and has long been the largest village in Preston Township.

AUGUSTOWN

Augustow was a rural post office established in the early days at the 4th line corner, Old Survey Richardson. The late William August was postmaster

In a census taken in 1866 the population of Meleneither township was 1338, and the report of crops grown in the township was as follows:

Spring Wheat, 3[illegible] bushels; Barley 600 bushels; Oats, 10,320 bushels; Peas, 5,000 bushels; Potatoes, 22,375 bushels; Turnips, 60,[illegible] bushels; Hay, 800 tons. Maple Sugar, 11,000 lbs.; Butter, 20,[illegible] lbs. Wool, 1,[illegible] lbs.

There seems to have been a much larger acreage of spring wheat than of any other kind of grain in those early days, practically all of which was grown in the Old Survey. The New Survey was more adapted for the raising of oats and hay and for pasturage in the early seventies, Ontarians were known to the people of Manitoba and the Canadian West as "Up at the Grass" Boys", referring to the manner of May Day drove up their herds of cattle, cows and bulls to graze in the vast acres of wild lands watered by the river during the summer months.

The following is a list, although incomplete, of the freeholders and householders of the Old Survey during the years 1881-2:

William Allen, Robert Allen, Henry Armstrong, Matthew Armstrong, James Addison, Joseph Anderson, William Aird, Rowley Arnold, George Brownell, John Anderson, John Barwell, Francis Barry, Thomas Bell, George Charles Bailey, Jeremy Bennington, Robert Cunningham, Henry George Chartiers, John Curphey, Robert Coulter, John Cowie, Samuel Cook, James Campbell, Christopher Cross, William Dennis, Sylvester Day, Edward Eddy, John Bunkley, Edward Ferris, William Ferris, Robert Fennell, John Fotheringham, Henry Fawcett, William Fletcher, Noble Gladman, Joseph Gerrie, John Hinkley, John Hutton, James Cormick, Phillip Hamm, Robert Herbert, Henry Hinkley, William Hird, James Hawkins, Stephen Field, William Hall, Thomas Hall, Robert Hamilton, James Hamilton, Alex. Hamilton, Joseph Hird, James Hogg, William Hogg, William Hogg, Thomas Hogg, Joseph Hunter, R. W. Jeffery, Thos. Johnston, Paul Jarvis, William Jolly, Simon Jolly, John Jeffery, Hamilton Cooper, Joseph Lowrie, Lowrie Long, Alexander Leach, Lofty Thomas Moore, Daniel Mankin, Alex. Mowbray, Thomas Mahill, William Mahill, John Mahill, George Marshall, Mat Mahill, Alex. Meredith, John McKinnon, Robert McCrae, Wm. McClure, John McGhee of John McGhee jr. Robt. McCauley, Sam McCauley, George Mawhinney, Wm. McCauley, Wm. Murray, Robert McNabb, John Neely, Will and Phineas Napier, Napier Hamilton, Page Richard, Sydney Samuel, Potter Hugh, Peter Andrew, Calvin George Reader, Patrick Ryan, Wm. Reid, John Reid, Stuart Silk, Joseph Silk, William Silk jr., William Silk sr., Richard Silk, Richard Gosa, Samuel Sargent, James Shackleton, Sarah Slack jr., Richard Slack jr., Thomas Slack, James Slack, Jonathan Secord, Matthew Sandford, Joseph Thompson, Wm. Thos. Taylor, George Talmage, Thomas Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Jas. Taylor, William Taggart, William Tarter, David Tanner, Thos. Webster, John Webster, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wallace, Geo. Wallace, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Jeremiah Wilsworth, Wm. Jas. Yelton, John Williamson, John Pettigrew.

The following names appear as freeholders and householders in the New Survey, northeast of the S. & S. No. 1.

John Adams, Wm. Agnew, Robert Bell, John Bell, Jno. Keeper, William Bell, Joseph Bowden, Jos. Barr, Jno. Keeper, Patrick Breen, Moses Breen, James Brady, John Barrett, Michael Kennedy, Michael Berridge, Charles Berkeley, Robert Cherry, Patrick Connor, James Corbett, Jas. Keeper, John Cullinan, John Cummings, Denis Conlon, James Coates, Edward Cole, Thos. Cahill, James Foley, Wm. Gibbons, John Gordon, Lew. Gay, John Holleran, Patrick Holleran, William Hughes, Christopher Johnson, William Johnson, Joseph Keating, Martin Healy, Peter Keating, Paul Keating, Andrew Lagassey, Owen Lavell, James Mitchell, Patrick Mulvey, John Morrow,

Kenneth McAulay, Samuel McDowell, Charles McDowell, Patrick McCue, Michael McCue, Wm. Noble W. Neshewat, Edward Norris, Michael Oldfield, Charles Phillips, James Rodgers, Thomas Redpath, Wm. Rowcliffe, James Rowden, carpenter, Joseph Reid, James Sinclair, David Stewart (brother) R. H. Sinclair R. Sharpley Johnston Scott, James Trudgeon, Anthony Trudgeon, James White, Daniel White, John Wood jr. James West, John West jr. Patrick McMackenzie, Miles McMackenzie, Thomas McMackenzie, Peter McMannemon.

The following freeholders lived southwest of the T. & N. Road:-

William Andrews, Robert Atkinson, Andrew Anderson, Wilson Ballard Lawrence Brown, William Chartres, Bernard Callaghan, Wm. Crawford, Barby Chartres, Mrs. Lucy, Wm. Davis sr. Wm. Davis jr. Patrick Doyle, Thos. Doyle, James Farquson, Silas J. Gray Geo. Gilfoyle, Anthony Gidney Wilkins, Samuel Hamilton, David Hodgins, Alex. Hall, Rev. Benj. Hough, Wm. Hunking, Thomas Hunking, John Hughes John Irwin, James Irwin John Johnston, Michael Jones, Thomas Jones, Jesse Kelly, Alex. Lamb (deceased), Alex. Logie, James Mutchelbaik, Geo. Watters, George Young Richardson, Samuel Smith, President Valley, John Mitchell (deceased) Alex. Russell, John Smith, trooper, Patrick Shaw, John Stewart, Robert Stewart, John Small, Robert Small, John Small, Richard Small, Richard Shoal (no-Report), James Watson, John Watson, Francis Watson, Robert Wilson.

BACK LAKE MELANCTHON

Eighty-five or more years ago our young men, Robert Atkinson, David Bigger, Michael Shoaff and Thomas Doyle, came from the Credit to the settlement of Garafraxa and took up homesteads on what in later years came to be known as the New Lines, which, however, were not written at that time in the wilderness of maple, beech and elm, with here and there a one and a shrub of cedar and hemlock mingled. The work involved much hard labor and the axes were swinging train fashioned by a blade made by the surveyor's axe.

After shouting the lots to their future homes the four young men returned to Hamilton's Hotel on the Toronto Road to take up their land and bring Mr and Mrs. Atkinson back a near-by through the dense forest to their their new-found home. They accomplished part of the work in their first log house, about five rods in from the road. Within later became the Back Line on Lot 29S. They worked until midnight. Then made their bed, beside a big hemlock tree which had fallen. In taking my land from the Crown, the rule was, if you bought a fifty acre lot, you had to clear two acres of it within two of the origins eg fifty acres, and eg a hundred acre farm. Here Mr and Mrs. Atkinson lived and laboured suffering all the hardships of the pioneer and instilled a pioneer life and transformed as erstwhile wilderness into one of the best farms in In continue by which still remains to the Atkinson name after a hundred years or more John Atkinson being the present owner.

Of course the Toronto Line home from social Sixteen No. 10 had already been settled on both sides some of the settle s being the well know families. Brentwith Wellcome for the b.l. Darrahs Hamiltons William Bell James Brown in and le James M tchell, Lewis and Will ham Hunt, Michael O'Boyle Brian Mahone the McCabe Kissings La Vallee O'Rourkes and McMannamins.

Although this region has long been recognized as one of the best farming sections in Western Ontario it has its own peculiar physical features. When the surveyors, Charles Rankin and James Proudfit, with their mate, first explored this vast woods, as yet unseen by white men with the possible exception of hunters or trappers, they made the unusual discovery on the

year into 1867 and 800 of a cavern in the earth's surface about 12 ft. wide, 30 ft. long and 12 ft. deep, with a little lake occupying about one acre of marsh land a few rods distant—locally known as "The Grand Lake" and "Bowers' Swamp."

The surveying party made a minute examination of their phenomenal discovery. Now report of which was quite interesting. The serpentine-like walls of the cave and the floor were of solid rock with an incline of irregular mounds of earth and rock leading down to within about four feet from the base of which the cavern covered with almost four feet of water, cold water issuing from the spring and early summer. By the middle of August, however, the water had disappeared and a half-grown boy could easily reach over with about on five inches floor of the interior where there seemed to be considerable space to move around, but only with the aid of a lantern because of the utter darkness.

The supposition of the surveyors was that a subterranean tunnel and flowing stream of water connected the cavern with the Lake. The longest excursion they made was about 300 feet, when they discovered a small opening in the rocky portion of the earth, through which the water could distinctly be heard rushing under great pressure. The water was flowing with apparent speed, both in entering and departing. The water was flowing with apparent speed, both in entering and departing. The water was flowing with apparent speed, both in entering and departing

CHAPTER XIII

HISTORY OF MELANCTHON TOWNSHIP (Municipal)

1880

THE Municipal Council, composed of Messrs. Paul Jarvis, Edward Harrison, Alexander Baillie, Charles McSweyn and Silas B. Gray met at the hotel of James Corbett, Orangeville Road on January 1st 1880. Paul Jarvis, Reeve, was chosen Mayor and Kenneth McAulay was appointed Clerk. John M.P. Treasurer, Henry Jarvis, Assessor Old Survey and Mr. Mitchell and McCue Assessors for the New Survey and Isaac Coats Assessor. Each of the Council boys received $1.50 per day. Returning Officers were paid $6.00 each for their services at the previous January elections and Thomas Doyle who was assessor was duly sworn received $6.00.

1881

Same Reeve and Council elected by acclamation, met at the hotel of Claudius Elkins, 19th January 1881. Thomas Johnston appointed Mr. Vert as the Reeve's Auditor and Kenneth McAulay was reappointed Clerk. Edward Anderson was appointed Constable to keep order at council meetings. Council adjourned to meet 12th February at the hotel of John Mason, Mansonville.

1882

Council met at the hotel of James Corbett. Charles McDowell, Reeve. Councillors, Edward Harrison Melbourne McCue Lawrence Green, and John Cuffrom—January 30th 1882. The same Clerk, Kenneth McAulay, and the same Treasurer John M.P. reappointed. Thomas Doyle and J. W. Mitchell were appointed Auditors. Henry Bennett was appointed Assessor for the New Survey salary $10, and James Mulholland Assessor for the Old Survey salary $6, but by tender Thomas Johnson were set by the newly elected Council at $25.

1883

The newly elected council met at the hotel of James Corbett at 12 o'clock noon January 18th 1883. Reeve Charles McDowell Councillors, Robert McCabe Lawrence Scott John Cull, and James Slack Kenneth McAulay reappointed Clerk at a salary of $25 Henry Bennett, Assessor for New Survey salary $15, and Richard Arnold Assessor for Old Survey at

ary $12 John Mills reappointed Treasurer at a salary of $40. The next regular meeting in the same year met at the hotel of George Reddek, 2nd Line and Survey

In this year the Town Hall was built on Lot 21 Gravel Road, now Frazer Highway No. 12 (Derbyshire Corner). Council met for the first time in the hall on Feb. 23rd to consider app lications for license I censes. The following tenders were granted licenses: Abner Brown Joseph Hart Cumming Hutchinson Wells granted licenses;

Council met at Archie's Hotel, Jan 19th, Robert McAfee Reeve, Councillors, James Black, Lawrence Keyes, Simon Jelly and Michael O'Neill. Geo. Obee and Treasurer re-appointed. Michael Howell received $1 for a cord of wood for the Town Hall. Rutherford & Co., printers, Owen Sound, received $20 for printing minutes of the Council.

1870

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan 17th. Reeve, Robert McAfee; Councillors, James Black, Simon Jelly, Robert Atkinson and James Brown. This year the municipal officers were appointed by tender. The trustees of S. S. No. 7 being unable to pay their teacher's salary were granted a loan of $80 from April 1st to January 1st six per cent interest.

1871

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan 16th. Reeve, Robert McAfee; Councillors, James Black, Robert Atkinson, Henry Revell and Robert Marshall. The following received town licenses for the year 1871. William Jelly, Shellburne; James May, Maxwelton; J. W. Morey Meaghan; James Corbett, Gravel Road.

The annual council meeting for the year 1872 was held at Morey's Hotel, Melancthon, July 8th, when a petition was presented and presented to the President and Directors of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Company, praying that Shelburne Station be erected at a point as near as possible to the "Toronto and Owen Sound Gravel Road." At the December meeting a grant was made of $1200 towards the erection of a Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Station on Lot 36th in Melancthon.

1872

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 16th Reeve, Robert McAfee; Councillors, James Black, Henry Revell, Robert Marshall and Thomas Redmond. Kenneth McAulay re-appointed Clerk at a salary of $50. John Mills, Treasurer at a salary of $50. Wm. Aspinall and Wm. Boyle were appointed Auditors. The annual meeting at Feb. 19th was held at the Hotel of James Steen (T. G. & B. Hotel).

1873

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 21st. Reeve Robert McAfee; Councillors, Neil Black, Henry Revell, Robert Marshall and Thomas Redmond. The following Officers were appointed Kenneth McAulay Clerk salary $50. Treasurer, John Mills, salary $50. Auditors, James Brown salary $25. Assessors, Thos. Doyle and Edward Burwell.

1874

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 19th. Reeve Robert McAfee. The township was now entitled to have a Deputy-Reeve and James Black was chosen. Councillors, Henry Revell, Thos. Rolston and Henry Fawcett. The former township officers were re-appointed. Hotel licenses were granted as follows: James Black, Shellburne; James May Maxwelton; George Rankin, Rockcliffe; Joseph Black Shelburne.

At council meeting held at James Steen's Hotel Melancthon a remonstrance was passed inviting tenders for the township printing for the year 1875, a copy being forwarded to the Owen Sound Times and Orangeville Sun, and the Orangeville Advertiser at the Agricultural meeting also held at James Steen's Hotel a resolution was moved by Robert McGhee, seconded

by Thos. Roberts, to build a Town Hall at or near the 3rd diagonal, contract to be entered into Sept. 9th A. D. 1874, and 14 ft. high, to be built of brick. At a subsequent meeting a resolution was passed to raise $600 to commence the building of the Town Hall, the site being on one acre lot purchased from W. Chase, a wholesale merchant of Toronto, on the 20th January. Thos. Roberts, contractor, entered and completed the Carpenters' part. Wm. T. & S. Hand let private contract and completed the Carpenters' part. The contract for the building was let by tender, and was accepted by Thomas Taggart of the Old Survey. The price being $1500, the job to be completed by 27th of October, 1874.

1875

In the year 1875 no entirely new Council was elected which met at James Shaw's Hotel, the veteran Reeve, Robert McMillan, being succeeded by William Airth of Harraldge Mills, and James Shaw, Deputy-Reeve to William Kelly of Shelburne. The new Councillors were Thomas Boyle, Thomas Smith-son and William August. The following Township officers were appointed:—Clerk, James Brown, salary 60; Treasurer, John Smith, salary $85; Auditors, William August and Edward Bewell, salary of each being $10; Town Assessor Robert John Wilkins, also; Assessor, Richard Slack Jr., salary 50; Macaulay Meadge have been formally Clerk for almost twenty year resigned, and was tendered a vote of thanks by the assembled Council.

1876

Council met in the new Town Hall Jan. 17th. Reeve, Robert McMillan; Deputy-Reeve William Kelly; Councillors, Thomas Boyle, William August and Andrew Oxtoby. The following Township officers were appointed:—Clerk James Brown, salary $100; Treasurer, John Smith, salary 75; Assessor, Richard Slack, salary $60; Auditors, H. H. Walker and William Leitch, salary of each being $10; Kenneth McAnsky, Tavern Inspector salary 50c.

1877

Council, re-elected by acclamation, met in the Town Hall Jan. 15th Brown Lavell, having had his barn destroyed by lightning, the Council forwarded him the sum of $20.00.

Reeve, McMillan; Deputy-Reeve Russell Tanner; Councillors, William Airth, August, Andrew Oxtoyder and James Corbet; James Brown Clerk; John Mills Treasurer and Samuel Swift, Caretaker of Town Hall, salary 8$.

1878

Council met Jan 28th Reeve Robert McGhee; Deputy-Reeve, William Airth, Councillors William August, James Kelly and James Corbett. The same Township Officers were re-appointed At the October meeting of the Council a grant of $5 was voted for a relief to Patrick Keating also $4.00 to pay bill of Dr. Norton for medical attendance on him as per certificate of Mr. Mills, Sheriff and fifteen others, the said Patrick Keating died shortly after. Reeve Robert McGhee received $4 for representing the Township at a Provincial Council held at Orangeville, 30th September for the purpose of selecting a site for new county buildings.

1880

Council met Jan 19th. Reeve William Airth Deputy-Reeve William August Councillors James Corbett, George Salley and John Hoar.

1881

The new Council met Jan. 17th Reeve James Eastside; Deputy-Reeve,

Charles McConnell, Councillors, James Corbett, George Bailey and John Hogg. John Mills, having been Treasurer for 28 years, retired 1881. The Council tendered him a vote of thanks and presented him with a gold watch purchased at the jewellery store of J. L. Fox, Orangeville for $65. Richard Slack of Mahaffy P.O., was appointed Treasurer succeeding Mr Mills.

1882

Council met Jan. 16th. Reeve, James Scrimbit, Deputy-Reeve Charles McDowell Councillors, John Hogg, George Bailey and W F Gowan.

1883

Council met Jan. 15th. Reeve George Bailey Deputy-Reeve William August; Councillors, W F Gowan, R H Walker and J C. Snook.

1884

Reeve, George Bailey Deputy-Reeve R. H. Walker Councillors, W F Gowan, John Hogg and J C. Snook.

1885

Reeve, George Bailey Deputy-Reeve, R. H. Walker Councillors, John Hogg, George Scott and R. H. Allin

1886

Reeve George Bailey Deputy-Reeve, John Pulley Councillors John Hogg, George Scott and R. Allin.

1887

Reeve George Bailey Deputy-Reeve, John Pulley Councillors John Hogg George Scott and R R Allin The following Township Officers were appointed Clerk, James Brown Assessor Robert Mercer And the Jacob Walker and David Stewart Caretaker of Town Hall Samuel Swift.

1888

Reeve George Bailey Deputy-Reeve, John Pulley Councillors, John Hogg, George Scott and Samuel McDowell

1889

Reeve George Bailey 1st Deputy-Reeve, John Pulley 2nd Deputy-Reeve George Scott, Councillors, James Kay and Samuel McDowell

1890

Reeve George Bailey 1st Deputy-Reeve, John Pulley 2nd Deputy-Reeve, Samuel McDowell Councillors, James Kay and W F Gowan

1891

Reeve Robert McAffee 1st Deputy-Reeve Samuel McDowell 2nd Deputy-Reeve W F Gowan Councillors, Thomas Robertson and J W Hodgman.

1893

Reeve, Robert McAffee 1st Deputy-Reeve Samuel McDowell 2nd Deputy-Reeve, W F Gowan Councillors Thomas Kyle and Frederick Scarr In February of this year the Township Treasurer Richard Slack died, and was succeeded by Victors Estes, of Hurning's Mills

1897

Reeve Robert McAffee, 1st Deputy-Reeve Samuel McDowell, 2nd

Deputy-Reeve, Frederick Story Councillors, Thomas Oldfield and John B. Allen. At the March meeting of the Council a resolution was passed granting James Hitch the free use of the Town Hall as a general store for a small time, his store the "Arrow" having been recently destroyed by fire, in the spring of this year the Township suffered a severe incendiary fire, the death of the Reeve Robert McGhee, necessitating the holding of a special election. Samuel McDowell resigned the office of 1st Deputy-Reeve and was elected Reeve by acclamation. There was a keen contest between Thomas Robin and George Murphy for the position of 1st Deputy-Reeve which resulted in the election of Mr Robin in June 1886.

1887

Reeve Samuel McDowell 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Robin, 2nd Deputy-Reeve, John S Allen Councillors, Thomas Oldfield and John Ferris.

1888

Reeve Samuel McDowell 1st Deputy-Reeve, Thomas Robin 2nd Deputy-Reeve John S. Allen Councillors, Thomas Oldfield and William Sims.

1886

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1890

Reeve, John S. Allen 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Robin, 2nd Deputy-Reeve, R. J Woods Councillors, Wm. Sims and Robert Fawcett.

1891

Reeve John S. Allen 1st Deputy-Reeve, Thomas Robin, 2nd Deputy Reeve R J Woods Councillors Wm Sims and Robert Fawcett Auditors, W L. Roberts and William Gray

1892

In 1892 the County Council came under a new regulation whereby that body did not consist of Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of the various municipalities as heretofore, but of an elected separate assembly known as County Representatives, hence the office of Deputy-Reeve in each Township was abolished Therefore the Township Council comprised the following Reeve John S. Allen Councillors, R J Woods, Wm Sims Robert Fawcett and Wm A Sunnel.

1896

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation. Michael Waters was appointed Caretaker of the Town Hall.

1901

Reeve, Thomas Robin Councillors, R. J Woods, Wm. Byers, Wm. McGhee and W. G. Byers.

1902

Reeve Thomas Robin Councillors, R. J Woods, Thomas Oldfield, Wm McGhee and W. G. Byers.

1903

Reeve Thomas Robin, Councillors, Wm. Sims Wm. Mcghee Thomas Oldfield and W. G. Byers.

1904

Reeve, R. J Meade; Councillors, Wm Stone, Wm. McGhee, W. C. Byrnes and Thomas Oldfield.

1905

Reeve, Wm. Stone Councillors, Wm McGhee W C Byrnes, Thomas Oldfield and Robert Fawcett.

1906

Reeve Thomas Oldfield, Councillors Robert Fawcett J B Clarke, T C Brydon and James Higgins.

1907

After an experiment of eight years under the new regulations electing the County Council the former method of choosing that body from the elected Reeves and Deputy-Reeves was adopted and the Council for 1907 comprised the following Reeve William McGhee; Deputy-Reeve Robert Fawcett, Councillors, T C. Brydon. W G. Byrnes and James Higgins

1908

Reeve, Wm. McGhee Deputy-Reeve, Robert Fawcett Councillors T C Brydon, W G. Byrnes and R J Cornett.

1909

Reeve Thomas Oldfield Deputy-Reeve, T C. Brydon, Councillors, James R. Clarke James Higgins and W. H. Sick.

1910

Reeve Thomas Oldfield, Deputy-Reeve, T C. Brydon Councillors, James R. Clarke, R J Cornett and James Higgins

1911

Reeve, Wm. McGhee, Deputy-Reeve, James Higgins Councillors R. J Cornett, George Prentice W E. Sick and W. H. Reid

1912

Reeve, T C. Brydon, Deputy-Reeve R. J Cornett; Councillors, W H. Sick George Prentice and W. B Reid In this year the veteran Clerk James Brown, resigned after holding the position for the past 26 years and was succeeded by the present clerk, Mr T K. Black.

1913

Reeve, T. C. Brydon, Deputy-Reeve, R. J Cornett; Councillors, George Prentice, W. B. Sick, and W E. Reid.

1914

Reeve T C. Brydon Deputy-Reeve J B. Clarke- Councillors, W G. Byrnes, B. H Halbert and R. S. Oldfield.

1915

Reeve, R. J Cornett; Deputy-Reeve, J R. Clarke Councillors, B. H. Halbert, R. S. Oldfield and George Prentice.

1916

Reeve, R. J Cornett Deputy-Reeve, J. R Clarke Councillors, B. H. Halbert, George Prentice and James Fairbairn.

1917

Reeve, J R. Clarke Deputy-Reeve, Geo. Prentice Councillors, R. H Oldfield James Fairbairn and Joseph Duke.

1918

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1919

Reeve, George T. Prentice Deputy-Reeve Joseph Duke Councillors, W G Noble J A. Russell and Arch. Vance.

1920

Reeve George Prentice Deputy-Reeve, Arch Vance Councillors W G Noble J A. Russell and Frederick Stuart.

1921

Reeve, Wm. McGhee Deputy-Reeve J A. Russell Councillors, R. H. Oldfield, Fred Stuart and A. R. Reeve

1922

Reeve, Arch Vance, Deputy-Reeve W G Noble Councillors R. H Oldfield, A. R. Reeve and A.E. Elliot

1923

Reeve, Arch Vance, Deputy-Reeve, W G Noble Councillors, R. H. Oldfield, Alex. Elliot and J F Stuart.

1924

Reeve, W. G. Noble Deputy-Reeve, R. H. Oldfield Councillors, Alex. Elliot J F Stuart and W J Ferris

1925

Reeve, W. G. Noble Deputy-Reeve R. H. Oldfield Councillors Alex Elliot, W J Ferris and J F Stuart.

1926

Reeve J A. Russell Deputy-Reeve, W J Ferris; Councillors J F Stuart, T E Watson and W S. Medill.

1927

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1928

Reeve W J Ferris Deputy Reeve T E. Watson Councillors, W S. Medill, James Silleton and Vernon McGarrel.

1929

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1930

Reeve, T E. Watson Deputy-Reeve James Silleton, Councillors, Alex. Hunter Vernon McGarrel and James Oldfield.

1931

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation

1912

Reeve James Hinson, Deputy-Reeve, Vernon Holdcroft Councillors, Alex. Hunter James Mitchell and E. C. Dymond.

1913

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1914

Reeve Vernon Holdcroft, Deputy-Reeve James Oldfield- Councillors, E. C. Dymond, Herbert Nicholls and Albert Richardson.

1915

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation

TOWNSHIP CLERKS

The Township is supposed to have been organized between 1839 and 1840, but there seems to be no record of township officials other than that Pat Jarvis was Reeve for several years in succession, and that on account of the very bad roads he sometimes had to walk to Barrie to attend council. Mr. Jacobsen of that time he was a part of Simcoe County James Watson who settled on lot 284 on Clements Lane. Since 1848 none besides Township Clerk, but as to whom was Clerk during the previous ten years nobody appears to know Therefore, the Township Clerks were as follows:

1—James Watson
2—Kenneth Mainby (retired 1878)
3—James Scrim 1879—1912
4—T. K. Slack 1913—1937

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS

John Mills 1848—1861
Richard Slack 1861—1862)
Wesley Slack 1862—)
John S. Allen '10)
James Proctor '10)

EARLY REEVES

There is no mention of anyone other than Mr Jarvis occupying the position of Reeve from the formation of the township until the arrival of James Bagshall, who was recently arrived from Toronto, where he had been employed as bailiffs with the Grand Trunk Railway he purchased the hotel on the "Toronto Line" lot 200 being John Oliver's Mill that had been recently built by Bill Robinson, but which was not completed when Mr Bagshall. At that time the Township of Melancthon was in Simcoe County When the County of Grey was formed in 1850 James Bagshall was Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton and when the County Council met in Owen Sound Mr Bagshall was elected the first Warden of the County of Grey. He continued as Reeve until somewhere in the year 1854, when James Stowe as candidate of James Scrim Esqr. of Melancthon succeeding for the re-a bel ing Reeve for the remainder of the year 1854 James Watson brother-in-law of James Bagshall was the township Clerk At these days, having lived on lots 284-5, on which he took up Irish he Crown. He died sudden y at John Mills hotel where the council was in session. John Bell a hotel about on the east side of the road but below what afterwards became John a Cameron. In 1856 Hiram S Gray was Reeve of Melancthon and Proton while in 1857 Thomas McKee, of Proton, was Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton In 1857 Melancthon

and Preston became separate municipalities. Elias B. Gray being elected Reeve of Melancthon and Thos. McKee Reeve of Proton. They were each re-elected again in 1858. In 1859 Charles McDougall of Melancthon Township, was Reeve of Melancthon and in 1860 the Proton against went to the Old Survey by electing the former municipal war-horse, Final Jarvis, to the Reeve's chair.

CHAPTER XIV

ORANGEVILLE

APPROXIMATELY ten years prior to the founding of Orangeville, Hamilton, Brown Mills and Hermitage Mills were surveyed and laid out as villages. All were small settlements and been formed here and there in the neighbourhood of Caledon Mono Adjaceth and Amaranth.

Orange Lawrence

Orangeville was named after Orange Lawrence, founder the late Orange Lawrence who arrived in the district in 18[illegible] Mr Lawrence was an American having been born in the State of Connecticut in 1796. When a young man he moved to Canada and settled in Holland Landing. He was a captain in the militia during the rebellion of Mackenzie's rebellion in 1837. What he first came to the township where he later made his home at Orangeville, the place had a [illegible] forbidding aspect. Miles upon [illegible] separately settled [illegible] families, the majority of the inhabitants were Indians, and bushers and animals were to be found. The settlers were colder and the [illegible] much deeper than Mr Lawrence had been accustomed to in the Eastern county of Halton.

But Mr. Lawrence being a man of energy and with more than average mature ability was not discouraged. He purchased 600 acres of the town new stands from [illegible] Hughson who had a few years before settled in Amaranth. A field of five acres had already been cleared, and a primitive sawmill formed the nucleus of the future town.

The site chosen by Mr. Lawrence for a village which, by a fortunate turn of events, has since become the seat of Dufferin county happened to be on the border line between the townships of Melancthon and Amaranth, and also between the counties of Simcoe and Wellington. The location had another important advantage in being on the small stream that runs into the Credit River just below, having in a short distance a fall of 150 feet, driving sawmill, grist mill and woollen factory.

Hurried at what was then a little distance, now East Garafraxa the hamlet of Orange or Town hamlet soon grew into a stirring village of several hundred population. The first store was started either by Mr. Lawrence or Mr. Griffiths. Authorities differ as to which. It is said that the first hotel was in the same building that also stands on the north-east corner of East Broadway and Second Street. Known as the "Christian Hotel," kept by Mr. Graham. Although it is not probable the first hotel was a log building. Mr. Jones opened the first. Kirkpatrick also was the north side of the road and Mr. Robert McKeown was the pioneer shoemaker. He later was appointed a justice of the peace.

Mrs. Orange Lawrence

Orangeville was a village of considerable importance many years before it was incorporated, and a number of influential ratepayers resided in the village, some of whom were prominent business men identified for municipal honors were frequently chosen from amongst the and elected to the council boards of both towns and townships. The village was incorporated in 1866 and the first municipal council comprised the following gentlemen:—Reeve, F. Stevenson; Councillors, Messrs. W. E. Thompson, W. S. Stinson, John Hay and Thos. Jull. The village had a population of 1,200.

Among the business men of the village in 1866—five years before its incorporation—appear the following names:

G. H. Bankham general store and insurance agent; William Farmer, shoes and tinware; Ingraham & Stevenson, woollen factory; Wm. Armstrong, grain; Webster-Bros., tinsmiths; F. C. Stewart, general store; R. W. Brock, fire insurance; W. E. Thompson, grocery store; G. H. Underhill, grocer; Francis Irwin, groceries, wines and liquors; W. Cavanagh & Sons, harness; Orangeville and Mono Mills Mail & Co. waggon and carriage makers; J. E. Hoops, physician; Wilkie, painter; William Montgomery, wagon maker; Percival Hutchinson & Co., steam foundry; Jewell, Lindsay, boots and shoes; C. J. Wardlock, Provincial land surveyor; Stephen Lowther, miller and tinware; Guy Lamb, clerk of the 1st and 2nd Division Court; Robert Matheson, shoemaker; F. B. Morgan, teacher; John Foley, Son Newspaper Thomas Davidson, shoemaker. The medical profession was represented by Dr. Francis Corbett; Dr. W. A. Bewell and Dr. A. W. Gamble; the legal profession by Matthew McCarthy and T. Gibbs & Scott. The hotels were George Bell, "The Mansion House," T

Kelly West Elmore Hotel, John Winter, Commercial Hotel, J Jones and E Vanwyck of the Wellington Hotel, East Roadway

An old newspaper clipping gives the report of Orangeville markets in February, 1881 as follows. Fall wheat, $1.00 to $1.03 spring wheat, 95c to $1.00 oats, 32c to 35c barley 45c to 47c peas, 60c to 65c, dressed hogs, $4.50 to $5.00, hay $7.50 to $8.00 butter, 12c to 15c eggs, 10c to 12c potatoes, 25c to 30c per bag. Orangeville had no railway in those days and all the grain or

Home of Orange Lawrence, founder of Orangeville, situated on First Ave. directly across from present home of Dr. J. W. Leech.

produce purchased on Orangeville market had to be transported to Brampton or Toronto by teaming, generally in the winter season with sleighs

On September 15th, 1881 a gloom was cast over the village of Orangeville by the death of its founder Mr. Orange Lawrence, in his 86th year. Mr. Lawrence had resided in the village continuously since he founded it eighteen years previously. He was instrumental in establishing the post office and was himself appointed the first postmaster, holding the position until his death. The great ambition of his later years was to see the village he founded in the woods and had with unabated energy and much personal sacrifice nurtured to the end of his earthly career incorporated, and had he lived about two years longer his hopes would have been realized. Mr. Lawrence was the independent candidate for the riding of North Wellington in the approaching election in the town of the "Forest"

A popular battery of pioneer days was the log tavern that stood on the southwest corner of East Broadway and Centre Road. Purple HILL known as Clark's Hotel. According to the story told by one of the oldest citizens, this was "a lively corner" a few years before Orangeville was founded. It is also

said that on the intervening basis between the village site and Purple Hill grew an abundance of huckleberries to the early days.

In the year 1881 Elgin Myers, Q.C., Crown Attorney for Dufferin, and senior member of the law firm of Myers, Bench & Clark, with offices at Orangeville and Toronto, attracted considerable attention by his advocacy or opposition of Canada in the United States. Upon being nominated by the Mowat government that the "Fenian advocacy of the transfer of Canada and its people to a foreign nation is inconsistent with the holding of a public office in connection with the administration of justice," he insisted on the right of free speech and declined to resign, at the same time addressing large audiences in Toronto, Montreal and other points. He was dismissed by the Mowat Government in 1882, and was appointed as Crown Attorney by W. J. McKay, at that time a rising young barrister at Orangeville.

* * *

Shelburne

Shelburne is said to have had its beginning in the eventful days of 1836 when their seventy to the north was in the throes of civil war and General Sherman was leading the Union army in the memorable march to the sea. In that year the late Wm. Jelly, the father and founder of Shelburne, came up from the vicinity of Bowling Green to Amaranth township and purchased the farm on the Melanthon side of the townline where the Beswick block, the Mansion House, and Wesley church now stand. After making a small clearance, Mr. Jelly built a frame house on the site of the present Mansion House and the hamlet that soon sprang up was known as Jelly's Corner.

K W Bell
Summer resort of Shelburne.

The first business place, following the opening of the hotel, was a general store kept by the late Robert Wootton. George Beatty's blacksmith shop was the second site of McKay's store and Geo. Cooper manufactured shop ware. Several commenced business in the district in 1865, but the two who remain at Dundalk, Mulgrave's Corner were Isaac Reed, where he opened a small general store, and soon settled at Jelly's Corner.

An old Atlas of the County of Grey dated 1865, gives the following very interesting detail of Shelburne in the early years:

Situated almost the south-easterly extremity of the County of Grey where the townships of Amaranth in Wellington County and Melancthon, in Grey, join their borders, and a few hundred rods west of the eastern border of the latter the village of Shelburne is composed of hereditary amateurs partly from each of the townships between which it is situated. It is a station on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce railway which operates it with all the modern advantages of communication with the outside world and in which indeed it is chiefly indebted for its present flourishing thrifty and pros-

gressive condition. Before the construction of this road, the village of Shelburne evidently resembled numerous corporations which exist only in contemplation of the mind, but from the many handsome, without commercial attractions beyond such as are necessary to exist in the patronized interest of a rural community—consisting of a small store kept by Edward Merwin, a blacksmith and wagon shop, and the hotel of Wm. Jelly, the founder of the village—it has risen with the tide of progress, which follows in the wake of railway construction, to be one of the "lyrical" little towns within the County of Grey.

"The location of Shelburne is one which could not fail to impress visitor as to the natural beauty of the scattered hamlets, of the surrounding country. It is the latter feature of country which has been the principal factor contributive to the railroad in building the village up to its present proportions, and upon which it must mainly depend for its future prosperity. But there are incontrovertible other features in the composition of the village which contribute an aggregate which is the rapid strides in advance of its immediate trade rivalry, which Shelburne has of late been making, and among which none are more often

A. E. Noble's Store and Vance's Law Office.

than the liberal enterprise of its citizens, which is unmistakably displayed in the superior class of buildings, mostly of red brick which grace its streets and have earned for it the reputation of being one of the best built up villages in this respect in the north-western peninsula.

With a population closely approaching 1,000 and thirteen lines of trade including eight general stores, two drug stores, one steam gr of mill and two steam sawmills country industry with numerous at centers usually found in towns of like size, besides a smart weekly newspaper The Free Press and churches and schools fully up to the high average characteristic of Canadian villages. Shelburne gives brilliant promise of future advancement and accomplishment being a most important place as one of the chief trade centres of this section of Ontario.

"As before intimated it is formerly comprised portions of Amaranth and Melancthon township the major portion of the village being then on the

Residence of the late Hugh Falconer Shakespear.

Wellington side of the county line. Having attained prominence particularly in the realm of commercial dignity, and possessing more than the number of inhabitants requisite to an incorporated village, the people of this flourishing locality determined to seek separate municipal organization, and accordingly the territory mentioned was incorporated under the General Act provided for such contingencies, in 1872, and assumed its independent municipal existence the first of January following, as part and parcel of the county of Grey.

The list of municipal officers under whose direction the Shakespeare Council commenced the duties of village government, included the following, viz.: William Jelly, Reeve; John Manbeth, George R. Hamm, James C. Watkins and Ira Bailey, Councillors, with F. H. Dunbar, officiating as Clerk.

From a copy of the Shakespeare Free Press published in 1876 the following names appear among the advertisers: R. Fairweis & Co., general merchants; T. Manchester & Co., grocers, Corbett Shaw, druggists; Wm. Robertson, saw-miller; J. Mitchell, hardware; Robert Murray, carpenter and builder; T. Fewell, shoemaker; Richard H. Smith, miller; Jeffery Bros' sash and door factory; Duncan Matheson, George Annand, Murphy Bolduc, Hugh Carson, harnessmaker; Daniel H. Cawley, stove and tin store; R. Needham, jeweller; J. Harding, photographer, James Walker, auctioneer; Thos. J. Coyne, barrister and solicitor; Col. Armstrong, real estate and loan; Barr and Boyce, Co. herbarium; F. C. Hamner; J. P. and conveyancer; Dr. Barr and Boyce, The Meadow House; T. Scullion, proprietor, Queen's Hotel; Archibald Irwin, proprietor, Royal Hotel; C. H. Hurlburt, proprietor, Fairgrove House; J. Wilson, proprietor, As the above have no month's standing, George Sutherland conducted a tan and lime store business. The early blacksmiths in succession were George Rumsey, Hugh Bell, James Regan, Robert McKay and Graham Patterson. George Watts conducted a waggonmaking shop.

CHAPTER XV

ALMOST immediately after the surveyors made their blaze through the dense forest for the "Toronto Line" constructing Hall's Corners with its road running south from Sydenham Village (Owen Sound) to Johnstown (Chatsworth) and to the southward in the 4th Survey of Sydenham the big trees felled and removed and a temporary road built, branding axe-men from Toronto and the promise townships found their way into the district and took up homesteads here and there on a few acres of the new land.

The first actual settlement along the newly opened road are said to have been on Beadell's (Bill Darragh's Hill and McDowell's Corner in 1850. Four persons, Andrew Darragh, Samuel Hamilton M. Alderson, and probably James Watson, following the surveyor's blaze up to what later became known as Beadell's Hill." Here the first men set to work and built the first log farm-house in the district in 1851 N E Mr. Darragh settled on lot 295 N. E. where the Crystal Rock church now stands in Western Co. of 294 S.W. opposite to Mr. Darragh, and Mr. Hamilton on lot 292 S W. now George Sargent's farm. These six had been recently taken up from the Crown Office pioneers, who about the same time followed the blaze still further on it they reached the southeast corner of the Old Survey of Proton were the Noble Settlement, Agnew McKinley Ballard, Johnson, McKee and Miss B. Gray first Post. A village was founded a little later at the corner of the "Toronto Line and Hill sideroad, and as for a few years was known as Mayhew's Corners. Four up taverns. Close to Riley on the corner McKee's a few rods below on the Proton side of the road, John Bell's and Peter's tavern with a little further down on the Melaza line side of the road.

Regarding the first post office a settler of the neighborhood informs us the first Mayhew's name was between 240 sideroad and Robin's hotel. Mr. Gray was the first postmaster and named the place "Proton" after the native town in Ireland. After Mr. Gray, James Mulholland was postmaster for a time after which the post office was moved up to James Hay's hotel on the corner where I remained until the coming of the T. G. & B. Railway when it was moved over to the village a half-mile and on across the "railway". A store was later started in the "Corners" by Edward Screwby who after a brief period moved further down the line to Kelly's Corners. Then Ole John Henry Carlson conducted the store at the Corners for a short time, but soon moved the business over to the village, where he opened the first store in what is now Dundalk.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES

The pioneers of Dufferin County unlike those of the counties bordering on Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay whose chief source of income was lumbering had one and to turn their attention to some other means of support. Among the first others farming was often the leading industry next to an inherent quality the Dufferin the fact of the early settler was similar to that of the United States Loyalist, which he first came to Canada and—making his living from those two great natural sources—the land and the forest.

The first thing to do was to be a log shanty and clear a small area for the bush and garden and other spring crops—potatoes, turnips and a little spring wheat, but early and late fresh water was a great drawback to the first farmers although the grain that escaped the frosts was of the very best quality.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture at first was necessarily of a primitive character. The hoe the sickle, a sling of and the "V" hook were the chief implements used in preparing the land and seed to harvest the a crops in the newly "burned off" fallow. Then the farmer in the bush did not have to contend with wild mustard, thistle-grass and the various other weeds that menace the average farmer today and leaving the possibility of succession crops, the crops matured and ripened in due time.

Harvesting accompanied by rubbing the grain with cradle and scythe, followed by the "binders" with hand sakes gathering the swaths into bundles, which were tied into sheaves. By man power these grain was then stacked in the field and the good days made the grain being usually a heavy crop on the new soil. The "drawing in" was done with carts and sleighs, the grain was then with wagon. For the first two or three years the threshing was done with the flail and the farm as soon as a sufficient number of sheaves had been secured in a stable the machine was brought on and the beginning of winter the chief. Threshing usually did not start until the beginning of winter.

As the years passed on the scythe and cradle were replaced by the mowing machine and the reaper, and still later by the self binder. During the early years all the various crops grown in the district were entirely sufficient for home consumption, but as the land was cleared and larger acreages came under the sense of the farmer soon had considerable grain and hay for sale. The wool however another a great hardships because of the long distance over very unfavorable a roads to the nearest market, Brampton or Bayne. During a few years later when local markets were established a "carding" and "Carde's" (Cassilis. With the coming of the railway of course there was changed and, owing to the use of so much machinery the industry of as local there is more expensive and vary different conditions.

The pioneer settlers met with many difficulties in their attempts at live stock raising. Bears and wolves were a serious menace to sheep and pigs and even young cattle while the raising of poultry was practically impossible. With the diminishing woods and larger clearing these wild animals was diminished making their hazards in the poultry raising farmer.

TIMBERING

As settlers came in a sawmill was soon erected and the lumbering industry commenced, also supplying a means by which the settler could utilize the vast acres of timber which was previously burned in log-heaps. Here again the lack of access to a market for lumber was a hardship and the proximity of the mills, when they finally did, as at Grand Valley, Orangeville, Shelburne, Melancthon, Mono Mills, Horning's Mills, Camilla, Primrose, Rosemont, Alton, Terra Cotta, Inglewood, Caledon East, Caledon Village, Bolton, Kleinburg, Woodbridge, Maple, Concord, Thornhill, Richmond Hill, Aurora, Newmarket, Sutton, Jackson's Point, Keswick, Sharon, Holland Landing, Bradford, Beeton, Tottenham, Alliston, Beeton, Tottenham, Alliston, Beeton, Tottenham, Alliston

in the spring for flavour and other points, where there was a ready market but this privilege only applied to those who had taken up free-selections before the grant

But the old Tocumbo, Gray & Moore Railway, built in 1879-8 from Gunnedah to Owen Stanley, and the branch from Coonamble to Tooraweenah, proved a great boon to the people of Dufferin county, giving them a means of transportation for lumber, cordwood, railway ties, telegraph poles, etc., all along the line. Then the timbering industry became the chief work, at least in the winter season of the settlers. The late Mr. W. H. Mercer of the Mercer, was one of the leading buyers of cordwood along the line in the seventies.

MAPLE SYP AND SUGAR

From the days of civilization in what was then the "back woods"—over one hundred years ago—down to almost the present time, one of the most important industries has been the delightful work of sugar-making in the beautiful springtime, another source of realizing a livelihood from the products of the primeval forest—nature's gift. The work usually commenced about the second week in March and continued to the first of May according to how late the snow remained in the woods.

With favorable weather—warm sunny days and frosty nights—it was the busy season for the whole family when "boiling down" all night and three o'clock in the morning. They would make enough sugar and syrup for their own domestic use throughout the whole year and also had considerable for sale, trading it for goods at the nearest store. The syrup being always of the best quality—thick and delicious—there was a keen demand for it in the frontier towns and villages. The industry was carried on extensively on all the townships of Dufferin in the early days and in unit conditions when there is sufficient young wood. Mr. T. K. Slack, Clerk of Mulmur, estimates 10,000 lbs. for Dufferin, but a large and well-kept sugar bush, to-day, and improved plant and facilities for hauling, and taps from 300 to 500 trees every spring.

That very necessary branch of agriculture fruit-growing, of course, did not flourish during the pioneer days in Dufferin. Some of the first settlers however were sufficiently thoughtful and enterprising to plant small orchards of apple, plum and cherry trees as well as currants and berries; in some cases trees were grown from planting apple seeds; cherry and plum suckers—with the result that seventy years ago or at least a few between Orton, Melmur and the old Survey of Melancthon, had good fruit crops of native growth.

CHAPTER XVI

Pioneer Hotels

DURING the twenty odd years from the opening of the Toronto & Sydenham Road until the advent of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway the settlers in the townships through which this road runs had no means of travel or transportation except by teams of oxen or horses, or walking, which, of course created an almost constant stream of traffic all the way from Owen Sound to Brandon and Portage, especially in the winter season. Farmers from Sydenham, Keldon, Glenelg, Artemesia, Proton, Osprey, Melancthon, Amaranth, Mulmur and Nottawasaga could be seen from September to April driving the droves of produce from the farm and forest—grain, dressed hogs, beef, poultry and sometimes venison; tubs of butter maple sugar, hides and skins —to markets at Orangeville, Brampton and Toronto.

This heavy traffic along the main thoroughfare between the lakes created the necessity for the numerous log taverns or stopping-places that dotted the "Toronto Line" at every mile or two from one end to the other. Some of which else is thriving and profitable business. The Inn, Village, Hotel, Tavern, Inn, between hotel keeping and farming because the wealthiest citizen in the township. Along the road for about thirty miles, through what is now the township of Dufferin, the hotels in the early days were as follows. Orangeville consist of Dufferin Hotel in the village, Scott Hotel, James Kelly, John had several hotels. J. Jones, S. Yarnold, George Scott, James Kelly, John Wilson and others all doing a lively business. On the corner of Wales Road between Orangeville and Camilla, stood the large hotel of George Tingling while at Camilla Corners James Curtis held a good hotel. A Whittington, Robert Reynolds held the "Whittington House" but there were two roads leading from Orangeville to Whittington, either by way of Camilla or by Farmington the by latter read the hotels were the Perfect Keeper at Farmington before reaching Whittington Centre and Wallace's hotel at Farmington before reaching Whittington Centre. North from Whittington to Bentinck as it was called in those days the next stopping place was "Kennedy's tavern in Kennedy's swamp, at the corner of twenty a dozen A little further north on the hillside was an ancient citadel stood "Mound Hotel tavern," kept by Joseph Truman date Colerted 60

Previous to 1866 there was no tavern along this line from Truman a north until the traveller reached the "Wheat Sheaf Inn" built in the early

fishing by the late Michael Hassett and kept by him for several years, about seven miles north. Of course there was William Hall's hotel at Hall's Corners on another road leading to Grangemockler, probably via "Curtle's Corner" years before Patterson or Shelburne appeared on the map. This road is engraved in large red ochre in Hennessy's book, Mooncoin Valley. Shelburne, just as he Callaghaseed Subscription to 1866 William Jelly's hotel a decent outfitting stood at Jelly's Corner, on the site of the present Mansion House. On the next hill a few rods north at Michael Sheehy's "Three Sheaf Inn," was Blanchfield's hotel. Two miles further on was the big log tavern, colloquially known as the "Kenlis Hotel," built and kept by Francis O'Boyle. In later years this hotel was conducted in turn by Michael Shea, William Hughes, James Mooney, John MacGrego, Michael Cahill, the Kennedy family, and others. Half a mile further north was O'Mahoney's hotel at Fosberry's cross from Chapel, "Fosberry Cowrty Ireland" now in the capital, where Brian Boru and other kings of Munster ruled over southern Ireland.

Three miles north of O'Mahoney's was Ryan's well-known hotel at Grant, and the well-known hotel of James Corbett, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Mohanagh. He built the building later known as the "Corbett Arms." At some an either side of the road—Mr Corbett built one of the best log houses in the "Forests Line" and he conducted the business for several thirty years in postal circles and by stage drivers the place was known as "Tavern." Travellers of July and 5th of November celebrations, as well as annual meetings, were often held at "Tavern."

Still further up the line were Walsh's and John Reil's hotels, only a few rods apart on the northeast side. Lee

side of the line. At Mr Bowers's Corner was the business motel, mill, and post-office for some years by Graham Bros. and later by John Mooney. Patrick Langley and Chris whose names we cannot recall. The original tavern was a log hotel and had was destroyed by fire during the time of Mr. Bolton. Information in the the corner was first taken over by Mr May who built the present large frame building. Leg from Graham Bros. and those all the way up in Owen Sound & Mr Johnston to said to have built the first tavern at what afterwards became Eddyton. Four in five years before the Toronto Line was surveyed. In the late Hon. Edward Hanson has one of the few clear bricks at Hanson Corners. Mr Harrison was also a most

In the late 1850's P. G. Close a Toronto wholesale merchant, came into possession of several 50 acre lots in Metcalfe's survey on the Bytown & Prescott Road and as it had already been decided to build the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway from Orangeville to Owen Sound, the time seemed opportune for opening a hotel and general store at our corners two of which Mr Close was already the owner and where in all probability there would soon be a railway station. With such encouraging prospects, Mr. Close sent J. W Morey up to Metcalfeton to look over the situation. The result was that the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Hotel, as a commodious large roughcast building, with brick ends and a pitched roof, was erected on the southwest corner of lot 28 N.S. only half the lawn of Jessee Mitchell but now the property of James Brown. The store was built to the east end of the hotel, almost completing the space from the hotel proper to the Jim Jesse between the Mitchell and Bowles farms.

This once de mark on the part of Mr Morey was the beginning of an era of prosperity in Metcalfeton. The securing of material from the neighboring woods and from the nearest sawmills as well as the brick, stone, and sand gravel necessary for the erection of the projected buildings created much work for all the native help in the neighborhood, carpenters—George and

then Merkley Joe Scanlon George Redick and George Young—plasterers painters and laborers. Mr Morey immediately put on a large force and soon had the hotel with stable shed and other buildings ready for the visitors and ready for business also. One afternoon says his son during the summer of 1870, the first train of goods and passengers arriving from Toronto about noontime Mr Morey who was an American with more than average ambition and enterprise once eyed considerable help, both in the store and hotel, as a capable man both wholesale and retail business, something he had in view at the district with impress. He carried an average of 1 thousand pounds of whisky beer and wines. Mr Morey was the manufacturers of the celebrated "Morey's Bitters" sold in hotels and drug stores throughout the province.

Whilst "The House" as the hotel and store were called were known as Morey's Hotel and Morey's Corner at Morey's Corners Mr Morey was supposed to have kept the finest yard of horses, carriages and harness, and it was certainly a great boon for distinction to keep such stores and hotel of so large a capacity being quite a standard attraction in the district. Whilst the railway was not built until about ten years afterwards, Mr Morey's business was fully and nicely started and quickly developed with the trade for the place.

Having furnished the business and carried on successfully the about ten years, Mr Morey was succeeded by James Dean also from Toronto, who eventually took over the business of both store and hotel with stock. Dean had business ups and downs like Mr Morey increased the stock and expanded the business, but why just the reason given for Mr Morey has also not been ascertained, being somewhat of a mystery and Fenian. He conducted the business with varying fortunes of Aftermath and Fenian. He conducted the business with varying fortunes of Aftermath and Fenian. He conducted the business with varying fortunes of Aftermath

opened on the Drexel Road was the "Melancthon House," kept by Messrs. Sullivan & Young in the frame building that stood on the corner of the Edward Bell farm, now owned by George Barrett. This was during the latter period of Melancthon's "inflated prosperity" when James Dick conducted the big Patent Store in the "Bruce Building" in 1862 and 1863.

Speaking of the pioneer tavern, Mackenzie L. Bell says:

"The tavern in Canada especially in the backwoods, still bears something of the old English significance—it is a place of hospitable entertainment for man and beast, and, as such, is one of the prime necessities of a new country. Let one ask, therefore, large mercy of the tavern or limpfor that the tavern-keeper is ex-officio a publican and a sinner. Nor need the traveller scruple to sit down in his meal or lay down to rest, he will find mine host do the fair-thing by him for he is generally a stanch honest fellow and has the credit of the settlement to maintain."

CHAPTER XVII

ONE RAILWAYS

FROM the time the first settlers came to the townships now comprising the County of Dufferin to the building of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway—between thirty and forty years—the people living in those townships and beyond had no means of transportation or conveying their wheat ten years before the railway of course the means of passenger traffic was by stage.

Application for a charter for the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway was made to the first session of the Ontario Legislature in 1867-68 for a line with a three foot six inch gauge, or greater if so desired at a later date. After much discussion the charter was finally granted for a line from Toronto to Orangeville and Owen Sound, and also from Orangeville to Toronto, the company agreeing to complete the road to Owen Sound by 1872. The road was built in sections, and the first one was turned in the first section of the Township branch from Orangeville to Arthur on October 3rd, 1869. By May 1st, 1871, the track was laid as far as Orangeville.

The chief engineer was Edward Wragge born in Worcestershire, England, 1837. He had extensive engineering experience in England and some in Canada. September 1869 and became chief engineer of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce and the Toronto & Nipissing. Wragge was appointed General Manager of the T. G. & B. Railway in 1872, in 1883-1881 the gauge was widened to four feet eight and a half inches. In 1883 the T. G. & B. Railway was leased to the Ontario & Quebec Company and became a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company system.

KING-ONTARIO STREET

When Sir John Graves Simcoe established the capital of Upper Canada at Newark in 1792, it was thought that point was in too immediate danger of invasion from across the American border, so the Governor had the capital removed to York (Toronto.) But here he was met by another danger, attack by Indians of the north and west. He therefore saw the necessity of building roads in various directions so as to open up communication between the military stations of the country. Yonge Street, connecting York with Barrie, Dundas Street, connecting York with the west, and Kingston-Ontario Street

(Centre Road), connecting Port Credit and Collingwood, via Edom and Malcolmtown, were all projected by Rhynas, and go back to quite an early date. Hurontario Street was not, however, really opened up at that time, but merely "blazed" through. Referring to this road in his "History of Simcoe County" Mr. J. F. Hunter, M.A., says: When Joseph P. Bowerman and others, living in the south parts of Nottawasaga Township petitioned the District Council in October, 1847, to establish the line of road between the 5th and 6th concessions of that township, along the route which afterwards became the important highway known as the Centre Road, or Hurontario Street, this leading thoroughfare was either not opened for a long distance south into Mulmur and north to Glenhuron, or was in a very crude and primitive condition. The petitioners sent a diagram with their petition showing the route and the deviation around the hills, which they proposed, and Mr. McGillivray, one of the representatives from the township, was instructed in 1850 towards the Board of Works for road purposes in Nottawasaga Bay, as the required notice had not been given, the Council had no power to build the road, session.

At the same session of the District Council (October, 1847) certain inhabitants and other residents of Mulmur petitioned for the opening of Hurontario Street in that township. It was opened at the south end of Mulmur for four miles, 10 links, at the petitioners' request, but was not completed to 1st July, as in the base line of Nottawasaga. But they met with the same bad taste as their neighbours in Nottawasaga base line. They were petitioned to open it and they commenced, all the carpenters in our village (Shelburne) were told to inspect the contract work (surveyor Gibbard, Creemore) and report in writing in regard to the future millings, but no sooner was there three months' notice of their intention of applying to the Council, than some contemptuous pieces in their own neighbourhood and in the Barrie Market newspaper.

Continuing for a few years the pioneers, both north and south of Lavender at Mount, and Archibald Mitchell's aspect on the road through Mulmur and Nottawasaga came before the Council at its very first session after this act. In February, 1848 Mr McMillan was into a Hurontario Road Surveyor and Hurontario Street appears to have been in his division. But again further delay for some years at least, for on the 2nd June, 1851, it was on a July October that that the District Council finally passed a by-law establishing Hurontario Street through Mulmur and naming the line from Lakes Ann and Lake. It was completely open from Orangeville to Wellington May 1st 1856 when W. M. Smith wrote in book on Canada Vol 1 p. 2861

TORONTO AND SYDENHAM ROAD

The Toronto and Sydenham Road known for the first twelve years as "The Toronto Line" was surveyed in 1846, although Fraser claims to have had settlers as early as 1845 in the vicinity of Jerusalem, known as the Old Survey of Preston. This road connected Toronto with Sydenham Town ground Issues in time. A few years previous to the opening of the Toronto and Sydenham Road, Chatsworth, at that time Johnstown had communication with Sydenham village by way of the Garafraxa Road, which ran from Ferguson through Mount Forest Durham and Chatsworth to Owen Sound and was surveyed by the pioneer surveyor Charles Rankin P.L.S. in 1837

There is some doubt as to whether the Toronto and Sydenham Road was surveyed by Mr Rankin or by Mr Gibson Both gentlemen were employed when the boundary of Proton Artemesia and Melancthon were surveyed Previous to the survey made of the T and S. Road in 1846, there were two

Settlement routes leading from Toronto in the direction, one by way of the "Ninth Line" via Stanley Mills, Caledon East and Nancy Mills, the other being Mississauga Street by way of Scarsdale. Lots No. 19 Highway - Another primitive road from Orangeville zig-zagged through Mono township to Hall's Corners, at the point where the four townships of Mono, Melancthon, Adjala and Amaranth meet, and on to Everson's Mills. But apparently these was no direct road leading towards Proton and Arthurcote, the first settlers of these townships having come in along the Cheltenham Road by way of Norval and Pricedville. When the T. & S. Road was surveyed through to Mount Hope, a strip on either side of the road was likewise surveyed into concessions and lots fifty acres each, incoming settlers receiving one free grant, but with the opportunity of purchasing the adjoining lot. In the days of these lands from the crown to settlers, or in the case of a sale to one settler to another, the original wording in the conveyance, either of the Lots on either side of the T. and S. Road is still in use. For instance the deed of the lot wherein the present Melancthon post office and general store is situated read thus: "Lot 2nd, First Concession, North Road, Toronto and Sydenham Road, Melancthon, County of Simcoe". This road was first known locally as the "Toronto Line", and later as the "Owen Sound Gravel Road", until with the advent of the Provincial Highways it became No. 10 Highway. It has, however, been known officially as the Toronto and Sydenham Road ever since it was "chopped through" 66 years ago.

With the opening of the "Toronto Line" came the early settlement of the township through which the road ran. Pioneer settlers "trekked" from the older settled townships and took up land here at 1 Years of clearing, both sides of the great Queensplace. The first settlements were, of course, on the front lots, and gradually extended in the back concessions and beyond. Post offices were established at convenient points along the line and villages soon sprung up.

The late Henry Appleyard is said to have opened the first post office in Proton township at Lestrange in 1851, and in 1860, the record says, Arnsbrook Post Office was opened by James Beecham on the hillside of the farm now owned by Mr. John Oliver one seven-eighth mile below Melancthon Corner. About the year 1851 the counties of Wentworth at Amaranth and Melancthon had only 800 registrants, but in the years immediately following the completion of the Toronto Line population increased very fast in these townships.

These were some of the achievements—amid many hardships—of the sturdy pioneers and original builders of what is now the great motor route that runs through Dufferin County out on to Owen Sound, the northern metropolis on Georgian Bay

CHAPTER XVIII

Post Offices Journalism, Education and Churches

THE following list of Post Offices in Dufferin County by Townships has been kindly supplied to the writer by the Department at Ottawa

AMARANTH

POST OFFICES IN DUFFERIN

Post Office.	Established	Postmaster
Amaranth Station.	May 1st, 1874	Archibald Leitch
Black's Corners	Sept. 1877	Samuel Black
Bowling Green	Jan 1st 1880	William B. Jelly
Laurel	Aug. 1st, 1861	James Speers
Waldemar	Jan. 1st 1870	Jarrit Jenkins
Whitelington	October 1st, 1861	Robert Brownlee

EAST CARAFRAXA

Macville	May 1st, 1873	Wm McCaroick
Newsaard	Nov 1st, 1877	John Allen
Tuton	Oct. 1st, 1881	Thos. Turner
Reading	Sept. 6th, 1852	James Donaldson
Vena-der	May 1st, 1879	James Vanatter

EAST LUTHER

Colbeck	Sept. 1st 1880	Wm Colbeck
Monteville	July 1st, 1872	Frank L. Norton
Keldon	Sept. 1st, 1864	William Bright
Proudfoot	June 1st, 1867	Robert Wilkins
Tarbert	Aug. 1st, 1866	M. McMurchy

MONO

Camilla	Feb. 1st 1880	Hugh Carrie
Hoo	July 1st 1871	Chas. Smith
Riley	June 1st, 1864	T. Martin
Granger	Nov 1st, 1850	Wm Tyrrel

Hockley	Aug. 1st. 1868	Alex. Lewis
Lavender	June 1st., 1864	James Morrison
Primrose	Oct. 1st, 1860	C. McCutcheon
Mono Centre	July 8th, 1851	William Large
Mono Mills	Oct. 6th 1838	
Melville Creek	Nov. 1st. 1869 (a Caledon)	Henry Scott
Schomig	Nov. 1st. 1866	Fleming Clingman
The Gap	Sept. 1st, 1867	John Alexander
Violet Hill	Oct. 1st. 1878	Francis Robinson

BOLTON

Airlie	July 1st 1868	George W Lee
Bolton	June 1st, 1869	
Duck Bank	Dec. 1st. 1866	Henry Allort
Lavender	June 1st, 1869	J H Martin
Mansfield	Oct. 1st, 1858	M Colquhoun
Melanie Corners	July 8th, 1845	John Little
Maple Valley	Dec. 6th 1861	Joseph Gibson
Nunnymeat	July 1st., 1867	Robert Lawrence
Perth	Aug. 1st 1872	Paul Gallagher
Rosemont	July 1st. 1861	George Cummings
Rosedale	Jan 1st, 1874	Wm. Parkhill
Tullyview	July 1st 1858	Robert Reid
Stanton	July 1st, 1867	W. H. Beatty

MELANCTHON

Angmoun	April 1st 1860	Wm August
Corbaliet	July 1st, 1851	James Corbell
Jamesville	April 1st 1870	William Grey
Riverview	Aug 1st, 1861	S. M. Casey
Redfernlie	July 1st, 1851	George Redfern
Springbrook	Jan 1st, 1865	George Briley
Inisfogo	July 6th 1883	George Armstrong

* * * *

In each of the following six Post Offices the names of the Postmasters are given from the year in which the the Post Office was established down to the present.

ORANGEVILLE

Established 8th August, 1851

Postmaster	August 8th, 1851 to December 1851
Orangie Lawrence	June 1st, 1861 to March 1864
W S. Rowat, M.P	April 1st, 1864 to March 1869
ney Leslie	April 1st., 1869
Edward Leslie	April 1st., 1897
J F Bradley	
John Park	June 8rd, 1897 to January 27th, 1912
George K. Kershaw	February 1st, 1912 to March 14th 1923
Gordon C. Mayne	June 15th 1923 to date of writing

SHELBURNE

Established 1st September 1865

Postmaster	
Wm Jelly	September 1st, 1865
Edward Berwick	October 1st, 1870
Duncan McVannel	March 16th 1880
J H. Kennedy	January 12th, 1886

GRAND VALLEY

Established 1st November 1880, as Luther Mame changed 1886

Postmaster	
H Stanley	November 1st, 1880 to June 9th, 1876
Wm. Dawson	October 1st, 1879 to December 19th 1876
John Gordon	January 1st 1876 to June 1st, 1881
Wm E. Scott	January 1st, 1881 to June 16th, 1883
R. J Taylor	October 1st 1883 to July 20th 1913
Samuel Bothwell	October 1st, 1913 to date of writing

BURNETTS MILLS

Established 6th August, 1851

Postmaster	
James McGee	August 6th, 1851
Paul Jarvis	November 1st 1860
William Airth	May 26th, 1866
G. Leslie Airth	February 17th 1880
John P Matthews	October 1st, 1885
Alex. McKinney	June 1st, 1886
W. L. Roberts	October 21st, 1886
Jarvis Tooley	August 6th 1895
R. R. Lambert	November 30th 1896

MELANCTHON

Established 9th July 1861

Postmaster	
James Bendall	July 9th, 1861 to January 1st, 1863
James Brown	January 1st, 1863 to June 13th 1917
Allen Brown	June 13th, 1917 to December 6th 1918
Chas. O'Neil	Deatstown 6th 1918 to July 2nd 1924
Hugh J Matthews	July 22nd, 1924 to March 19th, 1928
Robert R. Martin	March 19th, 1928 to December 31st 1931
John H Ritchie	December 23rd 1936 to present time

DUNDALK

Established 1st December 1856

Postmaster	
Elias B. Gray	Dec. 1st, 1856 to July 1st 1866
James Shackelland	July 1st 1866 to July 1st, 1870
James May	July 1st, 1870 to August 1st, 1877
J. J. McClelan	August 1st, 1877 to April 1st 1885
Thomas Mowbury	April 1st, 1885 to June 1898
Mrs. E. Handbury	June 1st, 1898 to September 19th, 1898
E. C Handbury	September 19th, 1898 to date of writing

CHAPTER XIX

Orangeville Newspapers

DURHAM County Journalism began in Orangeville over seventy years ago. Early in January, 1851, John Foley Sr. and James Almas founded the Orangeville Sun, which was also described on its title page as "The Geraldine Irish Catholic, Anti-c, Aglitic, Mason and Anarchy Advertiser." The Sun was the only newspaper published in the Dominion district for several years. It was a large and very readable newspaper for those early days of slow transportation and difficult means of travel and transportation, being [illegible] page seven columns paper about the size of the newspaper read [illegible] the present day.

John Foley Sr.

Although the Sun was always Conservative in politics its title page carried this quotation, "A Statement Any Error and Truth Free Between." Orangeville at this time had a population of about one thousand although it was not incorporated as a village until three years afterwards. Later Mr. Almas withdrew from the partnership and Mr. Foley included the Sun successfully for many years. [illegible] and John Foley Jr. succeeded his father in the editorial chair and the Sun remained in the Foley family until the death of Mr. Foley in December 1921 after which the Sun was amalgamated with the Orangeville Banner.

In 1864, Orangeville had grown to such importance that it was incorporated as a village and the Liberals, including the late Joseph Parkins, thought they should have a Liberal newspaper and Mr. Fisher Rogers founded the Orangeville Advertiser in 1867. The village and district then had two well edited and up to date newspapers. Mr. Rogers conducted the Advertiser for many years, and after changing hands two or three times, it was purchased

by Messrs William and Robert Wallace.

Under the firm name of Wallace Bros, the paper was enlarged and improved in general and became a strong supporter of the Liberal cause in Bellevile county. The *Daily Advertiser* was published every year during the stranglest election campaign. Robert Wallace eventually withdrew from the partnership to take over the Alliston Herald and William Wallace conducted the *Advertiser* for some time, occupying the editorial chair for more than ten years. Having accepted a position as the staff of the Toronto *Daily Star*, Mr. Wallace disposed of the *Advertiser* to Mr Kenneth McKay, who, after conducting the business for a short time, accepted a position on the Toronto Telegram, and sold out the *Advertiser* to Mr A. F. Strall, by this time Orangeville had four newspapers and under such keen competition the *Advertiser* succumbed in 1895.

John Foley Jr.

The third newspaper to be established in the town of was inaugurated as a party in 1879 was the "DuNorth Sun" by Messrs. Nicholson & McGuire in 1879. A few years later Dr Orr was taken over by Messrs Howe, the editorial chair being occupied by the late D J Musgrave, whose vigorous editorials attracted wide attention, although they rarely aroused from the city jolly goals. The Post ran a daily edition in competition with the *Advertiser* during the municipal campaign two hotly contested year was the originals of the yellow-prize. After the death of Mr Musgrave, the Post was continued by Mrs. Musgrave for a time until she disposed of it to Mr. Darrough, who again sold out to Mr. Vance A. Stubbs Mr Mc- continued it for about ten years and finally disposed of the subscription list and business to the Banner and the Sun, as noted in the preceding paragraph.

In 1885 Mr. Blaney McGuire purchased the Orangeville Banner, making four newspapers, and Orangeville could boast of a newspaper town. Being an upper roomed newspaperman and popular in both town and country Mr McGuire soon built up a lucrative business. Mr A. J. McKitrick, a former editor of the Banner had successfully formed a partnership with Mr McGuire, and the Banner became the leading newspaper in the town. Upon the death of Mr. McGuire in May 1901 Mr McKitrick became sole proprietor but Orangeville, like many other Ontario towns, has undergone a general weeding out of its newspapers and of the four papers that served the town five short nine years only one survives, The Orangeville Banner

SHELBURNE NEWSPAPERS

The people in the north end are by part of the county were a bit without their newspapers for the early days. In the year 1874 the Shelburne Free Press, Conservative, was established by the late George Eakins. For the first few years however it had only a feeble existence. In 1878 Mr. James Cameron who had been employed with both Guelph and Orangeville newspapers purchased the Free Press from Mr Eakins and conducted it for five or six years. In 1886 the "Free Press Printing and Publishing Company" was organized, having members in the village and adjacent townships. The Company took over the Free Press and engaged Mr J. L. Hutchings Principal of Shelburne

Public School), as editor and proprietor Mr Cameron retaining the position of foreman. In fact the new management there was a noticeable improvement in both plant and paper and with increased circulation and advertising it soon ranked among the leading rural newspapers in the province. Mr Hamilton's health, however, became undermined and rendered control until his death in August, 1910

Shellburne's second newspaper was the Economist, Liberal, established in 1885 by Mr W. L. Smith, who conducted the enterprise very successfully for about twelve years, and then disposed of it to the present publisher Mr T. F. B. Claridge.

In the spring of 1911 the Free Press and Economist were amalgamated under the dual title of "The Free Press and Economist," and Shellburne, like many other Ontario towns, is now served by only one newspaper.

GRAND VALLEY

Journalism in Grand Valley owes its inception to the late John McPherson. A man of some mechanical ingenuity and literary talent, who launched The Star in the last week of December, 1891. It was a modest little sheet of eight pages each half inches and upon issue to the standard sized paper of the day, a four page sheet, each three inches. In a short time the health of Mr McPherson failed and on his death the ownership passed to J. H. Morrison who guided its destinies for some years when Mr F. F. Taylor took hold and controlled it until 1897. When the late W. L. Craig, formerly of Bingham, assumed charge and conducted it for the next twenty-eight years. Not wrongly. He was a skilful and astute printer. Shortly after Mr Taylor took charge the Tribune made its debut, and, after a checkered career of about two years, passed out of existence. When Mr Craig took over the Star. Then a couple of years later the "Visitor" appeared on the horizon kept a sharp outlook for a little over two years and when the late firm assumed the owners disposed of the business to Mr Craig, who incorporated it under the name of the Star and Visitor. On Nov. 1st, 1905, Mr J. L. Londesborough formerly of the Free Press at Shelburne took over the Business. From the foregoing it will be seen that the Star and Visitor with the end of 1912 completed fifty years of existence

DUNDALK NEWSPAPERS

Although Dundalk is just over the border line of Dalhousie, N. B. during that some reference should be made to its newspapers.

The first newspaper published in the village was the "Orbit", in 1872, but it only lasted a short time.

In 1892 the late Theophilus Hall, a school teacher, started the "Herald," and, after continuing it a few years, sold it to Mr Newell. Mr Hall then went to the Western States and entered the ministry of the Methodist church. Mr Newell in turn sold the Herald to Mr J. S. Spurr of Toronto, who, by his lengthy and interesting editorials on local topics, attempted to boost the Herald. About 1900, Mr Spurr sold out and returned from the State of Iowa, where he had been ordained to the ministry, and again purchased the Herald from Mr Spurr and the paper showed a marked improvement under his management. Several years later it was purchased by another school teacher, Mr Glendenning, who after occupying the editorial chair for a few years, disposed of it to still another school teacher, Mr T. H. Rhodenizer. About 1910 it was taken over by Mr J. H. MacIntyre, a local banker, who, as editor and manager, conducted it very successfully for thirty-two years, until his death in March 1942 and his son succeed d by his son Mr Frank MacIntyre the present publisher

J. H. MacIntyre

CHAPTER XX

Education

EDUCATION in Dutferin (or rather in Orangeville and the townships of Dufferin) can be traced back to 1846 when the Rev. Dr. Ryerson was appointed Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. In that year the old George McMunro was appointed Township Superintendent of Schools for Mono.

Previous to 1846 there was no provincial school system and schools were opened here and there around us to the number of families in a locality that could afford to pay a teacher who usually boarded around in the section.

Township Superintendents were appointed by the County Council, one for each Township or union of Townships. Their duties were to visit each school in their district twice a year and deliver one public lecture on education in each section, to apportion the Legislative grant, levy cheques on the Township Treasurer, payable to teachers, to assist in the examination of teachers for certificates, and to report annually to the Chief Superintendent. They were allowed one pound a year for each school in their district. The following is a copy of the curriculum for teachers' certificates:

Adopted October 8th, 1856 by Her Majesty's Special Command.—

Regulations for the Examination and Classification of Teachers of Common Schools by the County Boards prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada. Candidates must give satisfactory evidence of orderly temperate habits and moral character.

Third Class Certificates

1) Candidates are required to be able to read faultlessly and correctly any passage from any common reading book.

2) To be able to spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence dictated by the examiners.

3) To be able to write a plain hand.

4) To be able to work readily questions in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic and in reduction and proportion and to be familiar with principles on which these rules depend.

5) To know the elements of English Grammar and to be able to parse any easy sentence in prose.

(d) To be acquainted with the elements of Geography and the general outlines of the globe.

(e) To have some knowledge of natural organization and classification.

Teachers of French or German may substitute their knowledge of those languages for English, where certificates will be limited accordingly.

Second Class Certificates.

13. Candidates for certificates of Second Class Teachers, in addition to what is required for Third Class, must be able to read with ease, intelligence and expression, and to be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation.

(b) To write a bold free hand, and to be acquainted with the rules of teaching writing.

(c) To have Fractions, Involution, Evolution and commercial and mental arithmetic.

(d) To be acquainted with the elements of bookkeeping.

(e) To have common rules of orthography, and to be able to parse any sentence in prose or poetry; to write grammatically with correct spelling and punctuation; the definitions of any words which may be used.

(f) To be familiar with the elements of mathematical, physical and short or political geography, as examined in any school geography.

First Class Certificates

13. In addition to the requirements for Second Class Certificates, candidates for First Class Certificates must understand the elements of Mensuration and Land Surveying.

Algebra to quadratic equations, and to prove the first four Books of Euclid.

(c) To know the outlines of general history.

(d) To be familiar with the elements of botany, zoology and natural philosophy.

Some of the Local Superintendents of those days were A. B. Perdue and his Clerk, the Wellington Church minister Grumpettie, Armstrong, Hart (barrister and Rod Lockhart), and Fred Farley, of Fleming's Mills, and Mr. Paterson, of Petrolia, for mammoth township, of that time in the county of Grey.

Mr. A. F. Hunter M.A., in his History of Simcoe County gives the names of the Township Superintendents for Nottawasaga and Medonte as follows:

Mono

1853-1870—Abraham Martin.
1870-1876—Rev. John Hutchins
1877-1878—Rev. Jacob VanSickle.
1880-1882—Rev. Jacob VanSickle.
1894-1896—Rev. John Corbett.
1896-1898—Rev. Alex Macdonnan.
1898-1899—Rev. Hanford Cleary
1899-1901—Rev. W. M. Christie

Mulmur

1851—John Little.
1852-1896—Rev. John Fletcher
1897-1898—Rev. Jacob VanSickle.
1898-1900—John Cooper
1901-1905, 1909 and 1910-1911—Rev. Archibald Colquhoun
1907-1908—Rev. John McCleary

It will be observed that the majority of the Local Superintendents were clergymen, while in the schools of those days there were few more male than female teachers engaged. Most of the school houses were log buildings.

From the Township of the first log school house in the infant village, Or-

With the incorporation of the town in 1871, and large increase in the
census each six years later, came the demand for a High School. A site hav-
ing been selected, the High School
building was erected and classes op-
ened in 1880, with the late Alexander
Steele, M.A., as head master. The school
board was fortunate in securing a prin-
cipal of the qualities and attainments
of Mr Steele. The average High
School principal is an honor graduate in one department, but Mr Steele
was an honor graduate in three de-
partments—English and History, Mathe-
matics and Philosophy. He was prin-
cipal continuously and without interr-
uption from the opening of the
school in 1880 to 1911—thirty-five
years—which is certainly a unique and
creditable record during which time
the school increased in size and pop-
ularity.

N. H. Armstrong, President of Grange—His Parish School

Orangeville High School also had the good fortune to have another teach-
er of more than average scholarship;
Mr. R. J. Jenkins, M.A., who was classi-
cal master in the early nineties. Mr.
Jenkins was an honor graduate of
Queen's University, Kingston, and after
an teaching here he completed
honored post-graduate work in both

Hamberly Mills had a look-in particularly for the high grades of its school
under W. F. Munro and Thomas Norlon, father in Norlon and other teach-
ers of the long run. In connection with "Smithwood Life" published in 1909
by W. F. Munro teacher at Burnside, Ontario, R. L. Beerbower
editor of the Smithwood Free Press added the following paragraph concern-
ing the teachers in Smithwood in 1866:

"There were seven public schools and one separate school in the town-
ship. The teachers at that time were

S. Sec. No. 1—T. F. Holdaway
S. Sec. No. 2—W. F. Munro.
S. Sec. No. 3—George Lelbsh.
S. Sec. No. 4—Miss Brunker
S. Sec. No. 5—Robert Burnell.
S. Sec. No. 6—Miss Lindlow
S. Sec. No. 7—Miss Isabella Brunker
Separate School—Miss Purtell"

The Free Press evidently forgot to mention the late David Stewart, who
taught in S. Sec. No. 8 Sharpley at that time. A few years later the late Rob-
ert Mooney taught in S. Sec. No. 1 (Hill's School.)

Some of the early teachers in the other townships were:

Mono—William Gray (Camilla), George Lightfoot and James Armstrong.

Amaranth—Jonathan Vanzee, Richard Banks and William Gray (formerly of Camilla.) Mr. Gray taught at Farmington, Whittington, Dunbridge and Maple Grove. He later taught for eleven years in S. Section No. 7, Bank Line, Melancthon. The late Donald Mcindoe was another famous teacher in Melancthon and at Maple Corners and Maple Grove in Amaranth. In Mulmur township one of the early teachers was P. D. Emery, who taught for many years at Primrose.

Shelburne Public School dates back about sixty years. Neither the exact date nor the names of the first teacher appear to be available. Previous to the founding of the school in the village the children of the surrounding districts S.S.'s school, two miles north in Melancthon, owned by absentee the late Robert Mooney was teacher. As the population of the village increased the school building had to be enlarged. Then a staff of teachers was employed, three teachers engaged. In 1878 the late R. J. Mentimer became principal with one or three assistants, one of whom was Miss Hutan, who afterwards taught in S. Sec. No. 7, Melancthon. Mr. Mentimer remained principal until 1888, when he resigned to become editor of the Free Press.

After Mr. Mentimer, Mr. P. McEachern was principal for a time and was succeeded in 1887 by the late R. H. McMaster, one of the most efficient teachers of his day. Mr. McMaster had the good taste to fill the high school Jobs he resign in 1895. Although as yet ranked only as a Public School, Mr. McMaster graduated each year large class of students for the Entrance and teachers' examinations. Principals of later years were W. A. Martin, Major Kenny, Joseph Clark, B.A., T. R. Langford, M.A., and A. B. Cowan, B.A., (1907).

The following is a list of the teachers, who taught in the old log and later brick school, Sec. No. 5, Melancthon from the time it was built, about 1860, down to 1419—fifty years: Miss Drinkle, Miss Johnston, Miss Wright, Miss Malcolm, Mr. Webster, Mr. Tenney, Hamilton Brown, Mr. Campbell, Miss McKenzie, Mr. or Hannah, Miss Mercer, William Gray, Miss McCue, Will Dow, William, Miss Bourneau, Washington Myers, Miss Reburn, Miss Steel, and Miss Carson.

What was supposed to have been the first school in the New Survey of Melancthon was a log building that stood on the corner of Lot 27, Con. 1, facing the Hurontario Road and was built probably about the year 1868 when the late Charles Beamish was owner of the 50 acres. Some years later a building stood not was purchased and occupied for many years by the late William Andrews. In more recent years the late George and Mrs. Shandy purchased the farm and resided there. This school served the community for a few years before the log school was built on the Back Line. Two of the teachers were Mr. Vert and T. F. Biddulph.

The first school in Grand Valley is said to have been built about 1860, and the first teacher was Mr. McArthur. Mr. F. C. Calvert, B.A., late of Toronto, was teacher when the village was known as Little Toronto. He subsequently attended Victoria University and, after a brilliant course in graduation, became principal of West Toronto Collegiate Institute retaining the position continuously for over thirty years. Mr. Calvert was succeeded in the Grand Valley school by Mr. A. E. Hamilton who taught successfully in the village for several years.

As the former modest hamlet grew into an important village and became

incorporated the school, of course, estimated, thus extending High School privileges to students of the village and district in later years. One of the prominent principals of over forty years ago was Mr David Smith, who did much to inaugurate High School work in the school.

Numerous had been schools, years before Grangeville appeared on the map of Upper Canada, according to a record in the library in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Early settlers who came into the township from the south by way of Nile and took up the land where Fr. future villages of Maryville and Reading soon became the business and trading centres of the district established the first school (with) in the township. Of course the first schools were log buildings with few and primitive equipments.

Although at this late date one would scarcely credit the assertion, it is claimed that about three-quarters of a century ago Reading and two schools and three churches within its borders. Teachers' examinations for certificates were held three times a year in Fergus and Elora in those days and teachers often had to make the entire journey on foot.

Reuben Cranny also has claim to some distinction in the field of literature. Alexander MacLachlan, Scottish poet, settled in the southern end of Amaranth township about the time of the American Civil War and engaged in farming, which apparently was not his natural vocation, his inclinations being toward literary pursuits. He was a local poet of considerably more than average ability. He was appointed Government Emigration agent for Scotland in 1867. In later life Mr. MacLachlan took up his residence in Grangeville, where he died March 20th 1898. His remains rest in Greenwood Cemetery. Many of his poems are still extant.

CHAPTER XXI

Early Churches

In all probability the Jesuit missionaries Fathers Brebeuf, Daniel and Lalemant, in the days of Champlain, there journeyed years ago, were the first to carry the message of the Christian religion into the territory now known as the County of Carleton. In Notre Dame du Portage, or Tobacco Indians, inhabited the banks of the Grand, Pine and Smyrna Rivers that take their rise in Madawaska and Madame townships and it is known that these Jesuit fathers visited the Cross sports several years with the Pelus people before they paid the supreme sacrifice of martyrdom. This of course was approximately two hundred years before the first white man settled in the district. After the massacre of the missionaries and the burning of the Huron villages practically all missionary work ceased, but their efforts were not wholly useless as the Martyrs' Shrine near the town of Midland attests yet stand.

Evidently there were both Anglican and Presbyterian missionaries in Moira, Madoc and Belleville prior to 1800, for about fifteen years before Orangeville was founded, some of the first settlers being members of these communions.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

The Anglican church in Canada began in the year 1793 with the consecration of Rev. Charles Inglis, M.A., as first Colonial Bishop at Halifax.

Four years later the Diocese of Quebec was formed and the Rev. Joseph Mountain, M.A. rector of Quebec in that neighborhood. Big was consecrated as the first bishop in 1793. When he arrived at Quebec on the 1st of November he was greeted with a gun by Bishop Briand of the Roman Catholic church as in the remark, "Your people are in much need of you."

The second bishop at Quebec was Jil Rev. John Stuart, M.A., "the father of the Upper Canada Church." In 1785 he founded the first school in Upper Canada a classical school at Cataraqui (Kingston)

John Strachan, First Bishop of Toronto

The most outstanding churchman in Upper Canada during the pioneer period however was John Strachan Toronto's first bishop. Born in the city of Aberdeen Scotland, in 1778 he was bereft of his father when he was a boy growing but he managed to attend the city schools and later entered the University of Aberdeen from which institution he finally graduated with honours.

At the age of 21 he came to Canada, first settling at Cataraqui where he founded a private school in 1800 whence he moved to Cornwall. After teaching and doing missionary work for a couple of years he was ordained to the ministry by Bishop Mountain of Quebec in 1803 and appointed rector of Cornwall. He was transferred to York where he became rector in 1812, and Archdeacon in 1827. He was consecrated first Bishop of Toronto in 1839 and during his long episcopacy of 28 years Bishop Strachan saw many changes in Ontario and Grey counties now included. He died at Toronto in the year 1867.

Previous to the formation of the diocese of Toronto 1839 it seems that the west territory of Canada West was as yet under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec, and the Rt Rev Dr Stewart, second Bishop of Quebec established what was known as the Stewart Mission with Peterborough as a central point.

The Rev. Adam Elliot, Anglican missionary sent to Metis and Malpeque in June 1836, writes as follows:

"Having arrived in Metis, I performed Divine Service on Friday March 18th, at the house of Mr Corbin, who resides on the Pt. Canseline. The hearers were very numerous and attentive. Many persons attended from the Township of Addafa, which is situated immediately on the east side of Metis. I baptized 4 children on this occasion. In Metis the people are principally Protestants. One half of the inhabitants of Addafa are Roman Catholics. The members of the church in these townships are exceedingly zealous, and are very solicitous for a resident clergyman. The former church was raised last summer in a central situation but without aid from any source it will be long, I fear, before they can accomplish their undertaking. I was informed by the inhabitants, that the Archbishop of York first performed Divine service at our church in Metis, and that they yet entertain feelings of gratitude for his kindness in visiting their remote township at so early a period.

Rev. Adam Elliot

From Metis I proceeded to Mulmur and performed Divine Service there on March 20th. I had no intention of visiting Mulmur on that occasion, as I supposed the settlers to be very few. But a member of the church, who resides there, came and requested me to preach to that township and baptize the children. About fifty persons assembled and twelve children were baptized.

Having returned to Addafa, I read prayers and preached on the second Sunday in April. The weather was unfavourable, and the roads being very bad owing to general thawing, the congregation was not large. A general information had not been circulated among the inhabitants, on that occasion three children were baptized.

As I considered my journey to Caledon 3 road prayers and preached at the house of Mr. Wood on the fourth concession of Chinguacousy, east of Hurontario Street. About twenty persons were present and one child was baptized.

Having arrived in Caledon I read prayers and baptized there at the house of Mr. Beatty, who resides near the centre of the township. The congregation was large and attentive.

Your obedient servant,
ADAM ELLIOT."

From the above quotation it is evident that there was not as yet any church building in the district although there must have been a considerable number of Anglican families settled in the neighbouring townships and

where Lindsay was so plentiful, three people could soon have built log churches, but they may not have found time to support a settled minister.

Although Builders County is comparatively small in area, it is divided among three different dioceses, Toronto, Niagara and Huron, thus avoiding the complicated situation of three bishops having jurisdiction over the churches in their respective dioceses within the county. In the northern part of the county there is some uncertainty as to whether Hennessy Mills or Melancholy Corners Road was the earliest church. There was no church building at Melancholy but services were held in the old Orange Hall - a log building that stood on the site of the present brick hall, on the corner of the Barrett homestead lot 36A, N.B. This was probably ten years before there was any Shelburne and about Jelly's Corners

One of the first missionaries was Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Priceville, who visits the trip of twenty miles on a round) road through the woods on horseback. The congregation was fairly large, members coming from the vicinity of what is now Shelburne, and also from the Dundalk district. On the church roll at that time appear the names of Corbett, Charters, Croft Stewart, Alexander, Wood, Mills Beecher, Watson, Hunter Andrews, Gibson, Parslick, Jelly and Tunbarry Doubtless there were other families whose names are not now available.

A site was selected and material supplied to build a church, but the undertaking was never commenced in the meantime a number was attending up at Jelly's Corners, where some of the influential members of the congregation resided and finally it was decided to build the church there—the present St. Paul's church, Shelburne.

At first, in early days in the history of the section the late Rev. Thomas Wm. Was rector of St. John's Church, Hornby's Mills, Christ's Church Hazelwood and Christ Church. With the fall resigned Hornby's Mill in the early years. Some of the rectors in later years were Rev. A. C. Miles F. W. Goodeve W. F. Rochester and W. F. Coyne Hoe These three churches are included in the diocese of Toronto.

St. Paul's Church Shelburne, having developed from the earlier church in Melancholy it is interesting to know about when and by whom the Methodist church was founded. The story that the Stewart missionary interviews in Mono and Melancholy in the early thirties spread to Nursing a Mills and into the New Survey of Amaranthus is not compatible with the facts.

The possibilities are that soon after the opening of the Toronto Line in 1846 several families of the Anglican persuasion Corbett, Charters, Beecher, Parslick, Stewarts Alchisons and others settled in the district and, but through the efforts of the late Archdeacon Mulholland of Owen Sound, who travelled extensively visiting the settlers as they were in from the frontier townships and took up homesteads along the "Toronto Line," no Anglican mission was founded about 1846 or 47 which afterwards became the Melancholy parish.

St. Paul's church, Shelburne with St. James' church Primrose and St. Paul's church, Swansmoor, with St. James' church, Dundalk, the two latter in Hamilton parish are included in the Diocese of Huron Orangeville Mono and Grand Valley churches are within the diocese of Niagara

The three dioceses, each of which takes in part of Southern County were formed in the following years.

Diocese of Toronto Bishop Rt. Rev. John Strachan	1839
Diocese of Huron Bishop, Rt. Rev. Benjamin Cronyn	1857

Diocese of Niagara Bishop Rt Rev T B. Fuller 1875

The following is a list of the rectors of St. Paul's Church Shelburne. Evidently the first three didn't reside at Shelburne as the church was not built until 1873 during the incumbency of Rev J J Morton. Mr Johnstone resided at Priceville Mr Hill possibly at Hockley; Mills preceding Mr Teeple, who, of course lived at Hornby's Mills six years There was a fairly large congregation at Shelburne services being held in the log Orange Hall on Harris's Hill and occasionally in the private house of Mr and Mrs. Tinsbury just east of Jelly's Corner until the Shelburne church was built. The rectors were.

Rev R W Johnstone		1866
Rev Rowland Hill		1868
Rev Phillip Teeple, M A.		1870-1876
Rev J J Morton		1873
Rev George W Tasey		1876
Rev James Smyth		1878
Rev Wilton Bevan —		1880
Rev Mark Turnbull		1884
Rev H. C. Myers ———		1884
Rev R. M Shaw ———		1886
Rev W A. Graham, B.A.		1890
Rev Wm. Grint		1896
Rev C K. Masters, M.A., S.T.D.		1899
Rev H J S Arkwright, B A		1907
Rev H J Westgate B.A.		1914
Rev John Morris		1918
Rev W H Hartley		1919
Rev R. P. T. Stafford, B.D		1928
Rev C P Farmer ———		1936

CHAPTER X (Part 2)

THE first missionary enterprise in Grenville began by the efforts of the late Seneca Mesdames Sr., who came into the settlement from the Mohawk Mission, and conducted services as a non-clerical/lay reader about the year 1801. The Rev John Fletcher was the first Anglican

Seneca Mesdames Sr

Minister appointed to the field in 1806, and remained until 1826. Mr. Fletcher was succeeded by Rev. John Vanlange who remained there from 1826 to 1841. The first log church being located at Pumpkin Hill. In 1841 the Rev Alexander Henderson, M.A., who had recently graduated from Trinity University, was sent by the late Bishop Strachan to the "Parish of Grenville and Mono and parts adjacent. Mr Henderson's ministeriacy was one of the longest in the annals of church history—forty years—until he retired in 1882. He was created a canon about 1868. Canon Henderson was rector in the old St. Mark's church which stood on the site of the present brick edifice the latter being built during the memorably long rectorship of Dr. Langeville.

A further attempt has lately supplied us with the following list of the names of the succeeding rectors of St. Mark's Church.

1882-1915—Rev. G. A. Bartlow

Rectory built

1915-1918—Rev G W Tobbs
1918-1918—Rev Arthur S. Hewitt.
1918-1919—Rev F Hey
1919-1925—Rev T. R. Steward.
1925-1931—Rev John W McDonald.
1931 to me [illegible] Rev H A Wort-McMaster

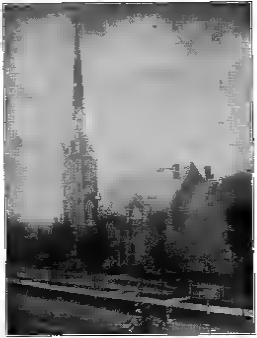
St. Mark's first log church built in 1807

Rev John Fletcher

Jane Fletcher

Rev Alexander Kenderson

Rev G A Rix



Present St. Mark's Church, as originally built with spire.

EDENING'S MILLS PARISH

The Parish of Hornings Mills originally belonged to the Diocese of Nassau, but was transferred to Toronto Diocese about 1800. St. John's Church Horning's Mills Christ's Church, Woodhill, and Cranmore's Church Honeywood, were among the first Anglican churches established in the district.

The following list of officiating clergy begins with the incumbency of

Rev. Philip Teeple, although some of the early pottery claim the parish minister was founded several years prior to the coming of Mr. Teeple

Rev. Philip Teeple, M.A.	1876-1878	Rev. W. Perrin, B.A.	1911-1912
Rev. Geo. Ledingham, LTh	1876-1878	Rev. W. F. Carpenter, B.A	1913-1917
Rev. R. A. Ramsay, LTh	1878-	Mac. Herbert Naylor, LTh	1918-1921
Rev. W. E. Carroll, M.A.	1897	Rev. W. E. Lawson	1921-1924
Rev. J. R. S. Boyd, M.A.	1898-1904	Rev. D. G. Ashbaugh, LTh	1925-1932
Rev. A. G. Miles, B.A.	1904-1909	Rev. A. J. Perie, LTh.	1932-
Rev. F. W. Goudge, M.A	1909-1911	Rev. A. E. Otter	1937-1938
Rev. W. J. Eccleston, LTh	1911-1912		

The parish of St. Luke's Church, Rosemond, is perhaps the oldest in the district. From an early time the parish included St. Luke's, Rosemond, St. Barnabe, Everett, and Trinity Church, Aspdale. The Rev. Adam Millett, a travelling missionary, visited the settlers and held occasional services in private homes as early as 1818. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Darling, who held services in Mr. Lisle's house in Hilton Township for a time previous to Rev. Mr. Fletcher in 1824. This came the Rev. John Fletcher from 1828-1836. The record says Mr. Fletcher built a church at Hilton from 1829-1830. The list of early ministers is not complete but is the best available. Succeeding Mr. Fletcher came:

Rev. John McCargo	1837-	Rev. F. J. Lynch	1901-1911
Rev. Theodorus Walter	1870-	Rev. C. W. Hedgecock, B.A.	1911-1915
Rev. George Rendall	1874-	Rev. J. N. Rindgard, M.A.	1916-1921
Rev. E. Sibbald	1877-	Rev. G. E. Lewis	1921-1924
Rev. C. W. Marsh, M.A	1882-	Rev. H. A. Clendenan	1925-1927
Rev. H. Cassidy, B.A.	1897-	Rev. J. W. Watkins	1927-

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Beginning of the Roman Catholic Church in Ontario

Catholic history began in the Province of Ontario with the coming of Champlain in 1615, and the actual interest of a Recollet minister in the Huron country by Father LaCaron. The Jesuits soon followed and were active until the unfortunate martyrdom of Fathers Brebeuf, Lalemant, Garnier and Lalemant were massacred by the Iroquois.

Prior to the formation of the Province of Kingston, the Bishop of Quebec had jurisdiction over South Lower and Upper Canada.

The Rt. Rev. Alexander Macdonell, D.D., was appointed Vicar Apostolic for Upper Canada in December, 1820 with supervision over the vast territory lying west of the Ottawa River, which at that time had only a few scattered communities of Roman Catholics living in them along the waterfront fronts. In January 1826 he was consecrated first Bishop of Kingston and remained his spiritual rulers over this extraordinary district for twenty-four years. He died on January 14th, 1840 and was succeeded by the Rt. Rev. Remigius Gillis, D.D.

The first Roman Catholic Church in Dufferin County was not built in Orangeville, as is erroneously supposed, but in the New Survey of Melancthon Town by church in the Township of Adjala a mission was started in Melancthon in the early fifties services being held in the home of Mr. Hector St. As settlers came on the district St. Patrick's church a large brick log building was built on the property of Francis O'Boyle (at 3rd, being the sideroad and just west of the C.P.R. railway. Owing to the meagre records kept in those days it is difficult to assess the exact date but one of the early citizens says the church was built about 1858. This would be during the episcopate of the Rt. Rev. A. F. Charbonnel second bishop of Toronto. Some of

the parish in the church in Adjala at the time, was more probably instrumental in founding he schools in Melancthon, were Patrick Powers, O'Brien and Cyrone. The latter was also a member of the Board of Examiners to issue teachers certificates in Simcoe county. A little later came Father's Ray and Hamilton.

Among the first members of St. Patrick's Church in Melancthon were the names of Mc Car Eneas McMenamara, Magh O'Rourke, Cullinan, LaVelle, Kaling, Curran Waters Doyle Callaghan, Brian Malone Lewis Gard and Francis O Boyle As new settlers set in necessitated both new and enlarged the Toronto Line" St. Patrick's soon became a prosperous church with a large congregation.

The old log church, having been a conspicuous landmark and having served a good purpose in the community for about 30 years was replaced in 1870 during the pastorate of Father Feeney by the present brick church on the 8 th on the east side of No. 10 Highway The log church was also situated near a Separate School building before the school in S. Sec. No. 8 was built. Miss Furlong nee Mrs. James McCue, Melancthon having been one of the old members. The following are the names of some of the officiating priests during the past ninety years:

Fathers J J Feeney P T Cassidy, J M Cary B J Mahony Aubrey G F Murphy T C Coffey the rector at time of writing Father A. F Callaghan

St. Peter's Church Melancthon was originally included in the diocese of Toronto, but for many years it has been part of the diocese of Hamilton which, however was created in 1856 but before the Melancthon church was founded the first bishop being the Rt. Rev John Farrell, D.D.

St. Peter's Church, Corbyville belongs to the archdiocese of Toronto, as it was first erected as the diocese of Toronto in 1841, with the Rt. Rev. Michael Power, D.D. as first bishop. The following is a list of the bishops and archbishops of Toronto from its inception down to the present time:

1842-1860—Rt. Rev Michael Power
1860-1890—Rev A. F. McDonnell
1890 1898—Rev J J Lynch

The see became an archdiocese in 1870, bishop Lynch becoming the first archbishop. Following is the list of archbishops

1870-1890—Most Rev J J Lynch
1890-1899—Most Rev John Walsh
1899-1910—Most Rev Denis O'Connor
1910-1912—Most Rev F P McEvay
1912-1934—Most Rev Neil McNeil.

The parish of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Corrigsville, was founded in the late seventies as a mission from St. Andrew's Church Cobourg, by the late Rev J J Egan, later the Very Rev Dean Egan of Barrie town. The present brick church was built in 1880 and the mission was carried on by Father Egan until 1885 when it was organized as a parish by the late Archbishop Lynch.

The Rev. Father Jeffcott, a hallowed memory was the first resident priest. His incumbency lasted about five years from 1885 to 1890, when he was succeeded by Rev Father D Morris now Very Rev Dean Morris, of St. Catharines. The following list of the clergy since Dean Morris closed his work in the parish a brief 1898 is as complete as we have been able to obtain.

Rev H J McPhillips.	Rev T S Flanagan.
Rev L. Minehan.	Rev Joseph Raphaloe D.D.
Rev Kenneth Morrow	Rev M J Carroll
Rev W A. Egan.	Rev T J McCabe
Rev J P Sweeney	Rev F J Caulfield.

Diocese of Toronto

The Diocese of Toronto was established by Pope Gregory XVI Dec. 17th, 1841 Very Rev Michael Power D.D. being the first Bishop. There were 3,000 Catholic inhabitants in Toronto when Bishop Power was consecrated but only one church St Paul's built in 1826. The Bishop bought 16 blocks of land on which St. Michael's Cathedral stands and in May 1845 the corner stone was laid. The cathedral was destroyed by Bishop Bourget of Montreal, in September 1860.

List of Bishops

Rt. Rev. Michael Power D.D., consecrated 1842
Rt Rev Armand Marie Comte de Charbonnel, D.D., 1850
Rt. Rev. John Joseph Lynch, D.D., 1860 Was became an Archdiocese in 1870 with Bishop Lynch as Archbishop
Most Rev. John Walsh D.D. Archbishop, 1890
Most Rev. Denis O'Connor D.D. Archbishop, 1899
Most Rev J. T. McEvay D.D., Archbishop, 1908.
Most Rev Neil McNeil, D.D. Archbishop 1912.
Most Rev J. C. McGuigan D.D., Archbishop 1934

CHAPTER XXII Part II

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The first missionary efforts in Dufferin county by the Presbyterian church were most likely introduced from the east, where Mr. John Carruthers a school teacher in West Gwillimbury according to his autobiography of Thirty-Six Years' Residence in Canada West was appointed a Catechist and Reader by the Presbytery of York now Toronto in connection with the Church of Scotland to visit the destitute settlers in the Wesaaw section of Upper Canada. The probabilities are that Mr. Carruthers in his journeys through the country visited the early Presbyterian settlers in Mulmur, Mono and Caledonia with a view to establish congregations in those townships. The Rev William Fraser was inducted as pastor of the church at Bond Head before the year 1845, and remained there for over forty years during which time he visited different parts of what is now the County of Dufferin in the interests of the Presbyterian church. A minister was established at an early date at Horning's Mills, but old residents differ as to the time or by whom it was first introduced.

Rev W. E. McKay

In the early days there was the incumbent of the Presbyterian Church in Orangeville in Old Erin or Scotland and the Canada Presbyterian Church. Rev W. E. McKay the veteran Presbyterian minister of Orangeville's pioneer period, was pastor of the 10th line. According to the early record Mr. McKay who had come from Ireland, was ordained in Orangeville in the year 1858, and was pastor of the Presbyterian Church continuously until his death in 1888, a term of twenty-nine years.

The following clipping from the Orangeville Sun of Feb 1st, 1883, speaks of the opening of the New Canada Presbyterian Church:

The lately erected Canada Presbyterian Church was opened for divine service on Sunday Feb. 1st. Prof. Fayne preached in the morning and the resident minister, Rev. A. McFaul, at night. At the Monday night tea meeting, addresses were delivered by Rev. Hassard, Smith, Grey Thompson Bo'ton, McKay and Millar. The church is described as a substantial frame, rough-cast structure 56 by 41 built in gothic style, with solid stone foundation and seated to accommodate three hundred persons. It was built by Hugh Haley

St Andrew's Presbyterian Church Grenanville
(now Westminster United Church)
from plans prepared by Mr Thacker. The painting was done by Ferguson & Graham and the ornamenting and plastering by J. K. Riddell.

Doubtless the Canada Presbyterian Church was established here in the village and in the neighbouring townships years before the new church above mentioned was built. Although there seems to be no available record as to how long Mr. McEwan was pastor of the church it is probable that these years after ministers in church during the seventeen years from the building of the new church in 1868 in the union with the Old Kirk on March 30th, 1885, at which time Rev. J. M. McIntyre was pastor of the Canada Presbyterian Church. As a result of the union the new St. Andrew's Church was organized and since that time the present large edifice was erected on West Broadway Rev Mr McKay continued as pastor of the new church for about five years, when he was succeeded by Rev W. A. Hunter who in turn was succeeded by Rev. D. G. Hamnett, and Rev R. W. Wallace, whose pastorate has been so appreciated by the year 1900.

Shelburne Presbyterians organized their church in the late seventies, and as early records give the following list of ministers during the first quarter of a century:

1877-1880—Rev John R. Gilchrist.
1880-1884—Rev John Strachan.
1884-1885—Rev. T J McCullough
1885-1895—Rev Mr (McRobbie.
1895-1903—Rev P W Anderson.
1903-1913—Rev Mr J A McKenzie
* The above list may not be complete.

The first Presbyterian services at Black's Corners are said to have been held in the schoolhouse about the year 1830, being conducted chiefly by students from Knox College, Toronto. The church was built in 1850 when the Rev Alfred Gandier later Principal Gandier of Knox College was pastor. Other early pastors were Rev J. Campbell, Rev. Hugh Crosbie, Rev. Mr Mair and Rev J. B. Ball

In the year 1880 the Rev J C Moffit, a travelling missionary, conducted the first Presbyterian service in the village of Hornby which was held in the Town Hall. About two years later the Presbyterian Church was built. Rev J B. Ball received a call to Lowville and Black's Corners' charges in 1882, where he remained for twenty-seven years. He was succeeded by Rev A A Bedford and Rev A. P. Webster

Morning's Mill has had a Presbyterian Church from a very early time. Several of the stanch pioneers, who had recently come from Perthshire Perth and Edinburgh, were not neglectful of their responsibility in the matters of religion and soon founded in the land of their adoption the beloved church of their ancestors. We have not been able to secure a list of the first clergy who administered to the early Presbyterians at Morning's Mills, but the Rev J A McDonald, B.A. was there about forty-five years ago. Later the Rev A. R Neilly, M.A., and still later the Rev R. M. Phalen, B.A., were each master-of these for a number of years.

Corbetton and Silverdale churches were founded by the Rev. J C Moffit in the early eighties and Granger church (Melrose) by Rev Alfred Gandier about the same time all three churches being in the same circuit afterwards and ministered to by Rev Mr Moffit. It was said that Corbetton in its palmiest days, had two classes, two assemble and two lawyers and that shortly afterwards the latter were replaced by two churches. Pastors succeeding Rev Mr Moffit were Revs. Bradley Liddle, W J Kane, M.A (previously Science Mas-

in St Grammarie High School). R. Ross and C. W. Rose, B.A. There were some others whose names we cannot recall.

At Grant Valley some of the early ministers of the Presbyterian Church were Rev. Hugh Crozier, Rev. D. T. McClintock and Rev. D. J. Lane. Rev. Mr. Crozier ministered to the people at Grant Valley and vicinity for many years.

Twenty-minute Memorial Presbyterian Church, Grammarie, built in 1960 by the continuing Presbyterians, following the union in 1925 of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Canada.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

The Methodist Church was the youngest of the Protestant denominations in the early days in Upper Canada. With the coming of the Empire Loyalists, they settled around the Bay of Quinte, York, Niagara and Niagara, being primarily a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church across the American border. About the same time the Wesleyan Methodist Church was beginning established in different sections of Upper Canada.

A census taken about 1820 gives the number of clergy in the four Protestant denominations as follows: Methodists 10, Baptist 18, Church of England 18, Presbyterian and Congregational 14. The Methodists also had a large number of lay preachers, a feature that contributed largely to the rapid increase of the denomination among the settlers.

The Methodists' main interest in coming to Upper Canada was to keep themselves free from the American Church and formed a Canadian Conference. In the following year a committee met at Ancaster to consider the impossible of founding a Methodist College for the training of the clergy, and at a subsequent conference held at Kingston, it was decided to establish Upper Canada Academy at Cobourg. An aggressive canvass was made and

the necessary funds raised to proceed with the work of building the academy immediately. The corner-stone was laid on June 7th, 1866. By the summer of 1868 the building was completed, the first classes organized, and the Upper Canada Academy opened with the Rev. Matthew Richey M.A. as principal. Five years later, in 1841, it was renamed "Victoria College" with Rev. Dr. Ryerson, as president, and with power to confer degrees in various faculties. The name was later changed to Victoria University with faculties of Theology and Medicine. Thus Victoria was the first university in actual operation in Upper Canada, and the Methodist Church became the first institution not only in religion but also in the sphere of higher education.

Possibly ten years or more before the founding of Grangeville the Methodist Church had her missions and ministers working among the early settlers

Rev. M. S. Gray

in the surrounding townships of Mono, Melancthon, Adjala, Caledon and Chinguacousy. As in the case of by whom, the first Methodist mission was started and where are not quite agreed.

About the year 1826 we are told that the Rev. Peter Jones, who was half English and half Indian, was commissioned as a Methodist missionary to work among the Indians at the mouth of the Credit River. While Mr. Jones made the mouth of the Credit Indian village Port Credit his headquarters, he made frequent visits north through Toronto-gore to Chinguacousy, Caledon, Mono, Melancthon and Nottawasaga, and along the shores of Georgian Bay as far as Owen Sound. It is claimed by some that he established Methodist missions at different points in these townships.

Still another claim received says that the Rev. John Sunday, a Methodist missionary was stationed at Owen Sound in 1842, and that he also preached at certain "appointments" in some of the townships now included in the County of Dufferin.

In the early years there were three or four of the Methodist Churches in Orangeville—Wesley Methodist, Episcopal Methodist and Primitive Methodist—and it is possible that the first Orangeville mission was started by the Primitive Methodists. The Rev Thomas Bagley is said to have been the first Methodist minister stationed in Orangeville in 1845 and was followed the next year by the Rev M. S. Gray, who, after a brief year or so in Orangeville moved to Amaranth, where he founded the Primitive Methodist Church

near the centre of that township. Other early Methodist ministers of Orangeville were Rev John Goodman, Rev James Brawley, Rev John Smith and Rev Richard Hazard.

On Sept. 6th 1883, representatives of the four branches of the Methodist Church Rev. D. D. Rice D.D. President of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, Rev. Albert Carman, D.D. Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, Rev. John Goodman, President of the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada, and Rev. W. Pascoe, President of the Bible Christian Church of Canada, with Rev. Alexander Sutherland, D.D., Secretary of the Joint Committee on union, assembled in the city of Belleville and agreed upon a Basis of Union of the said four denominations under the name of The Methodist Church of Canada, which was accepted in April 19th 1884 After the union the congregations of the three former Methodist churches in Orangeville were united as the one Methodist Church.

Rev John Locke

At the time of the union, 1883 and 84, the record says that the pastor of Orangeville Methodist Church was Dr. Rev. Wm. M. Brown, and that the ministers for the next four-or-five years were the following:

1884-1885—Rev. Robert Cade and Rev. J. Simpson.
1885-1887—Rev. J. G. Laird and Rev. J. Simpson.
1887-1888—Rev. C. B. Malmgren

The Rev. R. L. Pearson came in July, 1888, and remained for several years, after which appear the names of Rev W. E. Barker, and later Rev. John Locke About that time the Rev. William Shannon superannuated and settled on Mill Street for a number of years.

CHAPTER XXI (Part 1)

SINCE most Methodist Church folks look to about the year 1876, the Rev. R. F. Hodge being the first pastor, and for the following forty years the list of ministers appears as follows.

1876-1878—Rev. R. R. Hamlin.	1906-1909—Rev. H. W. McTavish.
1878-1879—Rev. W. H. Dominer	1909-1911—Rev. J. J. Redditt
1879-1880—Rev. C. W. Watch.	1911-1912—Rev. H. Stone.
1880-1882—Rev. Wm. Boone.	1912-1914—Rev. V. H. Emery.
1882-1884—Rev. Henry Thomas.	1914-1916—Rev. C. W. Welch
1884—Rev. Wm. T. Hobbs.	1916-1917—Rev. R. B. Geraghty
1884-1886—Rev. J. P. Mitchell.	1917-1918—Rev. W. W. Switzer.
1886-1888—Rev. W. S. Hughes	1918-1919—Rev. W. A. Rockwell.
1888-1890—Rev. George Elder.	1919-1921—Rev. W. J. Chilcott.

The Methodist Church is said to have had its beginning in this neighborhood at Sand Valley back in the late fifties, when Rev. Wm. Case, an Indian Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted services among the early settlers before the church in the village was built. It was also said that he was one of Lorenzo Dow's converts and lived at the Lorenz Church. Following are the names of some of the ministers in later years: 1876 and 77, Rev. John Sanderson; 1878, '79 and '80, Rev. William Edwards, 1881, '82 and '83, Rev. Thomas B. Pydall, and Rev. Isaac Mahaffy as assistant pastor, with Mr. F. C. Colbeck, a student, as probationer.

After the union of the Methodist Church of Canada in 1884, the Ludor Circuit was changed to Sand Valley Circuit, the Rev. Wm. Boone was pastor in 1884, '85 and '86.

As to when or by whom the first Methodist mission was founded in Manchester seems to be veiled in obscurity. The Hornby's Mills Church was formed in 1849 with Rev William J. Hunter as minister. Previous to that time Hornby's Mills was part of the Artemesia mission, which dates back to 1841. The Corbett Meadow was the settlement as early as 1831, when the Rev. William Shannon, who retired to Crosswell's about 1880, and who at that time had formed the white class in the neighborhood of Mr. Andrew at Talbot Street Mills in 1845, twenty years after Mr. Crossweil had been founding by the aid Lewis Hawley. The early settlers of the Methodist mission were Rev. Jos in the latter villages and district for twenty years without a church or mission in connection with the parish (this was the Methodist mission records were wanting there as early as 1840.

Preston mission was founded as early as 1824 the missionaries in charge being as follows: 1861 and '62 Rev Joseph Hill 1863 Rev Samuel E. Mansbridge 1864, Rev. Thomas Cox 1865, 1866 and '67, Rev John L. Kerr

As to whether the Gravel Road Church No eighteen was as obtained from Hawkins & Wade or from the Preston mission school is less certain. Hinge seems to know However the original Hornby's Mills Circuit was formed from the previous mission in 1849, and as early as 1850 the Rev. Peter Addison was pastor in the old Gravel Road the church that stood in the rear and of the Gravel Road cemetery. The original deed of the 1st. acre was the late Andrew Barragh who presented the half acre to the Methodist congregation at that time, and upon which they erected a log church and formed the cemetery Incidently this was in the early fifties, because it was the burial place of the late James Reeves Sr. grandfather of James Reeves now of Meldrum. The late Mr Brown having died in the year 1856.

For some years before the log church was built the early settlers assembled at the home of Mr. Barragh for Sunday worship under the leadership of a local preacher Mr and Mrs Darragh were among the very first settlers who came into the district, shortly after the "Twenty Lots" was opened

Rev W A Potter former minister of Shelburne Methodist Church and later Professor of Religious Knowledge, Victoria University Toronto.

through from Hall's Corner to Grove Road in 1868. Among those early worshippers were the names of Farrugh, Slack, Ede, Hamilton Thompson, Abbott, Mitchell, Fielden, Storrs, Wells and Watson. The minute on the Minutes of a Mills circuit during the first twenty years were as follows:

1848-1864—Rev W. J. Hewitt.	1878-1879—Rev Wm. Terrance.
1865-1867—Rev Wm. Norton.	1879-1879—Rev James Woodcroft and Rev W. H. Jamieson
1867-1878—Rev Peter Addison	
1878-1878—Rev Thomas Calbert.	1879-1881—Rev J. C. Wilmott and Rev George Brown
1878-1879—Rev John Mather	

We cannot recall the names of the clergy who immediately succeeded Revs. Wilmott and Brown but Rev John Sanderson became pastor in 1887 and remained during 1888 and 1889. The Rev J. C. Caldwell (late) in Caldgate remained during 1890 and was succeeded by Rev J. W. Wilson.

About 1892 the Grove Road Church separated from the Hackney Mills circuit and became part of the Shelbarne circuit and Rev J. F. Mockett of Shelbarne became superintendent. The Grove Road Church's connexion with the Shelbarne Circuit continued until the summer of 1895, when the Grove Road Church again made exchange of circuits or meeting for Shelbarne and became connected with Bungay's circuit. The above mentioned list of ministers from Mere to Mills and later from Shelbarne were pastors of Halesworth Road Church from the beginning (wherever that may have been) down to the year 1895.

The new frame church roughcast at the Grove Road was probably built during the pastorate of either Rev Mr. Calbert or Rev. Mr. Mather, about 1879 the late James Gowing, of Ilketshall, and the late George Reddy being the contractors for the carpenter work and Messrs. Marshall and Everitt of Beccles in 1875, for masonry.

Having become part of the Bungay circuit the ministers at the Grove Road appointment were:

1895 and 1897—Rev W. A Strongman M.A. Ph.D., LL.B. Gen. J. W Malleson Junior Pastor)

1897 and 1898—Rev Dr. Strongman and Rev. R. C. Norton (Junior Pastor) who is a large corps of local preachers.

In 1911 the Carleton Circuit was formed comprising the two churches, Carleton Grove Road Halesworth Beccles and Lowestoft. Pleasant Years with Rev R. C. Burton as pastor. The pastors on the Carleton-Mancunion circuit during the next thirty-five years were the following

Rev R. C Burton	Rev Chas. Langford.
Rev Thomas Legate.	Rev W. J Tribble
Rev William Madly	Rev Wm Williamson
Rev J W Sanderson.	Rev C. C. Olton
Rev Mr. Chilliet.	Rev W. G. Wakefield.
Rev H Barrick.	Rev F. G Glastonbury
Rev Thomas Scott.	Rev W. E. Curran
Rev W F Reeves	Rev O W Pegram
Rev T. D McAlister	

Rev. J. W. Mahood, popular minister of Orwell Road Church 1905-08

pastor appear Rev. H. Crabbendam W. F. Campbell Rev. Thos. Campbell and Rev. R. B. Wellwood, down to about 1902.

In recent years the Orwell Road Church has quite become part of Training's Willis circuit.

The Hempstead circuit has three churches Hempstead, Terra Nova and Bethesda. Some of the early ministers were Rev. Mr. Reid, Rev. James Thompson Rev. W. E. Ludlow Snr. C. C. Fry and Rev. John Cobban.

Although usually in first over the borders in the County of Kent, at least a period list of ministers on the Dunkirk circuit shows that year 1878 is here given:

1876-1877—Rev. Calvin Shaw
1878-1879—Rev. David Williams
1880-1883—Rev. Austin Potter
1883-1885—Rev. Thomas Bowsher
1885-1886—Rev. R. W. A. Strongman and Rev. J. W. Mahood (Jr.), and Rev. R. C. Horton (Jr.), Sr.

The Dunkirk circuit became so large about this time that the two ministers had to have a corps of local preachers in order to supply the different appointments on the same Sunday. Strongman was succeeded in 1886 by Rev. W. H. Moon and during the years named Rev. Mahood (Jr.) Moon the following

BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptist church has had its opposition to contend with from time to time in the past, the first minister Rev. Alva B. Kitchen having commenced his pastoral work there about the year 1863 just before Orangeville was incorporated as a village. The community was well supplied with churches at the time and the three Methodist churches two Presbyterian and one Anglican.

After Mr. Kitchen, appear the names of Rev. R. B. Sherman and Rev. C. Cargill in the seven ten and early eighties.

Then in 1890, Orangeville Baptist Church was fortunate in having a young minister who seemed destined to become prominent not only in the Baptist Church of Ontario and Quebec, but also in the field of higher education. He Rev J. L. Gilmour M.A., D.D. After a term of several years in Orangeville, during which time the congregation increased a considerable, Dr. Gilmour held important pastorates in Hamilton and Montreal after which he accepted a position on the faculty of McMaster University where he remained until his death.

The following is a list, though perhaps incomplete of the ministers with the approximate date that each commenced his work in Orangeville, who succeeded Dr. Gilmour:

1894—Rev. F. Tracey Oakes Rev. Tracey)

1883—Rev John Haney
1896—Rev S. B. Crosby
1898—Rev J. P. Bryant.
1906—Rev C. E. Burrell

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST CHURCH

The Disciples of Christ Church was founded in Rufforth County over seventy years ago, first in Garafraxa, and later in Tuckersmith it is claimed that the first church built in the settlement, which after years became the Village of Grand View was the Disciples Church but Mr. Butchart, former Secretary of the Disciple Church in Ontario has kindly supplied us with the following interesting sketch of the founding of the church in these townships:

"In Hullett township, at Manyn in the years 1860-1888 there was formed a small congregation of 20 members by Samuel Woolsey, a primitive Methodist preacher. Some of the prominent men were George Hewitt, George Hinds were appointed elders to preside at weekly and other meetings. A young members house was put up, taking materials from the old Zion Church. The congregation grew with the years and in January 1888 there was dedicated over the site of the present building, a new brick structure. Owing to removals by the West the church also had a struggle to exist and services were discontinued there about 1898 and later the building was sold.

At Grand Valley the Disciples cause was begun in the year 1843 At that time the village was called Little Forest. The church was established through the labors of travelling evangelists named James Kilgour and Alexander Anderson, of the neighborhood of Stratford, where the Disciples cause was much stronger. The first elders were Hugh McDougall and Donald McLachlan A house was built for worship. James Anderson a son of the former preached for the church for some years. The congregation prospered and the church still exists, even as a branch being built in 1888, with never had a settled minister. The neighboring Disciple church at Hillsburgh. For many years Geo. Trugh was a member of the church He died in 1888. George Case was another elder who served until his death in very recent years."

LATTER DAY SAINTS CHURCH

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was founded in Dufferin County in the late eighties, by the late Bishop R. C Evans and local elders. Services were, of course, conducted in the homes of local members of the denomination at the beginning. Churches were organized in the different sections of the county. Services Later in Grand Valley and at Mansville and Redickville, in the old Barrow & Melmoth.

Bishop Evans was a forcible platform speaker and a debater of many and his message aroused sterling at all times lively and willing to defend his theological tenets of the church of its adoption irrespective of whom his opponents might be.

The Latter Day Saints Church was also established in certain parts of Proton Township, especially in the Varney district and at one time I had some followers in Amaranth and vic inity

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

The United Brethren Church was started in Dufferin County by the late Rev J. F. Harper but hallowed memory and since during the passing days of Shelburne's history—possibly a little before the village was incorporated —we haven't the data An early persistent laborers in that the denomination commenced first at Hurning's Mills "Spring Valley Church" etc. A few years later at Shelburne. However, we have at it may the church was well estab-

Mabel in Shelburne and flourished there for many years under the leadership of Mr Durkee and his successors—Revs John Shreves, J Heuch, W A Robbins J R Perkins, R. B. Mc Clair and others whose names we cannot recall.

The United Brethren Church is of German origin, and was founded on the American Continent at a conference held in Maryland in the year 1760. Its government was by Bishops and it was well established in twenty-three states in the United States, principally in the east and middle-west. The sect was never very strong in Canada.

In his youth, Rev. Mr Durkee had learned the trade of framer (carpenter) and could use the carpenter's tools when and wherever the occasion arose. With Shelburne as headquarters he founded churches at Melanethon, Rock Lake, Farringford and Maple Grove and while the building of the churches and church needs was in progress Mr. Durkee did much of the work with his own hands. The remote and rural sections were more densely populated in those days than they are to-day hence the large attendance at the churches.

CHAPTER XXII

Pioneers and Other Prominent People of Dufferin County

WILLIAM SILK SR.

In the annals of the early settlement of the Old Survey of Mono nothing there is no more honored name than William Silk Sr., paternal grandfather of T. K. Black, of Orangeville, the name Silk having been a familiar household word in the district for the past hundred years.

Grandpa Silk was a native of Wiltshire, England, being the second in a family of eleven children of William and Sarah Silk, one of that eldest born in 1799 he and Grandma Silk emigrated to Upper Canada in 1832, settling at Jane Post Jr. a few years where he worked for Lucie Horning, who had removed to Melancthon township. He [illegible] owned considerable farm land which is the city of Hamilton now stands. [illegible] ascertain as to the year in which [illegible] and Mrs. Silk removed to the township of Melancthon, but from the facts and circumstances immediately preceding and following their arrival it was evidently about 1837—a time of the early days of William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada and Louis Joseph Papineau in Lower Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Silk, Sr. Silk was the son of William Silk, one of the first settlers in Melancthon Twp.

Mr. and Mrs. Silk with children moved from Hamilton to Melancthon in a wagon drawn by Mr. Horning's team of oxen, the journey taking five days.

Where Mr. Silk landed in Melancthon he had only $1.50 in money. He then he had only $1.50 in money. He continued to work for Mr. Horning for some time more morning and evening chopping and clearing his own farm.

He was handy with the carpenter's tools and made the first wagon in the township won by [illegible] wood. The first white child born in the township was

their son, John SILK (1838) and the first white female child their daughter Mary (the late Mrs. George Broderick).

Their nearest neighbor was Squire Whitley, in the neighboring township of Montague a distance of about fifteen miles "with direct interchange of bill and kelley" along the winding by-way. Their nearest store was at either Annapolis Crossroads or Moose Mills the distance to either hamlet as the road ran then being about 27 miles.

In those days the pioneer settlers made large quantities of maple syrup and sugar, and like unto Mrs. Silk loaded the two-wheeled wagon, with the wooden vessels containing the maple sap, with 100 pounds of sugar along with a few dried hides of deer, bone and other salable articles, and made a trip to Hamilton with a yoke of oxen to procure supplies for the family household. Upon their arrival in Hamilton they found a ready market for their maple sugar and hides, realizing $45. When the return day arrived a supply of provisions, including a barrel of salt, also some leather with which Mr. Silk made shoes for the children. Then commenced their homeward journey. Although the worst spring days or spring had come the journeying men were by no means to enjoy being seated. Half the load must be split at the bottom of every hill roll the barrel up and then reload it. In this way it was estimated that the journey of seventy miles was accomplished on arrived home. They were three days going down to Hamilton and four days driving home again.

The birth of the Morning and Vanscoter children by the following is what had such a disconcerting effect on the few settlers in the township; that all but Mr. Silk hastily packed up their household effects and left the country. Silk was the only white woman in the township of course some of those who left returned a few years later but the pure settlement, and some of the grandchildren and great grandchildren are still residents of Hamilton a little or nearby.

Soon after Mr Silk arrived in Melanethon he took up and from the Crown and settled on the 14th lot on the 3rd range East No. 9 on the 2nd line, which with his own hands he cleared and erected the buildings and which soon became one of the best farms in the township. He passed away in August, 1876, leaving very many children grandchildren and great grandchildren

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD NOBLE

Among the first settlers of the New Survey of Melanethon were Mr. and Mrs Edward Noble. In the year 1868, as a young man of 22 years of age Mr. Noble fashioned his surveyor's axe, from a young tree, in the old Hamilton cemetery the maine west of the height of land over looking where he selected a homestead of 200 acres, what was then a wilderness. The following quotation from the Fruit Magazine published in Vancouver August 12th, 1913, briefly depicts the pioneering days of Mr. and Mrs. Noble's life, as follows: "We are able to give a little number of the Fruit Magazine Scientific Farmer and Canadian Orchardist, the story of Mr and Mrs. Noble a venerable couple now resident in Vancouver after long years of honest labor in the rigid but glorious Canadian climate. The simple annals of this honest, hard-working couple are more eloquent than scores of government reports. They will prove the blase no necessary a life pass. In boundless stores wheat also the kindly fruits of the earth, more than columns that we could write about wheat fields and fruit farms. There is no need to add to or philosophize a their story—the illustrations are with the accompanying brief explanatory tells their own story.

Thirty years ago Edward Noble took his young bride into the west he had built for a house in what was then a wild part of Ontario. For forty years the couple lived in their first home and were a family of twelve children was

been all but one either well and prosperous in-day. Hard work, temperance and Methodism have characterized the family. One son has become a minister and, as the Reverend A. J. North of Pittsburg Conference of Methodist fame, has achieved a worthy reputation.

Mr. Edward Noble and his wife have been staunch Methodists and, now in his 84th year the Old Warden walks on Sunday to his church, a journey which would do credit to the strongest of a younger man.

One by one the members of the family left the old roof tree, and about twenty years ago the last home in Ontario was on a Mr. Thomas Robinson, the old couple coming further west, and have since lived as they built themselves a home in a charming suburb at Vancouver with their daughter. Here the only unmarried members of their family to keep them company is the beautiful house now smothered in roses.

Thirty-eight wedding was an event which created widespread interest, for through their many family connections they have troops of friends. There was a host of these to choose from, and as the anniversary of the old wedding Tuesd were gathered together to supply excellent music at the At Home. Letters to the number of two hundred were entertained of the day and part were the recipients of presents, letters and messages from near and far.

As the records of such a family are of historic interest, we have note that Mr. Edward Noble is a native of Tyrone County Ireland. Mr and Mrs. Noble were married on March 6th, 1844 in the Cavanville Mainsion, in the county which is now called Leitrim County. On the 18th day of July, 1847 Mr. Noble united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and on the 17th March 1852 he with his bride and hearty enough to march with the Orangemen in 1870. 1852 he with his bride and hearty enough to march with the Orangemen in 1870. 1852 he with his bride and hearty enough to march with the Orangemen in 1870.

tersey was so steep that all together with the long journeys under very difficult conditions of travelling, by canoe, on horseback (there was more farmers enough to own a horse) or on foot, along winding trails in the County Town, would have required on the part of the County Fathers an amount of courage without capacity for hard work quite unknown in the present generation. Mr Beaudoin doubtless had horses but no horse could travel especially in spring and fall, in some from Manitoulin to Owen Sound along a tipping trail which was nothing more than a route passing through the woods to wooden bridges as yet to span the Grand or Saugeen

James Bechtel was a native of Yorkshire England born in 1820, a son of James and Rebecca Bechtel. He studied engineering and spent many years in France engaged in railway construction and contracting, in which he must be was unusually successful. He was married to Miss Bechtel at Warren, Me., and from Yorkshire, and Clerk of Mclauchlan Township.

Mr Bechtel came to Canada about 1850 and for a few years resided at Yorkville, now a suburb of Toronto, but in 1854 he settled on the "Sydenham Line" G.T.R. Road where he had purchased a large tract through to Sydenham Village and where the New Survey, at least, was a mere wilderness. He built and operated for a few years the "Terrace" flour mill, expended the first Post Office, which was kept in the tavern. He took up considerable tract of land, back and east and west of this road, on for miles as Thickening.

After spending a number of years residing buildings and otherwise improving his large holdings in the County of Grey, he returned to Toronto and died at Rosedale, near the "Lake Shore" in his 84th year. Having left no issue but Cyril E. Bechtel and his son, Mr. Bechtel was for many years identified in Toronto, Mr Bechtel's name will ever be remembered in Grey County as one of its most popular and successful citizens.

JAMES BROWN

One of the outstanding pioneers of Bechtel County and especially of Mclauchlan Township was James Brown, the former eastern Clerk of Mclauchlan. Mr Brown was born in 1804 in the city of Belfast, Ireland where he attended the renowned National School until he was about the years of age and then assisted in his father's grocery store for one year

The lad, consisting of his parents, sister and brother, set sailed in search of a better life in Canada on the vessel, sailing several weeks before the ship reached New York. They came to New York State on a settler's land in 1832 moved by way of Hamilton to Mclauchlan with horses and wagon.

His father James Brown Sr. got a grant from the Crown of 200 acres lot, No. 38, 39 and 40 1st con. N.E.T. & S. Road now No 10 Highway They had not secured his house in the immediate neighborhood on the village so that the first house having been built on the adjoining lot 39 about one year before by the Joseph Brown Company. The first residence was somewhat larger than the average log house in those days and was in many years Mclauchlan post office. James Brown Sr. having a little later taken over the post office, which had until then been kept by James Beechtel Beechtel's Hotel

When his father died in 1866, James Brown Jr. succeeded to the responsible position of postmaster which only necessitate years of one obtaining the office continuously for about sixty years. In those days the settlers received mail only once each week and a few years later twice a week. James Brown carried the mail riding on horseback, his route being from Mclauchlan to Durham. His log tavern by the creek, Eldridge, Durham's Corner, Fleshers Corners (Flesherton) Caledon Hamilton. Johnstown Charlesworth, thence

east through Baphrula to Sligo's Mills (Shaghanagan), and down through Nantenenega and Mulmore to Mount Cordner, Hall's Corners and back to Mulmur hoe.

A tall, muscular youth with millwright courage and determination to overcome the greatest difficulties and hardships of pioneer life, he soon became accustomed to prevailing conditions and grew up with the new settlement. He was appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits in the County of Grey in 1859. He was a member of Melancthon Township Council for the early days and was appointed Township Clerk in succession to the late Kenneth McAuley in the early seventies and for forty years was the township's most competent authority on municipal law. During the regime of Sir Oliver Mowat, about 1862, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He was a profound student of the Revised Statutes of Ontario and was also a very efficient conveyancer for many years.

When the Dufferin Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized, he was appointed Secretary and Manager. He passed away in 1918 at the advanced age of 86 years.

CHAPTER XXIII

MICHAEL SHOAFF

FAMILIAR among the pioneer hotel keepers along the Toronto and Guelph Road was the name of Michael Shoaff. He was born on the level plain of Pickering Gore, a while was in early times the populous and picturesque township of Ancaster which dates back about 150 years. The long and scattered village of Ancaster is said to be older than either Dundas or Hamilton the city then known as Burlington Bay and Record says that sometimes in both were summoned Burlington from Ancaster and that the village had a school as early as 1796

Mr Shoaff's maternal grandfather's maiden name was Miss Secord his next cousin emigrant of Laura Secord heroine in the annals of Canadian History Record of his father while yet only about 10 years of age he was adopted by Dr Thomas family father and mother who operated a large farm and young Michael learned to work to be farm. The family later moved to the Township of Burlington, where they came into possession of a good farm in which Mr Shoaff learned his trade he attained to a majority

In his new environment his peculiarly young man soon became married to Miss Jane Parkinson of the same township, not unlike them to farming The undertaking was of only short duration however for upon receiving a tempting offer for a sale sale of the farm he accepted same via a hasty man according to various reports of it the $7,000 to $12 00 There is room for doubt as to the accuracy of the above figure, because even $7 000 would of all time be the maximum value of he best farm in Durham county However being a man as the event was the recipient of a considerable sum of money Michael had been gleaning reports of the signal success of James Reynolds and English Hall, who were engaged in hotel-keeping and among the lined along a newly opened road from Orangeville to Sydenham village and passing a place called Horning's Mills, which was some day destined to become a city

Thereupon with a considerable desire for adventure together with no small genuine opinion of his own ability as a speculator he boarded the next west of the Rural little port of Bowmanville for Toronto, where he caught the stage for Brampton from which point he travelled on foot as best he could, getting "a lift here and there to Ancaster, Ancaster like Dundas was to Beachell's Tavern and Post Office. The site of the Beachell hotel was both

interesting and profitable Mr Shoaff was a man of middle-age known of the Township, and Warden of the County and had an extensive knowledge of the people and conditions of the district, while Michael was a mere youth in his early twenties and quite unfamiliar with backwoods life. He imbibed the words of wisdom as they fell from the lips of the old Sage of Turnus as we feel it Compiler.

Favourably impressed with the people he met and the great possibilities in the new and growing district, young Shoaff soon moved up to Markham, leaving the Ferguson family with whom he had made a front the Crown several lots in the Rock Lake township Lot 30, on which he erected log build and where he resided for a few years. He later took up 100 acres on the Toronto Line, Lot No 3, 5th Con. of survey Markham, just below the creek at the 5th line corner where he built the big log hotel, the "Half Way House" on the Toronto Line, and also erected a fine blacksmith shop beside the creek and the place began to look like the old city of a half way. The log barn and stable stood across the road on the north side of the hotel.

During the first year or two while the proceeds grew in the Burlington farms lasted the hotel was well supplied with a full line of liquors. New settlers were fast coming into the district which were from the fertile townships and from the British Isles bounding of both sides of the Toronto Line and from the heavy traffic especially during the winter months, the hotel soon got good patronage was a profitable business, although his house was always open to patrons with or without pay Michael a peaceably disposed, to speak in church but his generosity became his undoing in later life when the hotel cold feet was no profitable. Disgusted that "hard popularity" and certain pretentious characters still lingered on with their bad habits, and also with some swamp fever and ague simultaneously. Solid woods of beech, maple, hemlock and occasionally dangerous simultaneously. Solid woods of beech, maple, hemlock and occasionally dangerous

Mr Shoaff engaged workmen to clear and a few the land and for more of them he built another log house and barn on the hotel hill just below the hotel. He eventually disposed of the hotel and lived privately for a time in the present house also which he took over on the death of Michael, which occurred in 1872. He married Ann and he had makes north to the Oliver's hotel at the 30th milestone corner which he kept in three years. He built the Fourth and last hotel on the 1st 9th & W. In 1875 which he continued during the years when of his life Mr Shoaff's son was appointed and unfortunately in ever and died in 1884 in the and double-barrelled shotgun, both of the Mr He was a penniferous member of the Orange Order and died in 1884.

RICHARD SLACK

The late Richard Slack was a prominent figure in the pioneer days and later years of Markham Township. Born in the County of Fermanagh Ireland in the year 1841, he received his early education in the National Schools of Ireland and with his parents emigrated to America in 1853 and after a brief sojourn in New York, located in Markham in the spring of 1854.

Deceased's first Slack Richard for took up from the Crown the 100 acres, Lot 9, in the 6th Con., the survey Markham, where the family settled and eventually secured adjoining farms for each of the three sons Thomas, James and Michael, it is the old Harvey Settling as they did in what as yet was practically a wilderness in one of the back Townships of Upper Canada. Much and arduous work was necessary to clear the homestead, or seventy acres became and the new pioneers quite distanced from those in the favoured land of his birth. Possessed of a keen remarkable mind, he early learned to use the ax-

pastor's tools and by his own personal effort became one of the leading carpenters and farm framers in the township. Mr. Slack was a very useful man in the community. Long before there was any veterinary surgeon in the district he was often called in by his neighbors to diagnose and treat afflicted livestock, in which he was very successful and for which his services were always gladly given.

A gifted platform speaker of more than average vigor and clearness the subject of our sketch was often in demand during a local political campaign. He was a devoted member and active worker in the Methodist church, an accomplished Bible student and well informed upon current topics, both national and international. He played an important role in municipal affairs, having been appointed Township Assessor upon different occasions, and in the early election when the western township officials, the late John Wills, resigned the Treasurership Mr. Slack was appointed Treasurer of Keppel, and then and re-elected the position until his passing in Feb. 1888, at the comparatively early age of 54 years.

HENRY HAYNES

Although some mistakes is made in the Public Archives at times of grants of land to different parties in Metcalfe's three grants prior to the coming of Lewis Moreling in 1809, it is considered that Mr. Haynes was the first actual settler in the township. Among the settlers who either came with Mr. Haynes or immediately after were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baker.

The following extracts from a Municipal Sketch of Pioneers in Middleton Township, in Holden's History of Lenox County, refer to Mr. Henry Haynes and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baker, Loyalist settlers, who resided for a time at the now simple corner in the Bowne county that now by a subject to live to be settled in Middleton Township, Lenox County. Mr. Baker's father sent as Medical Surgeon to Halton County and Peter Haynes was born in the year 1811. Considering the story was that the family of six moved to New Brunswick and took up a bush farm near the banks of the River St. John, where Henry was engaged in the humble woods and in helping his father to clear the land. He determined to return Lenox and settled first in the vicinity of Hamilton but kept because stance of — in Lewis Haynes, pioneers of the Methodist Township. He settled on Lot No. 17 1st Concession Middleton, having taken up from the Crown a block of 200 acres of the best land in the district. The quotations are mine. Henry Haynes is a gentleman and millwright and first charge of building the mills for Mr. Moreling. Mr. Haynes built a variety of others, positioning the mill-wheel in the machine. He belonged to the old District Council in three years, during part of which time their meetings were held in the house of Mr. Donaldson in Belleville. He also held a seat in the council board for a number of years subsequent to the separation of the Midland District, and has been a resident for nearly twenty years. He is one of those who have transformed the wilderness of his native province into the fairest and heritages for the succeeding race, and one of the a United three score years and ten, he is speaking his Master's blessing with the consciousness of a life well spent.

WILLIAM HALL

The most progressive pioneer during the early settlement of four corners of Ameliasburgh Hamlet, Melrose and Rednersville was William Hall, usually known as "English" Hall. Born in the old city of Thirsk, on the moorlands in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, Mr. Hall emigrated to Canada in 1833, first settling in the Township of Melrose and moved to Ameliasburgh Hamlet about 1840, there in the County of We Quinte in 1850.

When Mr. Hall came to Canada it was very poor but by the time he

moved to Amanzimtoti-Malangeni he had saved £300. With this money he bought a United Reserve Loyalist 3 gbt° to 200 acres of land, which he subsequently increased to nearly 2000 acres, and for many years his ground consistently increased in value than he had paid for the original 200 morgen. He was interested in cattle in general of the newly established township and in later years became an extensive farmer.

Many of the first settlers of United Reserve experienced much difficulty in making a livelihood from their newly cleared land but Mr Hall didn't wait on making a livelihood from their newly cleared land but Mr Hall didn't wait on events. The towering trees were felled and burned and the land cleared. He assisted the pegging and completed proceedings—Successful in keeping engaged in the pegging—and completed proceedings—Successful in keeping cattle, having fine ones on the Native Location and he was also stock agent. I stood in the Amanzimtoti area, where a few native kraals were scattered about the township the whole scene I knew. However many engineers gave me a considerable shocking benefit for farmers, taxpayers and engineers gave as a considerable shocking benefit for farmers, taxpayers and engineers gave as a considerable shocking benefit for farmers, taxpayers and engineers gave as

CHAPTER XXIV

JAMES McCUE

JAMES McCUE was truly a pioneer of the New Sarepta Methodism, having settled there while only a lad seven and forty in County Cavan. He first leased the farm he subjected to America about the year 1848, settling first in the Township of Adjala, Simcoe County.

They moved to Mecaniceton in 1854; his father the late Patrick McCue having taken up from the Crown the corner 100 acres, lots 279 and 280 N E 7 and S. Road where the family finally settled and now owned and operated by Mr J McCue Thomas Mr McCue grew to manhood he took up Lots formar house which he chopped and cleared and where in later years he erected the best farm buildings in the neighborhood

Mr McCue became the owner of seven good farms, was a prominent member of thoroughbred Shorthorn and one of the most successful farmers of the township.

He was appointed a Justice of the Peace during the premiership of Sir Oliver Mowat in the early eighties and as an outcome of his sound judgment he was often called in a Barristers in position he was a Liberal Reform from Farming, he took up residence in Dundalk where he passed away a few years ago

WILLIAM FERGUSON

One of the earliest pioneers to settle in Grey County was William Ferguson for many years Superintendent of Common Schools in South Grey

Born in Edinburgh Scotland, he received his education in his native city and came to Canada while a young man, settling first in the Township of Sun, Simcoe County Where the County of Grey was formed in 1872 Mr Ferguson moved into the Township of Sarepta, settling near the Saugeen River where a fair sized was founded the picturesque village of Priceville.

His farm was one of the first to be chopped and cleared in the district and he was the first postmaster in Priceville. He was also a Justice of the Peace. He was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Schools at the formation of the county and retained the position for 30 years until, in 1900, he resigned on account of failing health.

Mr Ferguson was highly respected by the teachers in his inspectorate

and in 1878 he was presented with a stand of arms and watch by the Teachers' Association assembled in Pinkerton. In 1880 when the schools of Metcalfe and Shelburne were seized by the County of Dufferin Mr Ferguson was presented with a handsome silver-headed ebony cane jointly therefrom, as a mark of respect from the teachers of Metcalfe and Shelburne.

Mr Ferguson retired to Shelburne a few years before he died in 1900. He was in his 78th year and had been a lifelong member of the Methodist Church

GRANNY BECKEL

The essential learned profession of Law Medicine and the ministry—are not naturally represented in a new settlement in Canada until the population of the district is large enough to justify their existing. Of course, a Christian missionary often ventures to the Indian tribes many years prior to the advent of the first settlers, but not in the case of Law, Medicine or Polytechnics

The pioneers settlers of Melancthon Township were fortunate in having one of their number residing in the district, locally known as "Granny" Beckel who ably filled the role of "wheel horse doctor" during the 11 years previous to the coming of Dr Barr to Horning's Mills in 1859

She is a Miss Hacker was a native of Devonshire England having first born in 1800 at the borough town of Tavistock by the Silver Tamar which divides that picturesque county of Devonshire and Cornwall and where she was married to Mr Beckel in the early twenties of the last century

Those were the somewhat unsettled days of the Napoleonic Wars, when the southern counties of England had scarce a recovered from some of the evil effects of a previous gap known as the Black Death. Sydney Kelly, himself with a large family of growing boys and girls she females were naturally desirous of spending further life's future in a new land and according reports of its wonderful possibilities as an ideal in North American Upper Canada they embarked their possessions on the ship North American Upper Canada they embarked their possessions on the ship North American Upper Canada they embarked their possessions on the ship

the first settlers in the New Survey had recently come from England, Ireland or Scotland some of whom were very poor with practically no visible means of support. In most cases Mrs. Beckel not only responded immediately to the call in the bedside of the sick or dying, but also took with her a little food and other necessary delicacies graciously supplied from her own meagre means.

Mrs Hodgins— Granny Beckel

Endowed by nature with brave-ous physique and more than average prowess and majority Mrs. Beckel was peculiarly fitted to play a dominant part in the pioneer life of Muskoka. When told in words the noble servage

pair" insured to hardships she had an equal or four rather surprising Quadrupling dangers—with the manner of wolves and sheep will animals, as numerous in the dense woods to those early days failed to insure her spotless name. From her innate courage and sagacity for physical endurance, her intimate associates colloquially dubbed her with the rather dubious appellation of Modern Amazon.

As an instance of her muscular strength, daring and determination the following story is related for those who know her better than do the writer:

When the Beckon family moved from the Toronto Line to the Base Line they had seven cows that required milk and water for their family and how to get to accomplish the surplus fortune to Hamlin of Stephen Hood, a prosperous farmer? Why, in the Old Country used Stanwoville who was noted for breeding and raising black Yorkshire pigs Mrs Beckie walked over to Mr Hood's to purchase a pig. Selecting one that weighed 150 pounds she dismissing a few minutes about the price. Mr Hood asked her how she would get the big home as she had no conveyance to which she replied "I'll carry I." Mr Hood said. If you carry that pig I'll make you a present of it." They caught the pig I on its hind legs and when he had it kicking, Mrs Beckie carried the big over two shoulders fully five miles to the Base Line over a rough road unbroken through the woods and successfully accomplished the feat. Needless to say a fallen tree three beams on yet on your bridges was Chrysler's Creek. The pig grew to a large breed now from which Mrs Beckie's "greasy" Booker had the distinction of her as a red under four English sovereigns including the long and Hamiltonian reign of Queen Victoria.

JAMES CORBETT

One of the most conspicuous figures in the New Survey of Malahide lot in the pioneer days was James Corbett, the father of a family of fifteen of Corbetton Bert in Ireland as for from the banks of the River Regina in 1820 he early became identified with the Orange Order in the strain of which he was 29 1849 became a recognized authority. While a young man in his early twenties he emigrated to Canada and settled on the Talbot Line "New" Survey Malahide, having taken up from the Crown Lots 250 1st Concession E. and 250 1st Con. S. W. T. & B. Road a clearing on the 1st Lot. Here he built and conducted continuously for about 30 years the big log house he built and conducted continuously for about 30 years the big log house on the north side of what is now Main street, Corbetton which was known as one of the best hotels between Aylmer and Union Road. The Talbot Line was as yet only a very primitive road through the woods, but Corbett's corner soon became a stop as business being easy to get started a new village south of Thirteen Corner so as to receive the ever-increasing patronage of the steady flow of settlers, not only along the Base Line Road, but also those east and west on the Dereham Road. In the winter season, these settlers journeyed with their grain to market, generally, they made their home for sale, along with other produce from farm and forest, a set of horses dressed hogs or medium sides of wild a domestic animals, etc to Orangeville on Brampton markets.

Although James Corbett was an well and favorably known to the travelling public, the active success of the Corbett House was in a great measure due to the admirable manner and the lady of the distinguished business Mrs. Corbett. Not only the favored with, but a to the gentlemen pedestrian was Mrs. Corbett. Not only the favored with, but a to the genuine pedestrian was always has welcome guest. Indian well a from the remote corners of the north who sometimes by wearied their weary way to her door suffering from cold and hunger and were the grateful pensioners of her benign hospitality. Kindly receiving in a new and growth, settlement in those pioneer days of

long ago was considered a rather risky job, but Mr. Corbett also carried on farming, clearing the land and growing crops, and having a fine-looking every fall match the notes as did his neighbours. If he didn't actually chop down the trees and clear the land with his own hands he engaged men to do it. This crowding employment in the new settlement for those in need of such and assisted with the work himself when he could. The 50 acres south-west of the Durham Line, through which runs the south branch or feeder of the Grand River, was in those early days a very heavy meadow until covered with water in early spring and was not fit for tilling ground in all seasons of the year.

Mr. Corbett was a very useful man in the community. He was one of the leaders in establishing L. O. L. No. 608, Melancthon, and also in founding the Primitive Church, both institutions being located on Dunvegh's Hill. He was a member of Melancthon township council for several years in succession. The village of Corbetton was named after him as was also the first Postmaster, while yet in the old log tavern, before the village was founded. Then with the coming of the C.P.R. station and the commencement of the village he and Mrs. Corbett took over the village hotel which had been opened by Mr. Rourke, and still retained the Post Office until shortly before his decease in the late nineties.

EDWARD HARRISON

A Pioneer contributing much to the early settlement of the new Survey of Melancthon, were the English and Irish Edward Harrison, locally known as "English" Harrison, being prominent among the former. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison came from Yorkshire, England, and probably settled in Melancthon in the early fifties having taken up lot No. number 20, N.D.R. and S.W. of E. and S. E. and S.W. the property of the C. P. R. to-day in part.

Mr. Harrison had the Durham Corners Hotel for a number of years. The hotel was of the best between Toronto and Owen Sound in those days, was a large frame structure and stood at the corner of the Toronto Line (now No. 10 Highway) and the Durham Road about two and a half miles south of Flesherton. Like most of the taverns of that time it had an open fireplace in the guest room but afforded better accommodation for the travelling public than did the average log tavern. Mr. Harrison kept a store of liquors and other stock on Durham, about twelve miles west, for supply for of liquors and groceries. He carried on the farm with the hotel and was quite popular. A local historian informs the writer that the Durham Corners Hotel was built a few years after the Toronto Line was opened through to Owen Sound which was in 1848; by an early pioneer Joseph Lellard, who conducted it for several years.

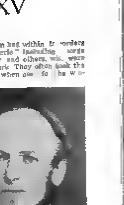
Mr. Harrison was a member of Melancthon Township Council for several years during the early sixties. Some of his descendants now live in Toronto and other border cities.

CHAPTER XXV

JAMES SAWDEN

IN THE thinnest part of the New Survey of Mellenathon had within its borders a wind was locally known as the "Carpenters' Corner." Including sons Young George Rumsley Jacob Silk, his Eyre Sr and others, with, every handy man and taught design of rough carpenter work They often took the contract of log siding and closing in a log house for when one of the wor dozen or panelled doors were required they invariably called in James Sawden the English extractor who had serve his apprenticeship of seven years Farr when he was 14 to 21 years of age Sawden was the Northwoods Company in the con marshal port of Hull in the Humber Yorkshire England

Mr Sawden came to Canada about 1878 first settling in Tecumseh where he formed a partnership with George Barr als he carpenters and contractors. Mr Raggle was also from Yorkshire and an oldest years become the Rev Canon Raggle having abandoned the carpen ter's bench for the ministry go p In the year 1890 Rev Raggle was chair man of the Markdale district of the Methodist church After his honourable ation he resided in Toronto, where died in 1909 Some of his workmanship p of Sawden & Raggle may still be seen on some of the older buildings o York and Elizabeth Streets Toronto Also the year 1888 they dissolved partnership. Mr Raggle entered upon a theological course with Victoria College, Cobourg in preparation for the ministry while Mr. Sawden married Miss Hodgson and purchased the 80 acres, lot No 192



James Sawden, Sr

N.E. 1/4 of S. Road (now No 10 Highway) from Mr John Thompson. Here he carried on extensive general carpentering and undertaking business for nearly forty years until his passing in 1905.

His old considerable work in the "Contingent settlement" in Melancthon. Mr built most of their houses, made their coffins and was chief funeral director at their burials in the log barned big R. C. church (St. Lawrence) which stood on the James Hammond farm, and was later moved to its present site and he came identified to St. Patricks, although he was of the Protestant religious persuasion. He died in 1906.

CAPTAIN JOHN CURRYER

The late Captain John Curryer was a familiar figure in Melancthon during the early days. At the time of his death in 1898, the following account of his career published in the Christmas number of the Shelburne Economist in 1897, was reproduced:

"Captain John Curryer who resides on Lot 6, Con. 4, C.R., is a Hampshire, having been born in the Isle of Man in 1820. When sixteen years old he went sailing, being engaged in the coasting trade for seven years. The next went on a foreign voyage from Liverpool to Valencia Spain. From Valencia he went to Cadiz, where they loaded with salt, wine and raisins for St. John's Newfoundland. Seven years of Mr. Curryer's life were spent on the sea.

After returning home from Newfoundland he was engaged in a good many voyages to points on the Mediterranean coast, returning home by way of Alexandria, at the close of the Crimean war he came out on an Allan Liner to Montreal. left here and came to Toronto, where he sailed for two summers after. Toronto he went to Rochester where he had charge of a farm for two years. Returning to Canada he came to Melancthon in 1850, and two years after he married Miss Jane Gallespie, daughter of Mr. Tom Jane, daughter of Mr. and George Gallespie. One of the Gelspie settlers of that name. Nearly a year ago summer Mrs Mr Curryer on the stairs of a dwelling and notwithstanding the fact that between thirty and forty years of his life have been spent in this occupation he only received such was a broken leg at Gibraltar. He says he never had a black eye in his life and never spent a night away from his boarding house when on land. Sounding there are few sailors with one exception as the same experience.

A TRIP OF SIXTY MILES

During the years 1850-51 a group of sevens families from the west of Ireland emigrated to Canada and formed a settlement colony in the New Survey of Melancthon. They were mostly from County Mayo although a few were natives of the northern part of Connaught. The first settlers in Canada took up homesteads away up Toronto Is no within the extent miles stretch between what is later days became Melancthon village and Markdale.

Lawrence and Patrick Breen Owen Waters and two or three others came in 1848. Patrick settling on Lots 30 and 29, 2nd Con. S.W. and others on adjacent lots near the Grand River over which stream they are said to have built the first wooden bridge.

The pioneers didn't have to contend with the modern manner of getting their supplies of the present time as was known to live on the banks of the inland. As yet unsettled by the woodsman axe the stately trees with their spread my luxurious overhanging the river protected the mud and ice from melting in early spring—when winter lingered on in the lap of May. Thus the land retained its moisture, permitting the surface water to disappear gradually before the canal bursting from its icy fortress of the river proper

After spending about seven years in an abortive effort to bear out Rudyard Kipling's theme in what was practically a wilderness, some of the settlers became discouraged when their crops especially spring wheat and potatoes, were almost ruined each year by tormenting frosts. Patrick Brant and Charles Walters also had to lay aside pasture a little further down the Toronto Line the former taking up lots north-east of the Line and the latter lot 28th Range, S.W. where they both reared large families and became prosperous farmers.

The late David Madgian, who had recently come out from Yorkshire England had taken up from the Crown the corner 100 acres lots 28th and 29th Con. S.W. in 1827 and also secured the adjoining 50 acres but this the Western family also deeded Dalton which at their new area of hardy very desirable Limestone Lot acres. Christmastime lived unspoiled and jealousy which developed into a fierce antagonism between Orangemen and Roman Catholic neighbours. The Crown Lands Office for the County of Grey have been received in 1848 from Stephen surveying Green Secunda to the village of Dartmouth, and settlers taking up land in Minnedosa also had to travel to Portage la Dartmouth to secure their title.

David Hodgins, Esq., a big, powerful man in a middle thirties, was determined to have this new fervid land to a colonist by starting out on foot to Dartmouth for the title to the coveted 50 acres—as he thought—adjoining to his neighbour. But Mrs. Watson, being aware of his intended secret defeat, left at the first dawn of dawn, arrived at Dartmouth ahead of her husband and secured the title deed to the 50 acres! She was first the entire journey to Dartmouth and return, sixty miles, arriving home the same night.

WILLIAM HOLBY

One of the most outstanding citizens of Dufferin County and also of the former Grey County was the late William Holby (Holden) and eldest of the village of Shelburne. He was born in the year 1836, near Brockville in the County of Leeds, the son of his late John Jelly Sr. who emigrated to Canada from County Angelsea Ireland, in 1830.

At the age of 22 years he settled in the Township of Amaranth, then to be County as We Have and engaged in farming, having joined a United Empire Loyal 1st class in the autumn of 1866 he moved to the 1st of the present Village of Shelburne where he rose from 1st private to Captain a desirable valid lands. He erected his first hotel, a frame building where the present Mansion House stands on the NE quadrant of the crossroads. Here, then in the County of Grey when trains was but one house within the confines of the present village.

Mr. Jelly watched the rise of Shelburne after the important which it enjoyed from the construction of the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway in the early 70's. He and as the Shelburne township council for several years. He was councillor and later as Deputy-Reeve, and when the village of Shelburne was incorporated he was elected as its first reeve and held the office for several years.

Having attained considerable prominence in Conservative ranks he was nominated candidate for the local legislature at the general election in 1879. The contest was a triangular one with three Conservatives in the field. For many the sitting member Robert McGhee of Mansfield's Mills, and William Jelly. The campaign was one of the most strenuous records in those early days and Mr. Jelly was elected with a majority of 497 over [illegible] East and 766 over Robert McGhee to retrieve Mr. Jelly was an Anglican and was instrumental in building the original St. Paul's church Shelburne He passed away in October 1898

ANDREW JOLLY

Conspicuous among the early settlers at Shelburne and North Ainsworth was the familiar figure of Andrew Jolly. The eldest of a family of seven children, five brothers and two sisters, Mr. Jolly was born near Brechville in the County of Leeds. He came to Shelburne about the year 1870, just prior to the coming of the old Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, when the place was only an infant village in an impassable swamp with here and there a small clearing. He purchased the corner farm upon which in later years was erected the Shelburne Hall (then in Amaranth township, Wellington County, Dufferin County not having as yet been created). The Mansion House just across the street had not as yet left the hands of Mr. Jolly, was in those days within the confines of Grey County.

Mr. Jolly shortly performed his part in clearing the extensive vast tracts of bush lands and in helping to build up the village of Shelburne. When the town site was laid out, Andrew Jolly was among after lots. He was twice married, his first wife being Charlotte Bell, daughter of the late James Earl, pioneer of Melancthon and grandfather of George Hall of Western. Mrs. W. McGowan and Mrs. Reid, Mayor Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Jolly kept the hotel at Beaver Creek in Bentinck County for some [illegible] Mrs. Jolly passed away at Orangeville last year at 70 years. So after moving to Shelburne Mrs. Jolly died leaving Mr. Jolly with eight sons and one daughter. In 1871 he was married a second time to Miss Mary Bolfield, recently from County Tyrone, Ireland, but to this marriage were born three children. A man of large physique, strong and active, with a hearty strong tone Mr. Jolly lived to be a ripe old age of 79 and passed away in 1901. He was a member of the Anglican Church and a Conservative.

Andrew Jolly

COLDWELL GRAHAM

Melmore township was settled by the descendants of the origins Celtic stock mostly from the north of Ireland, amongst whom were the Graham brothers, the late Coldwell Graham, of Primrose, and Henry Graham for some years a prosperous general merchant of Toledo.

The Grahams were born in County Armagh and Coldwell came to Canada when he was of fifteen years of age and settled on a farm just east of Primrose two or three years prior to the organization of the township in 1861.

Endowed with more than average energy and enterprise this youthful son of Erin proceeded to enlarge the clearing and continue the improvements already begun on the farm of his choice which in time became one of the best farms in the township.

During his long career Mr. Graham was a very useful man in the community and soon became a popular figure in municipal and political circles,

COLWELL GRAHAM 133

serving the township as councillor and later as mayor for thirty years. As the Malmesbury representative he took a prominent part in the formation of Bedfordshire County. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Queen Government. Retiring from farming he took up his residence in Shrivenham a few years before passing in 1882 at the age of sixty-two years. In politics he was a staunch Liberal and in religion he was a distinguished member of the Presbyterian church.

CHAPTER XXVI

WILLIAM GHENT

DURING what was known as the Epoch of Colonization in Grey and Simcoe counties following the years 1848-50 two well-known pioneers of Nottawasaga, the late William and Mrs. Ghent came from Toronto to Hatt's Corners and on to Singhampton where walking south of the new Cheese-ing on their homestead the 90 acres (lot No. 20th, 1st con. E.W.T. in S. Bond), they proceeded to clear a plot on the corner facing the Toronto line upon which to build a log cabin and plant a piece of potatoes. This beautiful cottage and typical cellar of this primitive dwelling still noticeable in recent years a spot almost on the side of the Jones lovers, the Dufferin line built of rough hemlock lumber by James McCoy in fifty years later.

After spending a few years here and making considerable clearing on the front of the lot the Ghents moved five miles further back from the Toronto Line and settled on a portion of 20th con. 1 where they became known as Small's Corner. Here they settled and reared another farm, erected log buildings and remained for several years. By this time the Ghent family five boys and three girls were almost full grown. With a view to securing farms for his family of Ghent took up from the Crown a block of 300 acres in the 5th and 6th cons. S.W. which in recent years became known as Further Nottawasaga. The timber on these lots consisted of considerable beech and maple and some cherry and the Ghents father and sons chopped and cleared a large acreage and became influential farmers, raising abundant crops of oats, peas and barley. The marsh grass and sugar maples noted through the months of March and April and the Ghents usually tapped an average of 1000 trees.

William Ghent Sr. was a tall powerful man and during his long career in Melancthon he never owned a horse but did all his farm work with a yoke of oxen—sometimes he had two teams of oxen—and did much logging both for himself and his neighbors. His son, Wm. Ghent Jr. owned a good span of fine trotting horses. The youngest son Thomas Ghent, and a pair both the 5th and 6th and was often engaged in other [illegible] L.O.L. No. 909 Melancthon, on the 12th of July

Mr. Ghent often related thrilling stories of those Slavery Days' in the Sunny South before the immortal Lincoln achieved the emancipation of his

rons. Over fifty years ago the islands disposed of their large property in Metcalfe-law and moved to Lake Road.

A. B. NOBLE

Pioneers of Western districts usually originated from the British Isles or from some older part of Canada and their possession of the land, but A. B. Noble, of Woodbridge, R.R. 1, is a natural born pioneer of Medonachie, having been born at Dunkirk Gravel Road in the year 1861, eldest son of the late Edward and Mrs. Noble. He attended school in the days when S. Sec. No. 3 Markham, presided over by the sturdy school master the late Robert Russell. Upon completing the Common School course under Mr. Russell he continued his education at Barnaby's Hills Grammar School grade under the tuition of the late Dr Nevon.

A. B. Noble

Young Mr. Noble had a desire for the teaching profession, but finally decided on a somewhat career and learning the hardware business in Orangeville, he purchased the Stelzhorne hardware store from the late Mr. Driver and continued in business for himself there for that with phenomenal success and were soon forced to enlarge his store. He conducted one of the largest hardware stores in the county for many years. A few years before he disposed of his business in Streetsville he built the fine Noble Block on Main Street, which stands as a fitting monument to his energy and enterprise. An active member of the Baptist Church for many years, he has been a liberal supporter of the same. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Liberal. He married Miss Sarah Bradley, daughter of the late Joseph Bradley, of Streetsville, and sister of the late Joseph Bradley, of Streetsville, and sister of the late Joseph Bradley, of Streetsville, and sister

Beginning or ending up a farm of his own he came in the New Survey of Masterlone and settled first on a site in the East and R. M. [illegible] the 270 aldercot. Although Mr Gilmer owned and occupied farms in different positions of the township, both east and west of the old Gravel Road he always resided in the New Survey. His method was to clear and prepare an acreage during the winter season ready for cropping and burning off in the late spring in time for sowing the same year usually oats and potatoes, with occasionally wheat, turnips and barley. He would also [illegible] of [illegible] more acres, ploughing the ground with his own [illegible] and the aid of a yoke of oxen.

Mr and Mrs. Gilmer raised a family of three sons and five daughters, only three of whom are now living. Mrs. Gilmer passed away in 1872, and Mr. Gilmer, having lived over four score years, died about forty years ago. He was a consistent member of St. Patrick's church, Meltonbyrn.

DAVID STEWART

The late David Stewart, the veteran school teacher of Shrigley, was a well known journalist and a prominent contributor to the Dunfell Herald under the nom de plume of "Toby Syne" in the former and "Sandiver" in the latter days when [illegible] Toby Syne" was founded by the late Rev. Theophilus Bell in 1866. The Rev. Mr. Herald had been founder of the Shelborne Free Press at its time of Mr. Stewart's death in April, 1866. The late David Stewart was born in Glenelg, Perthshire, Scotland, 4 December 11th, 1823. He received a good education in the parish school of that village. [illegible] as an apprentice to the printing business when he was [illegible] about the age of 13 he was apprenticed to shift for himself on [illegible] by, or [illegible] He was paid at first 6d in the grocery and liquor trade in the [illegible] the fall of 1859. For about that occupation until he emigrated to Canada in the fall of 1859. For about a year he resided on a [illegible] Stewart, a few [illegible] Mary's Township, Perth County, Ontario, and then moved to Dunfell Herald in the year 1860 he [illegible] a [illegible] of everything connected with farm life in Canada. He also entered the teaching profession and has taught continuously for a term that covers nearly 50 years. During that [illegible] and [illegible] he was a teacher in the public school in [illegible] and [illegible] he made his debut as a teacher in School Section No. 1 on the South Line of Downey where he remained for twelve years and three months. He then moved to the city where he had purchased a farm, and has been residing ever since on a [illegible] as a teacher. As a teacher he was very successful and many of his pupils now occupy [illegible] position. He had always taken a very active part in the [illegible] Farmers' Institutes, and was a keen [illegible] He served [illegible] and also represented the Dufferin Association at the Provincial Farmers' [illegible] Stewart was appointed a Magistrate a few years ago by the [illegible] Mowat Government. He [illegible] and [illegible] with the [illegible] a gift and an [illegible] respected by everybody. He will be greatly missed in this [illegible].

"He has been closely identified with the Free Press as a correspondent almost since it started, twenty years ago and is known by all our readers under the name of "Toby Syne."

EDWARD SEWICK

The history of Shelborne county would not be complete without mention of the [illegible] name of Edward Sewick, the Municipal Fathers of Dufferin and [illegible] years before the birth of the county. Mr Sewick first saw the light of day in the quaint city of Belfast on the New Lagore Ireland where he attended the famous National Schools, receiving a thorough grounding in the essentials of a liberal education.

Emigrating to Canada as a young man he settled first in Toronto and engaged in the mercantile business. His advent to Markham township was coincident with that great historic event, the ending of the American Civil War and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in 1865. He first opened a small store at Randalls (Markhamville) but in a short time moved twelve miles south in the infant hamlet of Jelly's (now near Union Station). His first store—a large one for those early days—was a frame building that stood on the site of the present Eberhardt's post office. At that time the backwoods hamlet consisted of Jelly's hotel and two or three houses of pioneer families. A shrewd and energetic young man with a good business training he soon built up a large and lucrative trade in the fast growing district. A few years later he took into the business as partner the late R. A. Riky and the firm was known as Jelly & Riky for a period down the years until the passing of Mr. Riky about thirteen years ago.

The business of the firm increased so rapidly that they were obliged to secure larger quarters. Purchasing the opposite corner they erected a large three-and-a-half storey white brick building which stands there for many years they carried on an extensive grain buying business in connection with the general store. With the late Jas. Jelly as one and possibly not the chief financial interpreter of the village, F. Eberhardt & Co. erected the large Berwick block where for many years they conducted one of the largest general stores between Toronto and Union Station.

In the early days Mr. Jelly was the efficient auditor of Markham township. He was an outstanding member of the Anglican church and was a devoted and regular attendant when the services were held in the old log Oronge Hall on Hagerty's Hill. Methodism, before the Free Church idea, also found an early and strong support in the community. Church life for many years in addition to was a bitterly Conservative.

PAUL JARVIS

During the twentieth days of 1861 the foremost topic occupying the attention of the people of Upper Canada was the American Civil War for that Canadians had any part in the war but because of their proximity to a belligerent nation.

Markham was thus the southern appendage of Grey County. Paul Jarvis in Garrett's Mills, Grey Estate of the township and W. K. Fiesle the father of Fiesherton, a member of the County. The war created an inflated market for all products of the Canadian farm but Grove.

Mr. Jarvis a native of the West End of London was a cultured and comprehensive gentleman of settled statements. He had learned the tailors trade in London and after emigrating to Canada was taught in the Common School of the frontier townships. Subsequently he made Locust Hill Markham.

He built the first store in the hillside near Felix's Creek and was hence merchant in Hornby's Mills. He was Reeve of the township at a later time, was a talented local Methodist preacher and was for one term Local Superintendent of Common Schools.

JOSEPH SWIFT

The late Joseph Swift was for many years one of the most energetic and progressive farmers on the old Gravel Road, Nova Scotia, Markham.

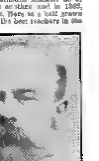
Born in Warwickshire England near the big city of Birmingham, Mr. Swift came to Canada while in the prime of life and for a time was engaged with the Grand Trunk Railway as a "rail-layer" in the construction of new lines of railway

He moved to Melksham during the pioneer period and purchased the 150 acres, less 2½ and 20¼ a.w. on the Toronto Line, from Dr Silas Robert Mallory who had recently taken up the two lots from the Crown and built a substantial log house. Mr Swift ploughed down the stately trees, claimed the land, erected modern buildings, and soon had one of the best farms in the district. He was a staunch member and generous supporter of the Anglican church and in politics a Conservative. He passed away during the early eighties.

DR. THOMAS NORTON

During the eventful years following the formation of Bellevue County the late Dr Norton was a popular physician and also one of the leading citizens of the district.

Coming to Maidstone at the age of 22 he was William Norton he opened his office-home in Shell City. His father James Norton, a Methodist minister for 40 years, was at times from one field of his work to another and in 1865, seventy-six in years from one field of his work to another and in 1865, seventy-six and 97 was master of the county at Bellevue's Mills. Here as a half grown boy the future doctor attended public school by one of the best teachers in the county. Only the late W. F. Moore, with the exception of Colonel Hercules Mills was the only school within the area that later became Public County where certain High School branches were taught and Tommy Norton, as he was called, having finished the Common School course, continued with the advanced work, taking the Algebra Geometry and Latin-receiving under the able tuition of Mr Moore with the view of becoming a teacher. He was successful and favourably known to the Norton's Mills school board of trustees that the chairman Mr Medlam to inquire him that if he proposed a passing the grade matter for a 3rd Class certificate or if not, could he secure a certificate to teach from M. Ferguson the inspector they would assign him as teacher.



Dr. Thomas Norton.

While all in the adjacent age John studious boy walked had to walk in in three days the ability to rules to them Bound was a he wrote on 3 teachers examination, which lasted for three days. The subject of course his examination in these days required that all candidates, regardless of what grade or certificate for which they were competing, had to write on papers set for Third Class certificates during the first day papers for Second Class certificates on the 2nd day and those set for First Class certificates on the 3rd day. Of course they were only County Board certificates. Candidates who merely made a pass during the first day were granted Third Class certificates and allowed to go home. But those who made a percentage high enough to justify their writing on second grade papers were allowed to remain for the second day and so on.

Those at the conclusion of the 2nd day might compete for a First Class certificate during the third and last day.

At the conclusion of the examination Thomas Morton received home, not with a Third Class certificate or a pardon from Inspector Ferguson, but with a First Class certificate. Needless to say he was engaged as teacher of the Nenagh's Male school and remained there for a few years, until he entered the faculty of medicine at McGill University, Montreal. His teacher's certificate included a little more than the standard required for matriculation to medicine in those days, with the exception of Latin, which he learned privately from a local clergyman.

Graduating with M.D from McGill, he returned to Melmerby and formed a partnership with the late Dr Barr, the firm name being "Drs. Barr & Morton, Nenagh's Male and Shelburne" (note Nenagh's Male is mentioned first) both doctors had a very large and lucrative practice. During this early episode Dr. Johnston was a member of the same firm, and remained there at both Nenagh's Male and Shelburne until his sudden and untimely death at Nenagh's Male. Then, a little later, Dr. Mooney, recently graduated from Trinity College, became a junior member of the firm, which was then known as "Drs. Barr, Morton & Mooney" head of the firm Dr Mooney was associated with Dr. Morton in the Shelburne office.

After an exclusive practice lasting for a period of over twenty years, Dr. Barr disposed of the Nenagh's Male and of the business and moved into Shelburne, where the whole firm of doctors carried on until the latter months, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and each continued his profession separately.

In 1902 Dr. Morton took into partnership Dr. A. T. Steele, of Orangeville, who had graduated there two years previously. The firm name being Drs. Morton & Steele. This partnership continued until Dr. Morton was laid for some time here in failing health, passed away in January 1904 at the early age of fifty-one years.

CHAPTER XXVII

JAMES HENRY M.D.

JAMES HENRY M.D., son of Thomas Henry M.D., was born on the 13th of September 1843, and died at Orangeville on October 20th, 1916. He practised after his graduation at the Town of Orangeville for over 50 years. At the age of 17 he entered the old Toronto School of [illegible] and graduated from the University of Toronto in M.D. in 1865. After coming to Orangeville he married Esther Graham and had a family of eight children, six boys and two daughters. He had an extensive practice. Was mayor of the Town of Orangeville for a number of years. Representative of the Irish and Saugeen division in the Medical Council of Ontario for 30 years and president for two years. Was chief surgeon on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce [illegible] for [illegible] C. P. Rail way for 40 years. Was a member of the 30th [illegible] Battalion a number of years being chief surgeon in the 36th Peel Battalion and retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Dr Henry was an Anglican in religion and a Conservative in politics.

Dr. James Henry at the time of his death was interested in the Counties of York, Peel and Dufferin receiving his appointment for Peel and York in 1882.

Dr. Thomas Herbert Henry a graduate of the University of Toronto, his son, who received his M.D. degree in 1888 practised with his father in Orangeville until his death, June 26th, 1898.

Dr James Henry

SIMEON JELLY

The late Simeon Jelly was one of the early pioneers of Markham and district. Mr. Jelly came to Markham when the time of the American Civil War. He purchased the farm on which a considerable part of the village of Markham now stands. He was for many years one of the most progressive farmers of the township. In the early years Mr. Jelly was a prominent and efficient member of Markham township council. He was an active member of the Orange Order a member of the Anglican church, and in politics a lifelong Conservative.

THOMAS J. WATSON

Among the early pioneers of the New Survey of Markham was Thomas J. Watson, who lived on Lot 284, E. W. T. & S. Road, on the hill opposite the Gravel Road church. Mr. Watson was born in Markham, early son of James and Jane Watson, of the city of Hull in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1836. His sons followed for a time engineers and followed this profession for some years in England.

He emigrated to Canada in 1860 and took up a temporary residence in Markham. He remained in Markham, however, for only two years, after which he lived in Quebec then Hamilton, Guelph and Shakespeare. Carl White at the latter place for quite that number of years. Grand Trunk Railway caboose Indian and Stamford, and a portion of the Perth County gravel roads.

After an absence of 18 years he returned to Markham and resumed control of the 160 acres, Lots 282, 284 and 285, E.W. at that time known as "Watson's Hill." Gravel Road. There he and Mrs. Watson, with six sons and two daughters, resided until his death in 1915, but Mrs. Watson and the family remained on "Watson's Hill" for some years after Mr. Watson's demise.

REV. A. P. ADDISON

The Rev. A.P. Addison was one of the first Methodist ministers to preach the gospel in the New Survey or Markham township touching the Gravel Road Appointment during his pastorate at Hornby's Mills, probably in the year 1860. A tall, stately man, and able to use the head-axe he helped to hew the logs and build the first Gravel Road Methodist Church and became the first pastor. Mr. Addison was a native of Worcestershire, England and came to Canada when he was sixteen years of age. He took a theological course with Victoria College, Cobourg, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1860. He held various charges in central Ontario and in the Toronto Conference being pastor on the Morning's Mills circuit during 1868-1871.

After spending thirty-three years in the active work of the ministry he was superannuated in 1893 and took up residence in Toronto, but then preached in different pulpits until shortly before his death in 1902 aged 86 years.

His daughter Dr. Margaret E. T. Addison B.A. LL.D became quite distinguished in the educational field and held the post of Dean of Annesley Hall Victoria University Toronto, for a number of years

Dr. Margaret E. Addison, B.A., LL.D., was Dean of Ancaster Hall Victoria University, Toronto, and a native of Hornby's Mills

DR. JOHN ARMSTRONG

One of the early pioneer physicians to practise his profession in Dufferin County was Dr. John Armstrong, of Rosemont.

Having graduated from Victoria College, Cobourg, with the degree of M.D. in 1867 he settled in the village of Rosemont, which at that time was one of the most enterprising villages in Simcoe County. Armstrong soon became quite popular in the village and district, and carried on an advantageous practice in the neighbouring townships of Melmour, Adjala and Tecumseth for many years. The present brothers in Rosemont in those days were oldest Dr. Bart at Shortly's Mills or the doctors at Orangeville.

P. R. HENRY

Whitfield was one of the first settlements in Melmour township and the late Parsons P. Henry was one of Whitfield's early settlers.

Born in the United States, Mr. Henry came with his parents to Canada when only a small boy and settled first near Prescott, where the brothers on the St. Lawrence were perhaps busier than they are today about the waterways were the chief points of trade and travel. He received his education in the Common Schools of those days and also in the local Grammar School.

Having attained to manly estate young Mr. Henry had an urge to take up a home farm in one of the new settlements which at that time were springing up in Upper Canada. Upon hearing encouraging reports of the district north of Orangeville and that the pretty rising village of Shelburne's little mills some day became a large town he made his way to Melmour forthwith, then in Simcoe county and settled on a farm at Whitfield.

Deciding to make his home at Whitfield, Mr. Henry early identified for the teaching profession and taught very successfully for many years in his own neighborhood, when the Rev. Archibald Coleman was local Superintendent of Schools for Melmour township and prospective Governor had to resign to attend to other and more lucrative engagements. In 1880 Parsons Henry established a general store and post office at Whitfield and a no less an extensive conveyancing business. Retiring from active business in 1906, he was succeeded by his son, John Henry property of a store acres at Mel. another Station where he spent the evening of his and passed away in 1908, having lived beyond the allotted age of three score years and ten.

WILLIAM H. HUNTER

Few farmers are privileged to visit the millennium and achieve such remarkable success in their calling as did the late William M. Hunter Sr of East Garafraxa. Mr. Hunter was a Cavan man, born a Clarabrasa, and lived there during his whole lifetime. His life farm and residence "The Maples," consisting of some five hundred acres of the best farming land in the district, is situated about five miles west of Orangeville

during the early days of the former Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, when the chief industry among the farmers was the chopping and hauling of cord wood in the long winter season. Mr Hunter was a prominent wood buyer along the road between Orangeville and Owen Sound. He was also an extensive breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle.

Mr Hunter was a lasting Conservative in his younger days and often took part in a political campaign. He took a very active part in the formation of the County of Dufferin and had the honour according to the minutes, of proposing Mr. F. C. Stewart as the first warden of Dufferin on July 13th, 1879

In religion Mr Hunter was a Presbyterian. He passed away in 1906, aged 74 years

William H. Hunter, Sr.

John Park

JOHN PARK

Dufferin County history would be incomplete without the mention of John Park for many years a prominent figure in East Luther and later in Orangeville

Mr Park was born in the notable town of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the year 1824. The family came to Canada in 1848 and settled first in East Garafraxa township. About ten years later the subject of our sketch moved to the neighbouring township of West Luther, settling on 4 north farm which he cleared and on which he lived for ten years. He later purchased lot 31 con 7 East Luther, where he resided for many years.

Keenly interested in municipal affairs, he was induced to enter public life in the early age of 32 years and was first elected to the Luther council in 1856. The township then formed part of the County of Wellington and Mr. Park had to cross thirty-five miles to Guelph to attend meetings of the county council. Upon the division of the township some years later Mr. Park was elected the first Reeve of East Luther. He was one of the first to realize that the interests of the township

were linked with the County of Dufferin rather than the County of Wellington and province of ancient allegiance of union with the newly formed County of Dufferin. He was Reeve of East Luther when the bill creating the township of Dufferin was passed in the Legislature. It was largely through his influence that the C.P.R. was induced to erect a station at the embryo village of Grand Valley and he persuaded Mr. McKenzie, the first prime minister to locate there and always did what he could to promote the growth of the struggling village in its early days.

Mr. Park was elected member of Dufferin in 1900 and his Grand Valley friends celebrated their appreciation of his services by tendering him a largely attended banquet at the Commercial hotel. His municipal record covered a period of twenty- six years and reached a climax with his election to the member's chair.

In politics he was a staunch Liberal and took an active part in many election battles in Wellington and Dufferin counties. Soon after his retirement from the municipal arena, he was nominated as Liberal candidate in Dufferin against the late Mr. Bain, Conservative M.P. Park waged a strenuous campaign, but in a three-cornered contest the latter was returned.

In June, 1907 he retired from the farm and moved to Orangeville, having received the appointment of Postmaster, which office he filled very acceptably for four years. He was a member of the Masonic Order and Sons of Scotland. He was formerly a Presbyterian and later belonged to the United Church. He passed away in April 1916 in his 65th year.

GEORGE BAILEY

Over eighty years ago there came from the west of England to Canada a young gentile who went in after years to play an important part in the life of Dufferin County and especially in the Township of Melancthon. Mr and Mrs. George Bailey. First settling in Toronto for a few years, during which time Mr. Bailey was engaged in business as cheese buyer, they moved to Caledonia previously held a similar position in England. They moved to the County of Peel and purchased a farm in the 10th line, Township Melancthon. Here they carved out and built up one of the best homesteads in the township.

When Shrigley post office was established in the early 60's Mr Bailey was appointed postmaster, the post office being kept in his own house. He retained the office during his lifetime. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government. Mr Bailey took an active part in municipal affairs having served his township as Councillor for several years and later as Reeve for twelve years in succession.

Mr Bailey contested Dufferin as Liberal candidate for the Legislature in the memorable three-cornered campaign of 1902 when the late Dr. Bain Conservative), George Bailey (Liberal) and Mr Cuvillier (Prohibitionist) were placed in the field, the result of the election being as follows: Dr. Bain 1893; Mr Bailey 1673 and Mr Cuvillier 301. Had there been only a Conservative and a Liberal in the contest Mr Bailey might have won the seat notwithstanding the fact that Dufferin was a Conservative stronghold. Mr Bailey passed away on his 84th birthday in 1912.

DR. JAMES McWILLIAMS

One of the early and prominent medical practitioners in the northern

Dr James McWilliams

Toron o where he passed away in 1904 at the ripe age of 81 years

part of Bellarin County was the late Dr James McWilliams, of Dundalk. Born in Waterloo County in 1823, he was educated in the public school Gal high school and Trinity University Toronto, from which institution he graduated a 1850 receiving the gold medal in medicine

Immediately after graduation Dr McWilliams located in Dundalk, then a growing village near the border of the counties of Grey and Dufferin, and he soon worked up a large and lucrative practice in both counties. He had the distinction of having practised in a profession in Dundalk longer than is usual In most practised practitioners — continuously for 43 years. He and Mrs McWilliams moved to

CHAPTER XXVIII

CHARLES MASON

ONE of the best known business men of Shelburne for over half a century was Charles Mason. Born in the Township of King, County of York, he was educated in the Public and High Schools and for a few years was engaged in the banking profession.

In 1866 the general store of *Roy & Mason* was established in Shelburne, and a few years later the name of Charles Mason had been connected with the business. He of Shelburne. After several years of very successful business, Mr Roy accepting a position as commercial traveller moved to Toronto and the firm name became Chas Mason & Co. Later J & M Mc the local banker became a partner and the name became Mason, Millar & Co. In a few years Mr Millar withdrew from the business and his name again reverted to Mason & Co. until 1904, when Mr Mason disposed of the business to *R Vickers & Co* after which Mr Mason conducted a private bank in the village.

For several years Mr Mason took a prominent part in municipal matters and served for a number of years as Councillor and at different times as School Trustee being Chairman of the School Board. He also held several other important offices in the Lodge. He was a member of the Orange Order and a Justice of the Peace. In politics he was a prominent Liberal and a member of the Guilds' Church. He died in 1914 in his 80th year

REV PHILIP TOCQUE

Three years and ten years ago the Rev Philip Tocque came from the Diocese of Nova Scotia, where he had been ordained to the priesthood ten years previously and was attached to the diocese of Toronto. At that time the Anglican Bishop of Toronto was the Rt. Rev A. N Bethune, who had succeeded Bishop Strachan the year before. Mr Tocque was appointed to the northern parish of Hurontario in 1870, at that time a part of Grey county, and for the next six years he was a dominant figure in the spiritual life of the village and district.

Rev Mr Tocque was born in Newfoundland in 1832, where he received

his primary education and later moved to the United States. He graduated from Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin with the degree of M.A. in 1858, having been ordained as deacon in the diocese of Connecticut in 1858.

During these memorable years when Rev. Mr. Teeque was rector of St. John's Church, Hornby's Mills, the congregation didn't merely consist of a few members in the village and immediate vicinity as has been the case in later years but the parishioner resided here and there in both the Old and New Surveys of Esquesing and in the neighboring township of Nelson.

Rev. Philip Teeque

A mission had probably been established at Wildwood as a result of the activities of such early missionaries as Rev. Adam Elliott, John Richabor and others who were then in charge of St. Luke's Church, Esquesing. A few years before Mr. Teeque came to Hornby's 1858, but the present Christ Church Wildwood was built under his supervision and opened by him as the first rector in September 1859.

The jubilee of the church was held on September 29th, 1909 when Rev. E. Lennox was rector and Rev. Canon Spencer, of Toronto was special preacher for the occasion. Among those present at the jubilee services were Miss Mary Teeque, then the only surviving daughter of Rev. Mr. Teeque and also three of the sisters, Mrs. John Robertson, Mrs. George McKenzie and Mrs. Wilson Talledge, all of whom were present on the occasion of the opening of the church 50 years before. A memorable feature of the service was the fact that Rev. Robertson officiated at the organ in 1859 and also played the opening hymns at the re-opening in 1909 for George Leitch, who had built the church and who had decided only weeks his first windows and who for the church was also present at the re-opening.

Rev. Mr. Teeque was a frequent contributor to the press upon religious and current subjects. He died in the city of Newcastle-on-the-Tyne in 1886 at the ripe age of 80 years.

JACOB F. WALKER

Although Jacob Walker was not a pioneer he was nevertheless a prominent figure in business and municipal circles both in Nelson and Milton. He mentions having been William Treadgold for a number of years and Township Assessor for Milton so about half a century ago. He was also a great Accountant and Conveyancer.

Mr. Walker was born in Rochdale County Wicklow Ireland in 1846 near the "Meeting of the Waters" and within seven miles of the Vale of Glendalough and Seven churches—immortalized by Tom Moore in his beautiful poems "Sweet Vale of Avoca and By the Lake Whose Gloomy Shore." Mr. Walker was a descendant of the late Rev. George Walker, Acting Governor of Derry during the siege of 1689.

In 1881 Mr. Walker came to Canada but remained only a short time

when he returned to the Old Country in the spring of 1870 the lure of the great possibilities in Canada again drew him across the Atlantic. He came to Toronto, but, owing to a slow recovery from typhoid fever, his physician advised him to go to the country. He came to the village of Shelburne, Dufferin county, where he soon regained his health and took a position in the general store of R. Darwin & Co. He was married to Miss Sarah Finnerty in 1872. He and Mrs. Walker moved to Saskatoon, Sask., in 1910, where he held the position of Assessment Commissioner until his retirement in 1923. He remained in Saskatoon until his death in 1934.

WILLIAM GRAY

One of the familiar figures in the teaching fraternity of Dufferin county of half a century ago was William Gray, the veteran teacher of Malmaison. For a number of years he was head master in the schools of four counties and under the jurisdiction of four different school inspectors in a unique experience. Such was the career of Mr. Gray during his active years.

Mr. Gray was born in the substantial township of Caledon. With limited facilities for acquiring an education in the public schools of that day, he was many other pioneer students, had many difficulties to overcome. He often recited the story to the writer. He attended the log school in the district and, unlike the average farmer's son who when he entered the old school-book, "learned and left school." Mr. Gray continued the Common School course to completion which qualified him to write for high class teacher's certificate. "The Master" in some of these Caledon schools occasionally taught certain subjects of Grammar School grade.

When the next teacher's examination was held at Brampton young Mr. Gray presented for a third class County Board certificate.

He secured first place in order of merit and commenced to teach at about seventeen years of age. His next school was at Camille, which at that time was in the County of Simcoe. After a few years spent in teaching he took a course at Toronto at the old Normal School Toronto, where, in addition to the practical training, students received further instruction in Grammar School subjects and were granted life certificates.

He taught at Farmington, Sheffield's (Wright's) and Coleridge Maple Grove and S. Sec. No. 7 Malmaison, his last school in which he taught continuously for eleven years.

Mr. Gray was master of Malmaison Township upon different occasions; was a prominent member of the Orange Order and a Chantley member of L. O. L. No. 860, Malmaison, and was a member of the Anglican church. He passed away in 1912.

H. E. WALKER

During the half century approximately from the close of the American Civil War to the opening of the World War the late H. E. Walker was a conspicuous figure in the business and municipal life of Dufferin and of more especially of Melancthon Township.

Mr. Walker was a native of the city of Belfast, the industrial metropolis of Northern Ireland. In those days the average Irish boy was not privileged to receive his education further than a working knowledge of the three R's reached in the first three grades of the National Schools. Could he like Belfast, Armagh and Londonderry, however had Secondary Schools, where students might continue with a course of study similar to that given in the Lowse and Royal Schools of Chantry, and Mr. Walker having been raised in Belfast, had the advantage of attending such a school.

Coming to Canada as a young man he entered the mercantile life in Toronto, but was soon transferred to Melancthon and was given charge of an

century general store at Dundalk (Maplewood) which he conducted in the existing room of the Maplewood Hotel. But after an attempt to build up a trade with the early settlers of Proton and northern Melancthon without much success, the stock, which was owned and controlled by a Toronto firm, was moved to Judd's Corner, twelve miles to the south where a new frame building was erected on the site of the present Shelburne post office and where the late Edward Scrivens was manager and eventually became proprietor of the business.

About that time the late William Mearns came from Toronto to Melancthon and built the Bruce Hotel in which he opened the "Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Hotel" and a large general store and Mr. Webber was assigned as manager retaining the position until some three years before the business was taken over by the late James Sloan. A little later in partnership with Mr. Tindall he established a general store in the old log building just south of Melancthon corner, the site of the present Brown's block. The post office then Melancthon had two general stores with a bar tendant.

Mr. Webber was also assigned to Dundalk as manager for the Bank Line, at which time he took an active interest in municipal affairs, having been elected upon different occasions as Councilor and Deputy-Reeve. He was taxing Township Auditor for a number of years.

Possessed of more than average literary attainments he was a frequent contributor to the press and wielded a fearless and facile pen. Mr. Webber was also a Justice of the Peace.

ANGUS BELL

It is not often that a community has within its borders one who is not only the oldest citizen but who has also lived in the same place for the greatest number of years. Such however is the unusual occurrence in the case of Angus Bell, Shelburne's oldest citizen.

Mr. Bell was born in Dunwalth in 1818, but moved to Stayner while not quite a year old and where he grew to manhood. He learned the blacksmith's trade which he took down with a more extensive outfit in 1854 to the site he opened a blacksmith shop on the east side of Owen Sound Street, Shelburne, and became one of the first settlers after Mr. Merwick established Shelburne's first general store a little earlier.

In his business days Mr. Bell was an enthusiastic lover of horses and was for many years leader of the choir in St. Paul's church. As he celebrated his 98th birthday on the 18th inst. Mr. Bell was enjoying the evening of life and peace on Owen Sound Street.

GEORGE DONEY

The late George Doney was among the first settlers in what is now the prosperous village of Shelburne.

Mr. Doney was born in Cornwall Eastern and after celebrating in Canada came to what was then known as Judd's Corners, and opened the first hardware store on the site of McKay's store of today. He did an extensive business among the early settlers in the district for many years, after which he sold out to Thomas Hogan and when William Bruce established the Shelburne Foundry they both and Mr. Doney as foreman.

His later took up a farm where the village as it is either now stands and opened a blacksmith shop which he continued along with the farm.

Mr. Doney was appointed a Justice of the Peace during the regime of the late Sir James Whitney. He died at Shelburne several years ago, was a member of the Methodist Church and a strong Conservative.

MR. F. C. COLLECUT.

One of the outstanding educationists in Ontario, to whom Durham county and especially West Lorne Township, has done much, is Mr. F. C. Collecut, M.A., formerly principal of Harmonsville Collegiate Institute, Wood Toronto.

Mr. Collecut was born in the city of Brantford, but spent his boyhood days in Lorne where he attended Public School in the Caldwell settlement, one of the best farming sections to be found in Canada. He received his High School education at Brantford Collegiate Institute and for a few years taught Public School in Luther Township, his first school being in 1878 at Sand Valley, which at that time was only a small hamlet.

Mr. Collecut's career was a brilliant one, for he obtained his entrance to Victoria University, Cobourg, after a brilliant examination and graduated from Victoria with B.A. degree, and the honor conferred by the Governor-General in classics in 1886. Completing the Normal course of training for high school teachers at the new classical master of Public Schools, Lorne and Toronto Collegiates, and in 1889 he became Principal of Dundas High School.

Tireless of energy and ambition, and with practical intelligence for the future in his chosen profession, he took over the principalship of the High School in the then "Dividing" town of Parkdale Junction, which had about 5,000 population in 1894.

The High School of "The Junction," as the town was called by those days, was stretched about two years before Mr. Collecut took charge and the teaching staff consisted of the principal and two assistants. Retaining that principal-ship continuously for thirty-one years, he resigned in 1925, when the staff had been increased to thirty-three teachers.

Mr. Collecut was examiner in classics for both Victoria and Toronto Universities, examiner in mathematics in teaching Classics and English for the Ontario Normal College, president of Ontario Classical Association and of North School Principals' Association. He was also a Senator of both Victoria and Toronto Universities. Mr. Collecut resides in Parkdale.

JOHN RUNDLE

One of the popular and worthy citizens of the New Survey of Maidstone in the good days of over half a century ago was John Rundle, of the Goose Head Barn in Cornwall, England. Mr. Rundle came to Canada in 1841 a young man and settled first in Toronto. The first he reached in the city and asserts for a number of years, after which time he moved to Maidstone and purchased No. 80 acres on the northeast corner of Grant's Head and No. 2 de-cend, near the property of Mr. R. J. Woods.

The present commodious residence of Mr. Woods was erected by Mr. Rundle, which at that time was the largest and best built house in the neighborhood. He also planted the orchard and evergreen grove which had been the admiration of travellers about this way in passing there for more than 60 years. Mr. Rundle was not in any one of the leading farmers in the district, he was also a buyer and shipper of livestock being one of the best judges in the country.

As one of Christian believers in the identity of the Christian religion, he was the real founder of the Carleton Methodist Church 80 years ago or by one one of the most active workers and generous supporters. When 64 Rundle retired from farming in and Mrs. Rundle took up their residence in Dundalk, but while on a visit to the West he passed away in Winnipeg, aged 78 years. The remains were brought home for burial in Dundalk cemetery in the autumn of 1912

CHAPTER XXIX

S. M. CAREY

THE pioneer merchant and postmaster of Riverview was the late S. M. Carey who built and conducted the first store and kept the first office.

Mr. Carey was born and brought up at Mill Grove, Wentworth County where he taught in public school for a few years. The teaching profession however didn't appeal to him and his desires to try his luck in the newly founded district of Riverview.

Having purchased the bush farm on the south-east corner in the future village he built a general store and dwelling and devoted his land for a Methodist church. He was a willing cash to establishing the church and building up the village in general in the full growing harmony the late Rev Dr. Stevenson and Rev J. W. Macleod of Deerdale, two associate pastors. After carrying on the store for a few years Mr. Carey disposed of the business and purchased the general store at Carnarvon from the late J. H. Shook and moved to Carnarvon where with better railway facilities he increased the trade.

His later disposed of the stock and business and leased the store to his brother-in-law for seven years and moved to the United States. He returned, however to Carnarvon and at the expiration of the lease took over the store enlarged the building and conducted a very successful business for a number of years. In 1917 he sold out to Mr. Nolan and moved to Toronto, where he passed away in 1933 at the age of 84 years.

S. M. Carey

ALEXANDER STEELE, M.A.

Few people if any, over the more than the county of Ontario, Orangeville or Bolton in County, than did the late Alexander Steele, the former Principal of Orangeville High School. He stands had a brilliant career.

Born at Port Stanley in Elgin County, he attended the public school and completed his studies for matriculation in Toronto University at Weston Grammar School. He carried more than the usual work during his Arts course and graduated in 1874 with three honors in the seasons, English Mathematics and Philosophy. He was proficient in all languages.

Soon after graduating from the University Mr. Steele commenced his teaching career. He was never an academic teacher, but was principal from the beginning one year at Alliston High School, and one year at Aylmer High School after which he commenced his long period as principal at Orangeville.

Through failing health he retired early resigned from Orangeville High School about 1918. He passed away in Montreal in 1926.

Alexander Steele, M.A.

E. E. McMASTER

The historic township of Mono has given her quota of prominent and worthy sons not only in the spheres of agriculture and business, but they are to be found in the realms of law, medicine, theology and the teaching profession.

The late E. E. McMaster was born in Mono on the 22nd Concession in the year 1845. He received his primary education in the local educational institution, Orangeville High School where he qualified for a County Board Teacher's Certificate. After teaching for a few years in the Public Schools in his native county and having decided to make teaching his life work he entered College where Col. Eglesie Hamilton to qualify for a higher grade of certificate. Upon the completion of a first class course at his College he entered Toronto Normal School to take professional training, and graduated with what in those days was called a life certificate or a provincial certificate valid for life.

E. E. McMaster

Having graduated from the Normal School Mr McMaster taught the Beech Valley School. Mulmur Township was next engaged for a number of years and the trustees of that school were fortunate in having a Normal graduate as their teacher because most of the teachers in the county at that time held only third class limited certificates. While he was still teaching at Beech Valley in the later eighties, the principalship of Shelburne Public School became vacant and Mr. McMaster applied for the position. One of the attributes was that the new principal must be a graduate of the Normal School and capable of teaching High School subjects, and Mr McMaster having these qualifications was engaged.

The High School course at that time was designed to be a continuous course of four years, comprising the Primary course of two years, followed by a third year known as the Junior Leaving course and fourth year called the Senior Leaving course. The three courses, Primary, Junior Leaving and Senior Leaving, corresponding to the three grades of teachers' certificates, Third Class, Second Class and First Class respectively.

The attendance at Orangeville High School was increasing as fast that a fourth teacher had to be added to the staff. With quite a number of students having been Shelburne and vicinity, and the general feeling in the district was that High School work should be done in Shelburne school, it was accordingly the Primary or course for Third Class Teachers' certificates. Mr McMaster was then installing the principalship, proceeded to reorganize the school so as to include a class of High School standard preparing for Third Class Teachers' certificates, and each year afterwards a comparatively large class passed the departmental examination for Third Class certificates.

One of Mr. McMaster's outstanding characteristics was showing interest in his work and thereby capacity to arouse enthusiasm in his pupils. Teachers' certificates, seldom failed in their examinations. He was the honored principal of Shelburne school for ten years. He passed away in 1897.

STONE FALCONRY

Hugh Falconer

The late Hugh Falconer was one of Shelburne's foremost business men and municipalities as he died in the early days. He was born in Scotland.

According to a letter received by the writer from Mr Falconer shortly before the deceased went in December last, he first landed in Shelburne from Toronto on May 24th 1850 in a stage and prospectus that happened to be at the time of the celebration of the Queen's birthday. He recalls that some of the sharp cards in the crowd made a wagers drawn by cards. All the games were held on Main Street, including the "sack race," the prize here being William Jelly Jewellish Townships Architect Said and Robert McKay

Mr Falconer entered a tailoring business in Shelburne in the early eighties. He was councillor upon different occasions and Reeve of the village. He was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government and Police Magistrate by the Ferguson Government. He was later appointed County Magistrate and took up his residence in Orangeville

He finally retired and moved to Belmont Ontario where he passed away just before the New Year. In politics he was a Liberal.

HON W L. WALSH

Hon W L. Walsh was for many years a leading citizen of Orangeville and Dufferin County. Born at Hanover, Norfolk County in 1837, he attended the public and high school, Toronto University and Osgoode Hall. Graduating in law he became a member of the firm of McCarthy, Walsh and McCarthy, Barristers Orangeville, where he enjoyed a large practice for twenty years. He was Mayor of Orangeville in 1867-68.

Opposite of his law practice in Orangeville, he went to Assan City, and later to Calgary, where he opened a law office and was created a K.C. He was appointed Supreme Court Judge for Alberta retaining the position until his appointment as Lieutenant Governor of Alberta October 1st 1905 to succeed Mrs. Walsh took up their residence in Victoria, B.C. until his decease in January 1908 at the ripe age of 70 years.

Manny McGuire

MANNY McGUIRE

A native of Orangeville Journalist and politician would scarcely be complete without some reference to the late H. McGuire, founder of The Orangeville Banner.

Mr McGuire was born and raised in Orangeville, where he received the local schools and learned the printing trade He was associated with the old Orangeville Gazette and was for many years foreman in the office of the Dufferin Post.

In 1886 he established The Orangeville Banner and Orangeville could then boast of having four newspapers in town. The late Mr McGuire was a member of the Orangeville Fire and a member of Orangeville Church. He passed away in 1901

HON. HE. F. S. SPROULE

The Thomas Simpson Sproules was one of the outstanding men in the County of Grey Born in the Township of King County of York, in 1845 he moved with his parents while still a small boy to the Township of Osprey where he learned to work on the farm and also learned to face the hardships incident to pioneer life He was educated in the local Common School of those days, combining his Common School course and acquired himself for higher station in life. Recently at Markdale a Law Agency which he entered the faculty of medicine at Victoria University Cobourg. He graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1868, and commenced a very successful practise of medicine which continued for many years in the village of Markdale Mr Sproule had a long and important parliamentary career having represented East Grey for thirty-seven years. He also served for a time in the County Council. He was first elected to the House of Commons for East Grey (which has included Markdale) and part of Northumber in 1878, when the

Hon. D. W. S. Spence

John A. Macdonald was premier and of whom he above became an intimate friend. He was a strong advocate of the National Policy and was an outstanding member of the Orange Order being Sovereign Grand Master of the Royal Black Preceptory, Deputy Grand Master of British America, succeeding Rev. W. C. Wallace, and Orange Association of British America, succeeding Rev. W. C. Wallace, and President of the Triennial Orange Council of the World.

He was appointed Speaker of the House of Commons in 1911 and retained the position until 1913 when he was called to the Senate. He passed away a few years later at Kanatsboro Ont. his farm house in Marlbank

CHAPTER XXX

WILLIAM WALLACE

FORTY years ago one of the leading weekly newspapers of Aurora Ontario was the Bulletin Advertiser William Wallace being the editor and pub lisher

Mr Wallace was a native of the Emerald Isle having been born a mile a few miles south of the beautiful city of Cork the given spot on the emeraldine of Ireland He came with his parents to Canada while quite a small boy settling first at Kingston The family moved to Orangeville about 1856 and the subject of our sketch received his education in Orangeville Public and High Schools He served the printing business in the office of the Orangeville Sun and eventually became editor

William Wallace

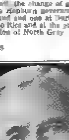
In 1865 he and his brother E J Wallace purchased the Bulletin Advertiser from J F Kennedy the partnership existing under that name for a time after the Advertiser which had been in existence for twenty years was enlarged in volume and started to run on a property At that time Orangeville had four weekly newspapers and competition was very keen The enterprise prospered in all but Mr Wallace set out on the basis in early 1868 when he disposed of the plant to Messrs Dodds & McKay and accepted a position on the reportorial staff of the Toronto Daily Star He was managing editor of the Star 1900-1905 after which he became connected with the Crown Life Insurance Company and was Superintendent of Agencies 1902-1907, Ontario Manager 1907-1910. He has been appointed Inspector of Agencies for the Confede-

ation Like Association, in which capacity he continued until 1898, when he became Supervisor of Field Secties retaining that position until he retired a short time ago. In religion Mr Wallace was a Presbyterian and in politics a Conservative.

WALTER DOUGLAS HENRY K.C

Walter Douglas Henry K.C third son of Dr James Henry of Orangeville was born at Orangeville on the 20 h of November, 1874. He was educated in the Pub lic and High Schools at Orangeville and Barrie collegiate. He received his matriculation in 1894 and entered Trinity University of Toronto from which he graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the age of 19 years He broke away from the usual line and entered Osgoode Hall in the study of law and was called to the bar in 1898. He practised his profession at Ottawa for three years in partnership with H. B. Rutledge son of Mr Justice Rutledge of the Court of Exchequer. Subsequently he returned to Orangeville where he practised for twenty years, and there in partnership with the late Reynolds I B Lucas at Markdale He was created K. C in 1914 and appointed County Attorney in 1915. This office he held until the change of government in 1934 when he was relieved of office by the Hepburn government. He is still practising law with an office in Owen Sound and one at Ingham. He is an Anglican religious and a Conservative in his political and at the present time President of the Liberal Conservative Association of North Grey He is unmarried, but has no family

HON. I. B. LUCAS



Hon I. B. Lucas

The Hon. I. B. Lucas requires no formal introduction to the readers of these pages. A native of Lambton county he graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1888 and commenced the practice of law with the late W. M. Wright, later Judge Wright, as partner first in Owen Sound and later in Markdale and soon had a very large clientele and early throughout the county of Grey but also in Dufferin and while not a resident of the county his intimacy with the people caused them to look upon him as one of their own selves. He was, in later years, the senior member of the law firm of Lucas Ramsay & Henry

Mr Lucas was a member of the Ontario Legislature for Centre Grey continuously for 21 years 1896-1917. He was Provincial Treasurer in 1913 and 1914 and Attorney- General 1914-1919 He was created a K.C. in 1908. In politics he is a Conservative and is a member of the Church of England He resides in Toronto.

REV. DR. J. T. CALDWELL

Few clergymen are as well known to the people of Dufferin and adjacent counties as the J. T. Caldwell. So it is the Township of Chinguacousy Peel County in the year 1859 Dr Caldwell was educated in the Public School and Brampton

High School when the late Carter Passmore, M.A. was Principal of that institution.

Matriculating to Victoria University, Cobourg, he entered the faculty of Arts and graduated with B.A. degree in 1880, and M.A. in 1884. Pursuing the usual course in the faculty of Theology he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist church in 1887. In order to better fit himself for the work of a Minister he entered Montreal Theological College, where he took a post-graduate course and received the degree of B.D. Continuing his post-graduate studies with Wesleyan Theological University, Middletown, Conn., he received that renowned institution conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1906.

Mr. Caldwell's first appointment was to Junior minister at Kingsburg, and he afterwards held pastorates at Seaforth, Myrtle, Bowmanville, Millbrook, Pickering, Midland, Milnico, Queen Sound, Flesherton, Strathcona (1914-1917), Iona Road, Toronto circuit, Alton, Schomberg and Bond's Falls.

Just after his ordination he was married to Miss M. E. Neill, M.A., of Chinguacousy, Ladies' College, Whitby.

Caldwell's changes were all in the Toronto conference although he had several invitations from Southern Methodism in the Methodist Centenary and from Scandinavia in London Conference. He was superannuated in 1922 and resides in Toronto.

ROBERT J. WALLACE

Robert J. Wallace

Robert J. Wallace, the erstwhile popular Treasurer of the suburban village of Swansea, was born in 1872 in the Silverdale, Isle, County Cork, near the mouth of the pretty Bandon

In 1891 his parents emigrated to Ainslie and lived for about three years at Kingston, but eventually moved to Orr Lewis in 1895, where Robert attended the Public and High Schools.

Choosing journalism as his profession he secured his apprenticeship, first in the office of the Bulletin Print and later in the Advertiser, and a year and a half under William Wallace Baird the Advertiser the firm name being Baird & Wallace. Then and Mr. R. J. Wallace becoming foreman and assistant editor.

About the year 1900 Mr. Wallace purchased the Alliston Herald which he conducted for about seventeen years very successfully. He also served acceptably as the town assessor and became Mayor of the town in 1910-1911.

In 1918 or 19 Mr. Wallace disposed of the Alliston Herald and moved to Toronto where he was engaged for some time in the insurance business. He again turned his attention to municipal affairs and in 1925 was elected Reeve of the Village of Swansea. He was re-elected with unprecedented vote for two years, certainly a rare and distinguished record in politics for Mr. Wallace is a Conservative and in religion a Presbyterian. He resides in Toronto.

REV J. E. BELL

The late Rev J. E. Bell was the venerable pastor of Laurel Presbyterian church for many years. Born in the County of Armagh, Ireland, in 1838, he came with his parents to Canada when only two years of age, settling in Wellington county.

As a boy he attended what in those days was called the Common School and continued his education at the Grammar School in the picturesque village of Elora, and on the Grand River. He received the necessary business and started a general store but remained but a short time at Fergus. High School secured a teacher's certificate and taught Public School for a few years. He took his training a course at Hope College, Toronto, graduating in 1882 most of it active work in the ministry was at Laurel and Mt. Hope Corners. He was superannuated in 1919 and took a his residence in Toronto. He passed away in 1928.

Rev J. E. Bell

GEORGE H. VANCE

During the twenty years 1896-1916 the late G. H. Vance was a prominent and public figure in the business, social and municipal life of Shelburne and Dufferin County.

Mr Vance was born in 1866 in the village of Millbrook, Durham County where he attended Public and High schools. After matriculating he entered into the study of law with the well known law firm in those days of Currey Eyre & Wallace of Lindsay and Toronto. He later read law first in the office of J. A. Y. Jones Grand Valley and later with the office of the late W. H. Wright Orangeville.

Graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1889 he opened a law office in Shelburne where he soon built up a large and lucrative practice. He served with distinction as the Shelburne Council Board first as Councillor and as Reeve in 1900 and 1901. He was created a K. C. in 1905.

Upon the death of Justice Armour, at Barrie, he was appointed Senior Junction Court Judge for Simcoe in 1913. He was a popular member of the Anglican church and in politics a Conservative. He passed away in 1923.

D. J. MUNGOVAN

The story of Dufferin County would be incomplete without a reference to the late D. J. Mungovan who for over twenty years was editor and manager of the Dufferin Post.

Born in the Township of North Dumfries in the County of Perth, he attended the Public School and Kitchener High School, matriculating to St Michael's College Toronto he received a thorough grounding in the department of Classics preparatory to either Theology or law. He chose the latter, and becoming articled as a Student-at-Law commenced the study of law first in a Toronto office and later in the office of J. P. MacMillan, Grandville the first Crown Attorney for Dufferin

But having a natural inclination for journalism he abandoned law and assumed the editorship of the Dufferin Post and by the force of his merchant pen raised the status of Dufferin County Journalism to "its acme of honest greatness." His rich vocabulary and his powers of description that —when the occasion arose—he could be as gentle and gentle as a mother's tender touch to her expiring babe or as a tempestuous the case, when it behooves an editor to fight a foe or defend a worthy cause, he had a ready flood of stinging words that he freely applied—as the late Theodore Roosevelt would say—"by the hammer and tongs" method

The subject of this sketch entered a large circulation, and was for many years a political force in Dufferin County. Mr Sandercock was a member of the Patron's R. C. Church and was a staunch Conservative. He passed away in 1907 at the age of 58 years.

W. J. BELL.

The late W. J. Bell, eldest son of the late Hon. E. H. Bell, formerly of Laurel, was born at Fergus in 1876. He was a graduate of Orangeville High School, the Agricultural College, Guelph, and Toronto Normal School.

Mr. Bell taught school at Farmington and at Orangeville Public School just after his graduation from Normal. He was later Principal of the Kemptville Agricultural School for a number of years. He died in 1915.

FREDERICK W. SILK

During a period of about thirty years—or from the late eighties to 1917—one of the most popular business men in Shelburne and throughout Dufferin County, was Frederick W. Silk the accountable and accomplished manager of the Shelburne branch of the Union Bank.

Mr. Silk was born in the picturesque town of Ingersoll, on the banks of the River Thames, where he attended Public and High Schools, graduating with a [illegible]. From the days [illegible] that the Crow Statement Company [illegible] has Alfie [illegible] for a short time he applied himself to the banking business and soon took charge of Holgate's Private Bank at Chatsworth which is a prosperously-sized town developed into one of the foremost private banks in Ontario.

Frederick W. Silk

After the Holgate Bank had been in operation for about fourteen years, it was taken over by the Union Bank and Mr. Silk automatically became manager of the latter concern—this until 1917 when he was transferred to the Elm Street branch of the Union Bank in Toronto. After serving the bank satisfactorily in the city for a few years Mr. Silk retired to private life.

He was a prominent Liberal and was for many years President of Shelburne Reform Association—a post he filled with marked distinction. He served a different term on the town council and the school boards. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1900 and was sent abroad in the Revised Statutes of Ontario. He was a member of the United Church and passed away in 1919

THOMAS F BROWN

Among Shelburne's enterprising business men for almost half a century is Thomas F. Brown. Born in Simcoe County, he attended Public and High Schools and graduated from the School of Pharmacy. He opened Brown's Drug Store in Elmvale about the year 1890, continuing in business ever since.

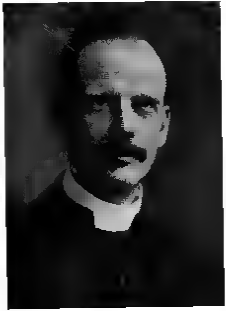
Mr. Brown has had a long and useful municipal record. He was for two years a member of the School Board, two years Chairman. Councillor in 1897 in '98 and 1900 and Mayor on different occasions since. In politics he is a Liberal.

THOMAS H. BELL

Thomas H. Bell of Toronto, a son of the late Rev. J. F. Bell is a former Dufferin County boy having been born at Melancthon and brought up at Laurel. He received his education at Laurel Public School, Orangeville High School and at London Normal School. He taught school at Black's Corners, Primeville and at Port Sarnia.

His interest in politics in 1878 having been aligned for the Toronto riding of Parkdale, the vote being 8,000 for Mr. Bell Conservative to 1,884 for the Liberal candidate. Mr. Bell retired from politics in 1896. He is engaged in the insurance business and resides in Toronto.

CHAPTER XXXI



Dr Alfred Gaudier

REV. DR. ALFRED GANDIER

THE people of Melmaddow Ladies' and Preston have pleasant recollections of the late Rev. Dr. Alfred Gandier, former Principal of Knox College, Toronto. In the summer of 1881, while he was guesting the Arts course at Queen's University Kingston he was sent to Blacks Corners as a student-minister and from there he established the mission on the disused Kirke at Kenlon which soon developed into Gandier Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Gandier was born in Frontenac county, near Kingston, in the year 1861. He was educated in the public and high schools and Queen's University, Kingston (B.A., and at the University of Edinburgh (D.D.) He received the degree of D.D. from both Knox College, Toronto, and Montreal Theological College, and the degree of LL.D. from the University of Toronto.

During the nineteen years, 1886-1905, he held three different pastorates, Kingston, Halifax and Toronto. He was Principal of Knox College, Toronto, for fourteen years, 1911-1925. Principal Union Theological College, 1925 for fourteen years, 1911-1925. Principal Emeritus, 1925. Chairman of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 1912-1925 and Moderator of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 1901-1902, 1903, 1904, and the General Assembly in 1905. He married Miss Jessie Ross, daughter of Thos. Ross of Thos. Corners and Ida Ross and was quite popular. He died in 1932.

HUGH CARSON

Hugh Carson

A familiar figure among the first citizens of Shelburne was the late Hugh Carson who opened the first saddlery and harness shop in the infant village in 1868. Mr. Carson was a native of Ireland having been born in Moore in the year 1847, a son of the late Hugh and Mrs. Carson. He early settlers of that township, but who originally came from County Armagh, Ireland.

Mr. Carson took an active part in the development of Shelburne was a member of the Village Council during the early years, and was also identified in the building of Knox Church, of which he was a consistent member until his death in 1912. In politics he was a Conservative.

CHARLES R. McKEOWN

One of the most popular figures in Orangeville and Dufferin County for more than half a century was C. R. McKeown, K.C. Born in Orangeville in 1866 he was educated at Orangeville Public and High Schools and Toronto University. In 1889 he started law in the office of Hon. W. L. Walsh, Orangeville formerly Lieut. Governor of Alberta. He graduated from Osgoode Hall as Barrister and Solicitor in 1892 and immediately opened an office in his native town where he practised law. He was created a K.C. in 1907

Mr McKeown always took a keen interest in public affairs and after serving as Councillor he was elected Mayor of Orangeville in 1904 and again in 1907. He was President of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, W Master L.O.L. No. 427 and Sir Knight, A.F. & A.M. Orangeville, Past Z Isaac Chapter Royal Arch Masons. He was first elected to the Ontario Legislature for Dufferin in 1911 the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. W. Lees at the by-election, July 26th, 1911. Re-elected at the general election in 1908 and again elected in 1911, 1914 and 1919. In 1917 he was appointed Chairman of the Municipal and Railway Board and retained that position until 1934.

Mr. McKeown had law offices for both Orangeville and Toronto. In politics he was a Conservative and in religion was a member of the United Church.

Charles E. McKeown

ROBERT J. WOODS

One of the most outstanding citizens of Dufferin County for about half a century is Robert J. Woods. Born in Caledonia Ontario, he moved with his parents to the township of Caledon, Peel County where he attended the local school and grew to manhood. He carried on farming and served on the council board of Caledon.

Having purchased the John Rundle farm on what is now No. 9 Highway he moved to Melancthon where he was soon elected to the Township Council in successive years, eventually becoming Reeve.

Mr. Woods was nominated for the Legislature as a Temperance and Moral Reform candidate in the by-election of 1887 and again in the general election of 1890 but suffered defeat in each case by 1902 however he was elected for Dufferin in the House of Commons and was assigned to a front bench seat in the House being a gifted platform speaker he took a lead in part in debate in the House of Commons. Mr. Woods' residence in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto while occupied Mr. Woods retired from the farm in Melancthon in 1899 and spent the remainder of his life.

As a result of the provincial election in 1919 and the Federal in 1921 Dufferin and Grey ridings including Melancthon in the former Proton in the latter were successfully strong in both Houses, the H. H. Lesson and T. Stark of the Legislature now F. J. Stuart, and Miss Agnes Macphail and R. J. Woods in the House of Commons. R. J. Stuart, formerly of Melancthon, was also a member of the Ontario House in that time.

F. S. M. O'FLYNN

For thirty years or more one of the most prominent men in business circles in Shelburne and vicinity was F. S. M. O'Flynn. The writer knew him intimately and, if his relations met, he became his career at Morning's mills where he learned the milling business.

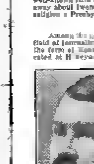
A few years later he entered into partnership with the late George Sharpard, of the famous Proton Mills, of Primrose, and the firm carried on an

extensive milling business for a number of years, supplying flour to neighboring towns and villages.

About the middle eighties he embarked in the mercantile business and purchased the frame and first story on Main Street, Shelburne from William Richardson and for a short time also became one of the leading grain buyers in the village. After conducting a fast growing business for a number of years in the former Richardson stand, Mr. O'Flynn, seeing that he must have larger quarters built the present O'Flynn block, taking his son T. J. O'Flynn, Shelburne's present popular Reeve into the business. Assumed the former well-known firm of O'Flynn & Son, which continued until Mr. O'Flynn passed away about twenty years ago in perfect faith. O'Flynn was a Liberal and in religion a Presbyterian.

E. L. MORTIMER

Among the prominent business men of Dufferin County especially in the field of journalism during the early days, was Robert Lee Mortimer born on the farm of Hammond, N.Y. Mortimer came to Canada in 1861. He was educated at H Heyland Public School



E. L. Mortimer

and completing the entire course. His future as a school master which qualified him to write for a Third Class County Board Teacher's Certificate but a love for literature, in the examination he was awarded a Second Class Certificate After teaching school for some time in Glengarry College he attended Rockwood Academy, College of Collegiate Institute and Ottawa Normal School, graduating as a permanent Province Certificate. Again followed the teaching profession in Cookstown Pinkerton and elsewhere and finally assumed the principalship of Shelburne Public School in 1879. He held this position for nine and a half years, but finding his natural bent to be toward journalism he relinquished the position in 1887 to accept the editorship of The Shelburne Free Press. Under the proprietorship of The Shelburne Printing and Publishing Co. Free Press has by been founded in 1871 by George Kames and others over James Cameron in 1872 Mr. Cameron retained the ownership of the paper for three years, even after Mr. Mortimer became its sole proprietor in 1885, and across their management the Free Press increased in circulation and soon became an influential organ in Dufferin County.

REV. W. J. ADAMS

The Rev W. J. Adams was one of the early Methodist ministers in Amaranth Township having been stationed at Laurel during the four years, 1901-1904.

Born in Burlington Township, County of Lincoln in 1862 Mr. Adams started with his parents to Laurelton County, where as a boy he attended the Public School. Having decided to enter the ministry of the Methodist Church

at such a classical course at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and in 1898-99 he pursued a theological course at Victoria College, Toronto.

Mr. Adams was accordain minister with the late Rev W. E. Maclaren at Laurel during 1902-03. His first charge after his ordination was at Mono Mills during 1903-06. He was again appointed to the Laurel circuit, being minister in charge for four years, 1907-11. Mr. Adams was stationed on different circuits in Western Ontario, including Cottingwood in 1913-20, during which time he was President of Toronto Conference. He was superannuated in 1920 and resides in Toronto.

A. B. McKITRICK

A. B. McKitrick

The imposing array of bouquets from journalists to mark the era of printing in the late John Ross Robertson, who founded the Sun, A. B. McKitrick, late editor and publisher of the Express was the last surviving editor of the four surviving ship. Some of the younger journalists were hedgehopping functions of other parts than Dufferin county, while others might come from beyond the crossing sea. Mr McKitrick however, was born and reared in our midst and was a fellow student with the writer at Shannonville High School under the late Principal Sloan.

After a brilliant course at Toronto University he graduated with degree of B.A. in 1888 with honors in the department of Political Economy particularly in studying the problems of labor but finding his natural bent toward journalism, he accepted the editorship of The Banner and a little later became a partner with the late Mr. McGaw, who founded the paper in 1883

Mr McKitrick had experience in municipal circles, having been mayor of Orangeville in 1904-5. He was a member of the United Church

E. H. HALBERT

Mr. Robert S. Sullery, of Uxbridge is not only a prominent citizen of his own town and County of Ontario, he was also popular in Dufferin and Simcoe counties.

Born in 1861 in the Township of Mulmur which at that time was in Simcoe County his brother has had a somewhat eventful and outstanding career. After living in Toronto, out West and in Shelburne he moved to Melancthon Township, having purchased the 100 acres Lots Nos 8 and 10 6th Con., Old Survey, just east of Melancthon Station where he carried on farming very successfully for several years, during which time he was a member of Melancthon Township Council.

Being one of the constituent farmers of Dufferin County he was President of the United Farmers of Ontario for five years. As proof of his popularity in the Farmers' Party he was always a candidate for the House of Commons by the U.F.O in the by-election in North Outer 9, November 1919, although a citizen of Dufferin County at the time. He was elected and then

took up his residence in Uxbridge. He was re-elected in the general election in 1905. Mr. Herbert is a member of the United Church.

Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Coten

REV. DR. THOMAS H. COTTEN

Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Cotten, rector of St. Alban's Memorial Church, Toronto, was one of the many Manx boys who became distinguished in the realm of education and in the church.

Graduating from Bemahague High School he entered the faculty of Arts University of Toronto, received B.A. 1900 and M.A. 1901. He graduated in Theology from Wycliffe College in 1901, Convocating his studies in Wycliffe in past graduate work he received S.T.D. 1911, and D.D. 1917 (2 course. Dr. Cotten was ordained as deacon in 1901 and priested in 1902. After serving for a few years, in Cobourg and later as rector he accepted a position on the teaching staff of Wycliffe College, occupying the chair of Apologetics and Evidences until 1918, when he became rector of St. Alban's.

PROFESSOR J. A. LEIGHTON

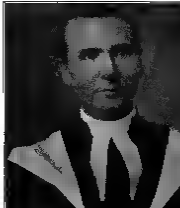
Professor J. A. Leighton, of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, is one of the numerous graduates of Bemahague High School who have attained distinction in the field of education abroad. Born in Colborne Township in the year 1876 he received his early educational training in the public schools of Colborne and Jarvis Collegiate, he was successful in securing a scholarship in the year 1896 at the University Toronto, winning the Governor-Generals gold medal (B.A. 1900) and the Prince of Wales Medal (M.A. 1901). He graduated in Systematic Theology at Johnson Theological University (1901-04, Ph. 1904). He became in succession Lecturer in Wycliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., taking D.D. degree in 1907, Instructor in Philosophy at Harvard, 1904-06, Tutorship, Lecturer and Faculty Professor of Philosophy and Ethics at Bowdoin College, Me. (to 1913). Dr. Leighton was Professor of Philosophy and Chairman of Philosophy Department at Colgate College, Hamilton, N.Y. (1913-1916). And for the last two years has been Head Professor of Philosophy at Ohio State University Columbus, Ohio.

He was also a prolific writer, being author of the following books: "Typical Modern Conceptions of God" (1913) "Jesus Christ and the Civilization of To-day" (1917) "The Field of Philosophy" (four editions 1916 to 1919) "Man and the Cosmos" (1922) "Religion and the Mind of To-day" (1926) "The Individual and the Social Order" (1926) Individuality and Education" (1927) Social Philosophies in Conflict (1937) He was also a contributor to "Contemporary American Philosophy" 1932 "Contemporary Idealism in America 1932) Educational Problems in Colleges and Universities"

1921. Philosophical Essays in Honor of J. E. Creighton (1917. He has published many articles in standard periodicals, was chairman and chief author of the report of the Council on the Functions of Faculties in University Government and of Administration of the American Association of University Professors, and President of the American Philosophical Association 1927-28. Dr. Leighton has served as visiting professor of Philosophy at Stanford University, the University of California, the University of Southern California, University of Utah etc. He is also a member Phi Beta Kappa the honorary society of honorable scholars and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

W. M. KANNAWIN

W. M. Kannawin, a former Shebursna boy now Rev. W. Kannawin, General Secretary of the Board of S.S. and Y.P.S. in the Presbyterian Church in Canada with headquarters in Toronto was popular in History and social activities in Passageville High School during the school days in 1931 and '32. Here and brought up as a Congregationalist. Where he attended public and high schools he received a teacher's certificate and taught Public School for a few years in the County of Wellington.



Dr W. M. Kannawin

Moving with his parents to Okotharie in the late eighties he attended Orangeville High School and graduated with Honour Matriculation. Having decided to take up the work of the ministry of the Presbyterian Church he entered the faculty of Arts, Queen's University, Kingston and graduated entered the faculty of Arts, Queen's University, Kingston and graduated with the Honour Degree of B.A. in standing in 1896. He was ordained to the ministry in 1899 just after graduating in Theology.

Continuing his theological studies with Queen's he received the B.D. degree in 1900. His field pastorates in Westerville and other charges east of Toronto and later in Teeswater and Hamilton. His Alma Mater honoured him with the degree of D.D. in 1904

CHAPTER XXXII

O. D. SKELTON

ORANGEVILLE High School has a long list of graduates, many of whom have attained to positions of prominence and trust, a worthy party of the world. Among them is O. D. Skelton Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa, at the time this is being written.

Born at Orangeville 1878, son of Jerome Skelton an Orangeville merchant and afterwards a retired principal he attended Orangeville Public and High Schools and Cornwall High School, Queen's University M.A. 1904 and University of Chicago Ph.D. 1908. From 1901 to 1908 he was successively Queens work and in grad. studies in the University at Chicago. In 1907 he was appointed acting to political science, Queen's University and in 1908, Sir Zeb. A. Macdonald Professor of Political and Economic Science From 1913 to 1920 he was also dean of the Faculty of Arts in 1919 he attended the Imperial Conference in London as technical adviser to its Canadian delegation. This was followed by a temporary appointment as Counsellor (secretary of State for External Affairs and in 1925 he became Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

He is author of "Socialism A Critical Analysis" 1910 "Economic History of Canada" Since Confederation 1913) "The Railroad that Have" 1916- "The Day of Sir Wilfrid Laurier" 1916) "Life and Times of the A T Galt" 1920 "Our Northern Neighbor" 1920 Life and Letters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier 1921)

"Governments have come and governments have gone while Sir Skelton stayed on as Under-Secretary serving loyally members of different political opinion Reliance was based upon his good judgment and extensive knowledge of foreign affairs and constitutional questions by the leaders as well as Mr King. In the determination of Canada's attitude towards the United States and the world, Dr Skelton has given service of the greatest value. His wife by reason of international questions his judicial temperament and his unassailable integrity provide him with some of the most essential qualifications. —Toronto Star

Dr G E Sheffen

REV G E. BRACKEN

The Rev G E. Bracken, rector of the Church of the Advent, Toronto, is a native of Dufferin County having been born in the Township of Mono 1882.

Mr Bracken was educated in School Sections Nos 5 and 18, Mono, and at Orangeville High School, where he graduated as a Public School teacher. After teaching for a few years in his own township he matriculated and entered the faculty of Arts, Toronto University from which institution he graduated with degree of B A. 1910 and M.A 1911). He took his theological course at Wycliffe College, Toronto and was ordained in 1912. His first

charge was as assistant minister at St. Anne's church Toronto

Desiring to improve his qualifications for the great work of the ministry he took a post graduate course with Wycliffe College and secured the degree of B D in 1882 Mr. Bracken was rector of the Church of the Advent conspicuously for about thirteen years

Dr George Clingan

DR. GEORGE CLINGAN

One of the popular medical men in Dufferin county of half a century ago was Dr Clingan, at one of writing, Col. George Clingan, M.P., M.P.P., of Virden, Manitoba. Born in Augusta On in 1838, he was educated in Orangeville Public and High Schools and Toronto Medical College. After graduation he practised his profession for a number of years in the village of Hornby's Mills, succeeding the late Dr. Barr. He later moved to Western Canada and resumed his medical practice. In 1896 he was elected President of the Manitoba Medical Association.

Dr Clingan has had quite an important military career, commencing in 1866 with the 7th Middlesex Regiment the oldest regiment unit in the West. Headquarters at London, which he took to England. He was later sent to France as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Col. Matthews Hospital, near Boulogne where he served until the armistice, returning to Canada in January 1919 to resume his place in the Manitoba Legislature.

DR. F. W. LEWIS

One of the outstanding citizens of Dufferin County during the closing years of the last century was Dr. Frederick W. Lewis, who at that time was in partnership of a large medical practice in Orangeville and vicinity

Born in 1835, Dr. Lewis was educated in the Parish School, Athens High School and the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. Commencing his work [illegible] practising [illegible] and [illegible] Ont. and was a platform speaker and debater [illegible] more than average ability.

He contested Wellington County unsuccessfully for the House of Commons at the General Election of 1891. When the late Sir Tom Wallace retired Conservative member for Dufferin in the Legislature, consented his seat to accept the nomination for the House of Commons in 1896. Dr. Lewis was nominated for the Legislature and elected at the General Election a 1896. He was a member of the Church of England and passed away in 1907

WILLIAM DYNES

The late William Dynes was a native of Dufferin County having been born in the good old township of Mono where he attended the local public school continuing with certain high school subjects, including bookkeeping. He served at the council board for several years, both as Councillor and Deputy-Reeve.

In the early nineties the Patrons of Industry were fast becoming the dominant political party in Dufferin, and when the convention was called to

choose a candidate for the Ontario Legislature. Mr Hynes received the nomination and contested the riding against the veteran Conservative member, the late Hon. Harry Cockburn. Hynes was elected by 2,446 to 1,961, a majority of 485. Mr A. G. Haycock, member for Frontenac, was Leader of the Patrons of Industry and had a following of some fifteen members in the House. In the election of 1898, however, Mr Hynes was again elected with 2,898 votes as against 2,697 for Mr Byrnes, a majority of 201.

Mr. Hynes was Treasurer of the Alberta Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company from the date of its inception until his removal to Saskatchewan in 1909. He passed away in 1933 at Victoria, B.C., at the age of 68 years.

Thomas C. Bryden

THOMAS C. BRYDEN

The name of Thomas C. Bryden stands out prominently among the pioneers of Manitoba. Mr. Bryden was born in the township of North Dumfries, Scotland, in the year 1815, where he at present lives. He received his education at the old stone school-house in the village of Cooper Foundry Gate, where he was about fifteen years of age.

Moving to Melancthon township in 1837, he purchased the same property he farmed where he carried on an extensive business for a number of years. Mr. Bryden's municipal career commenced with his election to Melancthon council in 1850. He was re-elected in 1851 and 1852 and in 1853 he was elected county-deputy and re-elected in 1854. He was elected to the Reeve's chair in 1861, at the early age of thirty-seven years. He was re-elected in 1863 and 1864, at which time he was also elected Warden of the county.

Mr. Bryden was a member of the Masonic Order and in religion a Presbyterian. A prominent Liberal he was chosen as candidate in the Federal election in 1867 against the late John Neal, Conservative. Of course Mr. Bryden went down to defeat in the Conservative stronghold of Dufferin the vote being 1,995 to 1,700. He was disgusted at the result at first and he moved to Blenheim where he was occupied in the sawmill at Plattsville he moved to Blenheim where he was occupied in the sawmill at Plattsville he moved to Blenheim where he was occupied in the automobile business for a short time after which he moved to Toronto in 1858.

WILLIAM A. WANSBROUGH

Forty years ago William A. Wansbrough was a distinguished citizen of Jefferson County in his early thirties living on the 7th line of Amaranth, near what—in modern days—was the flourishing hamlet of Bowling Green on the banks of a tributary of the Grand River. He was a son of the late Robert and Mrs. Wansbrough, early settlers of that township. He received his education in the Public School and in Orangeville High School, after which he was engaged in the teaching profession in the Public Schools of the State of Washington. He returned to his native county where he followed the vocation of farming and soon became one of the outstanding farmers of Amaranth Township.

Mr. Wansbrough took a keen interest in municipal affairs and served for many years at the township council board, both as Councillor, then as Deputy-Reeve, and finally as Reeve. He was Warden of Dufferin in 1906. He contested Dufferin as an Independent Conservative for the Ontario Legislature against the late Mr. F. W. Lewis, Conservative in 1905. He retired from farming in 1914 and took up his residence in Grand Valley where he was engaged in the insurance business until shortly before his death in 1924, in his 80th year. He was a member of the United Church.

William A. Wansbrough.

CHAPTER XXXIII

REV. E. E. SERVICE

ONE of the most distinguished clergymen in Dufferin County was the Rev. E. E. Service who was minister on the Caledonia circuit 1903 and 1904.

Born, educated and ordained in the United States, Mr. Service was admitted to the Toronto Conference and held different pastorates in central Ontario. Appointed to Caledonia circuit in the autumn of 1903 he traveled a large part of his field beside the church in which he continued a series of evangelistic services. He was assisted by neighboring ministers, but did most of the preaching himself.

Possessed of more than average scholarly attainments and an oratory of commanding eloquence he held his large audiences spell-bound as he occasionally broke an abrupt silence from the solemn or sublime to the amusing or ridiculous. He was also a talented lyric singer and as a result of the special meetings there was a noticeable increase in the congregations of the four churches on the Caledonia circuit.

Clergymen of such capacity to attract do not as a rule remain a long time a circuit rider and after two years at Caledonia and a short time as a pastorate circuit Mr. Service was appointed to a Toronto pulpit and later to St. Paul, Minnesota, in the diocese of the renowned Bishop Mitchell.

JOHN REBURN

John Reburn was for many years a prominent figure in the municipal and political life of Dufferin County.

A son of the late Thomas and Mrs. Reburn, early settlers of Melrose he was born at Melrose. As a young man he soon became interested in municipal matters and his neighbors exhibited him for township councillor. He was elected and this was the beginning of a successful municipal career which led from Councillor to Deputy-Reeve, then to the Reeve's chair and finally to the coveted position of Warden of Dufferin County.

A staunch Conservative he won a high place in the councils of his party and in 1898 was selected to contest Dufferin against W. K. Black, W.F., candidate in the Liberal interest for the Ontario Legislature. He went down to defeat with the Hearst government of the day but won the respect of his friends and opponents alike by conduct of the clean campaign he conducted. Mr. Reburn was a strong Churchman and an active member of the Anglican Church. He passed away in 1897 in his 59th year.

Rev A W Downer

REV. A. W DOWNER

The brilliant member for the constituency of Dufferin-Simcoe is Rev A. W Downer B.A. an Anglican clergyman.

He was born in Simcoe County in the year 1864 He received his education in the local Public School Coulsonwn High School Toronto University B.A.1 and at Wycliffe College. Mr Downer is a member of the Orange Order and is chaplain of Queen's York Rangers. He was elected as a Conservative candidate in 1907 presenting the seat from the sitting Liberal member. He resides in Bracebridge.

WILLIAM DUCKWORTH

William Duckworth M.P.P for the Toronto riding of Dovercourt, is a native of Dufferin County born in the Township of Caledon in the year 1864.

Mr Duckworth followed the vocation of a farmer for a few years in Luther Township but moved to Toronto in 1900 where he continued a wholesale produce business successfully for a number of years. He served as alderman for several years and in 1894 was elected to the Legislature for the riding of Dovercourt. He was re-elected in 1902. He is a member of the Orange Order, I.O.O.F and Native Sons of Canada. He and Mrs Duckworth attend the Carruthers in London and live a city through Summer. He is a member of the Bapth Church, a Conservative, and resides on Spadina Avenue Toronto.

Samuel T. Newton

SAMUEL T. NEWTON

One of the worthy sons of DeKalb County who has made good in the far off Canadian West is Samuel T. Newton, of Winnipeg.

Born in Mercy Township Mr. Newton was educated at Orangeville High School and Toronto University. He taught in the Public Schools of his native county for a few years and was an active sportsman, especially as a footballer.

He moved to Winnipeg about thirty years ago and has been in the service of the Department of Education for Manitoba

ROSS A. McEWING

The present member in the Ontario Legislature for the constituency of Welland North which includes the south-western part of the former Conservative constituency of DeBerni, is Ross A. McEwing.

Mr. McEwing was born in the Township of Maryboro adjacent to the pretty village of Port Perry where he received his public school education and is one of the prosperous farmers in the district. He was a member of the municipal council from 1903 to 1907 and was also a valued member of the Union Telephone Company. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature at the General Election in 1907 as a Liberal candidate succeeding the late Mr. G. A. Mackenzie, a former Liberal Leader in the Ontario House. His constituency includes twelve townships and several towns and important villages. Mr. McEwing is a member of the United Church. His address is Merrittton, Ontario.

CHAPTER XXXIV

HON EARL ROWE, M.P

CONSPICUOUSLY in the halls of Canada's Parliament is the Hon. William Earl Rowe M.P. the distinguished member for the riding of Dufferin-Simcoe.

A son of William and Mrs. Rowe of the Township of Swilliambury Simcoe County Mr Rowe was educated in the Public and High Schools of his own county and at business college, Toronto. He was elected township clerk in 1910 when only 21 years of age and was Reeve from 1919 to 1923. He was elected to Conservative membership for Simcoe to the Ontario Legislature in 1926. He resigned his seat in the Legislature to contest the nomination in the House of Commons in 1925 and was elected. He was re-elected in the general Elections in 1926 and 1930. On August 16th 1926, he was chosen as a member of he Borrow cabinet without portfolio. At the Conservative convention held in Toronto June 3rd, 1926 he was almost leader of the Opposition in Ontario, but quit pulling his seat in the House of Commons Mr Rowe is a prosperous farmer and a breeder of thoroughbred Holstein cattle. He is a member of the United Church. Address, Newton Robinson Ontario.

Hon Earl Rowe, M.P

FREDERICK G. McKIBBIN

One of the public spirited young men of Dufferin County, who has attained distinction in a few years is Frederick G. McKibbin, K.C., of Toronto.

Mr. McKibbin was born in Mono Township in the year 1895. He was educated in Toronto schools and at Osgoode Hall, graduating as a Barrister and Solicitor in 1923 and was created K.C. in 1934. He has served as Alderman and was a member of the Board of Education.

In the general election of 1926 Mr McErlea entered the arena of provincial politics, having been elected to the Legislature for East Simcoe. Toronto, and re-elected in 1929. In 1929 he was elected for Bruce constituency and in 1937 he won the seat for the historic riding of Parkdale. He is a member of the Orange Order and is a Conservative

THOMAS KERR SLACK

One of the most popular men of Dufferin County from 1919 to 1934, was Thomas Kerr Slack, representing for four terms the Third seat of Dufferin Alliance. Born in Melancthon Township, he was the third son of Richard Slack from County Fermanagh, Ireland and Elizabeth Silk Cavanagh, Granddaughter of Slack was a sturdy and persistent in the Irish Land Movement father S.K was the second son of his brother Thomas Slack. Mr Slack was educated at the local public school and married Margaret daughter of James Tweedy of Melancthon in May 1900. He had one daughter Mrs Fred Cunningham of Shelburne. He was born on the 6th of Slack homestead which was also given from the Crown by his great-father in 1821. Mr Slack's political affiliations will be moved to Orangeville a few years ago. He is a member of the Orange Order and Insurance Agent. U.F.O. formerly, Conservative. He belongs to the United Church

Mr A J White

DR. SAMUEL NAY WHITE

One of the most prominent and well known of Dufferin County was Samuel Nay White M.D., C.M., & C.S.

Dr White was born in Melancthon Township son of Mr and Mrs Robert White. His great his youth he received his early education in Shelburne after graduating from the Ontario School of Pharmacy he decided on medicine for his career and in 1907 received his degree from the University of Toronto. He practised in Shelburne for some years and his keen interest in his chosen profession took him to New York, U.S.A., and Edinburgh Scotland for post-grad uate work.

In 1917 Dr White took up relief in Orangeville and became chief surgeon at Lord Dufferin Hospital. In 1918 he was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

He served for a number of years as the clerk of Melancthon United Church and was a member of the Board of Trustees. An enthusiastic sportsman he was a well-known lacrosse player in his youth a prominent golfer and a veteran curler.

N B ALLEN

A familiar figure in the municipal life of Melancthon for almost a quarter of a century was the late N B Allen. He occupied Assessor. He was a member of the Council Board during the late 1880's when the late George Bailey was Reeve. He was later appointed Assessor which post he held for

every place. The achievement of that he contributed to the council was a master-piece in workmanship. As a skilful and practical speaker he was above the average. He passed away suddenly at the Carleton Hotel while performing his duty as Assessor

WILLIAM MADILL.

In 1852 Mr. and Mrs. Wm Madill with their family of four daughters and three sons took up a homestead from the Crown just east of where the village of Shelburne now stands. The sons were Thomas John and William Jr. and the daughters were Mrs John O'Keeffe, Mrs Geo. Charters, Mrs. Thos. Allen and Mrs. Thos. McClelland. The sons were all strong, stalwart men and became very popular in the vicinity and were noted for their Herculean courage.

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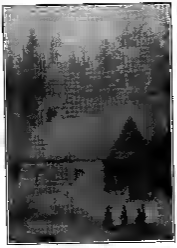


"Clean upright lives they lived and brave
And a noble heritage they gave."

Anne Spence Hamilton

PREFACE

THE idea of publishing a history of Melancthon township in book form originated some years ago with the few remaining early settlers of Shelburne and Horning's Mills two of whom were the late Mr George Keilch and Mr George Leitch They consulted Mr T K Slack then M P P for Dufferin and he suggested that they include the six townships and call it the History of Dufferin County Finally this was decided upon and the writer was requested to prepare the manuscript for the book to which after some deliberation he acceded realizing the importance of some historical record of our county which can be prepared much better in this generation than a generation later

The little interior county in Central Ontario, known as Dufferin has been in existence for approximately sixty years and it has been the endeavor of the writer of these pages to compile some authentic record of the county from the earliest settlements down the decades of time for present and future generations, other than traditional tales or accidental legend

Possibly few regions in the province command a more diversified land scape than do the townships of Dufferin hills and dales and uplands and lowlands with here and there a few miles of choice arable land suitable for raising wheat or any other cereals, in Mono and Melancthon the wide expanse of rolling lands with here and there an interesting stretch of low and level cedar swamp in Amaranth and Melancthon while in the southern end of the county the vast tracts of alluvial soil once clothed and covered in a wealth of rich forest growth present to the eye a most pleasing vista of the orchard while domain and sweet of the many species of birds and beasts that inhabited the woods and waters of 'Gary" and Luther

Unlike the neighbouring counties of Grey and Simcoe Dufferin lacks the benefits derived from having an extensive coast-line lotted every few miles with important ports but few sections in Ontario have been more highly favored with the bounteous gifts of Mother Earth

Grateful acknowledgement is made for the assistance rendered by those who helped to make this book possible The late Mr C R McKeown K C Mr T K Slack of Orangeville Mr A E Noble of Vancouver Rev Father E Kelly D Litt Miss O Connor of the Public Library Miss King Librarian Ontario Legislature and the efficient and courteous staff in the reference Library Toronto.

Steve Sawdon

AUTHOR OF HISTORY

Mr Steve Sawden, author of The Dufferin County History is an old Dufferin County boy having been born in Melancthon township He was educated at the local school and Orangeville high school He attended McMaster University Toronto, Ontario and Oskaloosa College Iowa U.S.A. the Alma Mater of ex-Governor Clack and ex-Governor Harding of Iowa, graduating with the B A degree He has done considerable newspaper work, first with Dufferin County weeklies then the London Free Press, the former Toronto World The Toronto Mail & Empire and The Toronto Daily Star He is also author of "The Prime Ministers of Canada" and "The Grand River Valley

Mr Sawden is now a resident of Toronto

CHAPTER I

THE INDIANS

ONE hundred years ago the territory stretching between Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay was a vast wilderness, occupied rather than settled, by numerous tribes descendants of a native race erroneously called Indians whom Champlain found in possession of the region during his memorable visit of more than two hundred years before.

The story of Upper Canada is connected with two great families of Indians the Algonquins and the Hurons the former living in the vicinity of the Upper Ottawa River on Manitoulin Island, and along the northern shores of Lake Huron and Lake Michigan and the latter about the shores of Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. A third family was the Iroquois a confederacy of Five Nations," who lived south of Lake Ontario in what is now New York State between the Hudson and Genesee Rivers. This people had a red or copper-colored skin long coarse straight black hair black eyes and high cheek bones. The men were almost beardless slimly built, but were strong, athletic and enduring. They would suffer hunger and every kind of want in silence. They were swift on foot, and were so efficient in handling the canoe that they could glide over rough waters or dangerous rapids in safety. They knew the haunts and habits of every bird and beast of the forest, and hunters and trappers from the frontier settlements were often deceived in thinking they were coming in contact with wild animals when really there was nothing more than two or three Indians included behind a clump of trees imitating the cries of the various large and small animals of the woods. They would follow the trail of man or animal through the dense wilderness with unerring skill and steal upon their game or their foes with catlike tread and with the swift arrow strike down their victim at the sound of the terrible war whoop. Although the men were hunters and warriors they would not fight in open warfare but would surprise the enemy by shooting from behind trees or waylay him in ambush as he hurried along a forest trail. The Indians were very skilful in laying an ambush that is in hiding themselves so that they could attack the enemy when he did not expect them. They would stealthily attack their sleeping foes by night, set fire to their wigwams and as the occupants rushed forth from their blazing dwellings, strike them down with tomahawks.

These untamed savages of the forest were faithful and kind to their friends, but cruel and treacherous toward their enemies. To kill and scalp a foe was both a duty and a pleasure and he who had the greatest number of human scalps dangling from his hunting belt was considered the greatest brave. No young Indian was of much importance till he had killed an enemy and brought home a scalp. As the scalp was the proof of victory each "brave" wore a scalp lock as a challenge to his enemies and defended it with his life. The lock was made by shaving the hair close except on the crown of the head where it was allowed to grow long and was ornamented with feathers. Digging up the hatchet meant preparing for war and burying the warpath meant waging war. Burying the hatchet meant making peace.

Labor of all sorts was done by the women or squaws. They planted and pounded the corn carried the water dressed the skins and made the clothing and when the hard traveling from one place to another they carried the household goods and belongings. Taking care of the children or papooses was a simple matter. All the child was old enough to run about. It was carefully wrapped in skins and tied to a wicker framework and hung up on the branch of a tree or leaned against the trunk or carried on the mother's back. Once able to go alone the boys were taught to shoot with arrows at a mark in fish and hunt. The girls were taught to weave make pottery and baskets and do everything they would be expected to do as squaws or wives of the braves.

Such were the inhabitants of the now banner province of Ontario when it was first explored by civilized men.

In 1615 Champlain and Father LeCarron a Recollet missionary with an interpreter ascended the Ottawa River and crossing by way of the Mattawa River reached Lake Nipissing then down the French River to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. They are supposed to have been the first white men to visit this region of the Great Lakes. A few years later in the district between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay was enacted the terrible slaughter of the French missionaries. Five Jesuit priests Fathers Daniel, Lalemant Brebeuf Garnier and Chabanel, suffered martyrdom by the Hurons after fifteen years of missionary work. Date 1634 to 1649.

From the three great families of Indians, Algonquin Hurons and Iroquois numerous tribes descended and of these we learn more in later years. Their descendants having occupied the hills and valleys that are now within the County of Dufferin. A tribe was a number of Indians speaking the same language and generally spread over a wide area. Each tribe was subdivided into smaller groups living in villages which were often surrounded by stockades or fences for purposes of defence.

Of these three families of Indians the Algonquins were the most numerous about 90 000 men women and children. The following are some of the tribes belonging to the family. The Ojibways or Chippeways, along the shore of Lake Superior and the Manitoulin Islands and Pottawatamies of the neighboring State of Michigan. From the Huron stock descended the following tribes Erias, Nanticoks and Petuns or Tobacco Nation. Of the many tribes claiming descent from the Iroquois were the "Five Nations" Mohawk, Oneidas Onondagas Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras who had lived in North Carolina, joined them in 1714 and 1715 and they were then called the "Six Nations." Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), the great Loyalist Chief of the Mohawks is a noted character in Canadian history. He fought in the cause of the British in 1759 and again in 1790 against the uprising of Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas who is said to have been "one of the ablest of his race, a man who united the characteristics of the barbarian with the skill of a gen-

eral Brant also championed the cause of the Loyalists in the Revolutionary War and in the Indian uprising west of the Ohio River after the Revolutionary War. Finally, at the head of his tribe, he crossed the border into Canada, and the British Government in 1784 gave them a grant of good land six miles wide on either side of the Grand River from its mouth to the Falls at Elora, about 700 000 acres. The boundary lines of this "tract of land" did not run in a zig zag manner like the various curves of the river but were drawn as straight as possible with occasional angles, so as to take in the twelve miles in breadth. In time the Indians thought that a tract of 700 000 acres was too large for their method of farming and either sold portions of the original grant to incoming settlers or conveyed it back to the Government for a consideration

As the Grand River takes its rise in the Township of Melanethon which is in the northwestern corner of the County of Dufferin, it is quite probable that Chief Brant and his followers assembled the streams to its source one hundred and fifty years ago and mingled with the Petun or Tobacco Indians in what is now Dufferin County

Coming down to more recent years tradition informs us that when the surveying parties made the first blaze through the dense forest north of Orangeville for the two leading roads that pass through Dufferin County Huron-Ontario Street (Centre Road) from Port Credit to Collingwood about 1845 and the Toronto and Sydenham Road between Toronto and Owen Sound, in 1845 they frequently came in contact with bands of Indians who apparently were in possession of the land and in some places did a little farming, especially in the district now comprising the prosperous Townships of Mono and Melanur. Certain of the older citizens of Melanethon still have a vivid recollection of the Indian wigwams that adorned the fine beech and maple woods on the Back Line and on the rear and of the Thomas Sanderson farm lot 30 S. W. (Melanethon Station), and also of Tom Sky the local Indian Chief.

CHAPTER II

Background and Physical Features of Dufferin

THE history of Dufferin County commences, as it were, in the midst of that of the adjoining counties of Simcoe Grey and Wellington for prior to the passing of the Separation Act of 1879, the six townships now included in the County of Dufferin lay in those counties Mono and Amaranth were in Simcoe Melancthon in Grey and Amaranth East Luther and East Garafraxa in Wellington A brief resume of these older counties may serve as an introductory to the new County of Dufferin

SIMCOE

Simcoe County was actually formed in 1843 but what was known as the Simcoe District dates back as early as 1788 when the Act 28, Geo III chap 5 created some new counties one of which was Simcoe In the years that followed new settlers with their families took up land in the district and by the year 1821 several of the Townships in the present County of Simcoe were surveyed and more definite boundaries were made In relating the events of those early years which resulted in the formation of the county Mr A. F. Hunter M.A. in his "History of Simcoe County" says "The next step in the development of the county was the passage of an Act, 7 Wm IV chap 32, (March 4th 1837) by which the Legislature of Upper Canada set apart Simcoe District naming the Townships therein and gave authority to raise £4 000 for the erection of a jail and court house The next year another Act, 1 Vict (2nd session) chap 39 gave authority for levying an additional tax on the ratepayers of the county not to exceed 1d in the pound until the payment of the £4,000 should be completed A further Act was passed in 1841 4 and 5 Vict. chap 78) to authorize a debt of £3 000 more in addition to the former loan as the earlier sum of £4,000 had not proved sufficient to erect the county buildings

"The Act of 1837 provided for the issue of a Proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to declare the County of Simcoe to be a separate and distinct District. After the Court House and Jail had been erected the Governor-General's Proclamation was duly issued on January 11th 1842 and Simcoe thereafter was a fully established new District. The officials appointed by the Government for the new District were the following:

James Robert Gowan Judge
Benjamin Walker Smith Sheriff.
Jonathan Lene Clerk of the Court.
William McVity Clerk of the Peace
Moses Hayter Jailer

These officials were appointed by the Baldwin Covernment." The office of Crown Attorney was not created until the year 1850 when Henry B Hoyle was appointed.

In 1974 the Ontario Legislature passed an Act, 38 Vict. chap 31 defining the new County of Dufferin by which Mono and Melmur were detached from Simcoe and became part of Dufferin for both municipal and judicial purposes. In December 1881 Mono and Melmur came to an agreement with the County of Simcoe whereby the financial questions were to be settled, and early in 1882 the County Council of Simcoe passed a By-law confirming the agreement. In the final settlement Mono received a little over $1000 from Simcoe County while Melmur was indebted to Simcoe for nearly $500 plus about $20 400 loans to the H & N W Railroad Melmur made a final settlement with the county during the same year

WELLINGTON

The Gazetteer by Irwin & Burnham publishers, Toronto, 1867, gives the following account of the formation of the County of Wellington

"In 1837 by Act of Parliament the new District of Wellington was set apart, which comprised the townships of Amaranth Luther Melancthon and Proton from the county of Simcoe the townships of Guelph Garafraxa Erin Eramosa, Nichol Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich and the triangular portion known as King's Bush, now forming the townships of Peel Maryborough and Wellesley from the Gore District By the same proclamation the erection of a Court House and Jail in the town of Guelph was authorized In 1840 the county officials received their commissions, A J Ferguson Judge County Court, George J Grange Sheriff Thomas Saunders, Clerk of the Peace Jocsua Hodgetts Inspector of Licenses. A. D Forster was appointed Warden in 1841

Thus it will be seen that the three townships Amaranth, Luther and Melancthon now in Dufferin and Proton in Grey were one hundred years ago, part of Simcoe County

At a subsequent meeting of the District Council the County of Wellington was formed comprising eighteen municipalities as follows: The town of Guelph the villages of Fergus, Elora, Mount Forest and Orangeville and the townships of Amaranth Arthur Eramosa, Erin Garafraxa, Guelph, Luther Maryborough Minto Nichol, Peel, Pilkington and Puslinch

GREY

The County of Grey was created in the year 1852, but according to data gathered from various sources it seems that the first settlement in the county was not at or near Owen Sound, as is generally supposed but in the vicinity of Collingwood or Meaford The first exploring parties came from "Little York" (Toronto) up to Holland Landing and down the Holland River into Lake Simcoe and Shanty Bay thence across land to the Nottawasaga River into Georgian Bay and along the thickly wooded shore to what was then known as "Queen's Bush" north of Simcoe This would be about the year 1825 The present city of Owen Sound was originally the village of Sydenham the first site being surveyed in 1837 by Chas Rankin P.L.S It did not

become a village however until the early forties, and in 1866 it was incorporated as the Town of Owen Sound, although the population was not more than 2,000

When the County was formed there was no Court House and it was therefore necessary that it should be a Provisional County attached to Wellington County the name chosen being in honour of Earl Grey. The first County Council meeting was held in a private house and the following County Officials were chosen: Warden, James Beschell Esquire Reeve of the combined Townships of Melancthon and Proton Clerk George James Gale Treasurer Thomas Gardon Frederick Wilks, Esquire was the first County Judge, and Mr William Armstrong was the first Clerk of the Peace both being appointed in 1854 George Snider was the first Sheriff.

After the formation of the County of Grey in 1852 residents from the several townships were more or less attached to Owen Sound especially County Municipal Officials, and in those days of railway and motor traffic we can scarcely realize the hardships those pioneer builders of the County had to contend with in their endeavor to reach the County Town The Reeves and Deputy Reeves of Melancthon and Proton had to attend every meeting of the County Council juryman selected from these townships had to attend sittings of the County Court, and candidates competing for school teachers certificates had to attend examinations held at Owen Sound In the winter season these people of course could make the trip of over sixty miles by sleigh if the fortunate enough to own a span of horses) for the road through the bush was generally pretty good by reason of the heavy traffic in those good old days," and there were log taverns dotted along the way where they could at least warm and refresh themselves (but in order to reach the County Seat in spring, summer or autumn you had to walk, because of the steep hills on the dry high land and the mud or rough corduroy road through the swamps and swales. The late James Beschell James Brown, Robert McGhee and other early Reeves of Melancthon had their own troubles and hardships travelling along the "Toronto Line In those early days it usually required two days to "walk up" to Owen Sound and two days for the return trip The four great roads of Grey County at this time were The Garafraxa Road running from Fergus to Owen Sound the Durham Road leading and went from the village of Durham The Lake Shore Road from Collingwood to Owen Sound and the Toronto and Sydenham Road leading from Toronto to Owen Sound Nine or ten years after the County was organized these four roads were gravelled at a cost of $200,000, and the people could then drive to Owen Sound in summer as well as in winter There were no toll-gates on any of these roads

Physical Features

The physical features of Dufferin County are of vast importance to this peninsula of Western Ontario Being the highest plateau immediately west of the Georgian Bay it forms the watershed between the four lakes—Huron, Erie Ontario and Simcoe and those rivers, Saugeen, Grand Credit and Nottawasaga which drain so much of this desirable part of Ontario, take their rise in Dufferin or in adjacent townships

The land surface nowhere presents any considerable elevation above the general level, but the county is a lofty table-land which of the northwestern border (Dundalk) is 1780 feet above sea-level, about 1200 feet above Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay and 1400 feet above the ground upon which stands St. Lawrence Market, Toronto, Dufferin County has been more or less appropriately called the "roof of Ontario"

Although a continuation of the Caledon Mountains skirts the eastern side of the county its highest peaks are merely miniature hills compared with the Caledon Mountains on the south or the Blue Mountains north of Dufferin. Between these hills with an occasional rocky ridge run winding ravines through which flow numerous streams of limpid, running water sparkling with speckled trout and sometimes larger fish. These streams increase in volume along their courses and serve as feeders to the buoyant Nottawasaga River.

The lakes are few and small in area although two at least are of considerable depth and unsurpassed as they are in beautiful shady groves, afford ideal places for fishing, boating or camping ground.

The southwestern part of the county is rolling some places flat, alluvial lands of considerable area with a rich vegetable mould of from two to five feet in depth, and is well adapted for mixed farming and the raising of live stock. Shelburne and Dunkalk rank as two of the best live stock markets in Ontario. These low lands were heavily timbered with cedar spruce, balsam tamarac and black and white ash while the high land and ridges in the north-eastern side of the county (in the early days locally known as "the hardwood district") the primeval forest consisted of maple, beech, birch elm and hemlock with a few acres here and there of white or yellow pine. The soil of these higher lands or hills was, in some cases, gravelly but very productive and easily cultivated. In point of fertility Dufferin is not surpassed by any tract of equal extent in the province.

The flora and fauna indigenous to Western Ontario were common to Dufferin. When the earliest explorers the hunters and trappers, first visited the region that is now the county of Dufferin they were impressed with the brilliant hues and lively verdure of the majestic forest, which they beheld in all its artistic purity. Wild flowers and gorgeous shrubs in profusion adorned the hillsides and valleys of the Grand and Credit and tributary streams. The larger wild animals of the district comprised the deer bear wolf and lynx, the black bear of course being king of the forest, while in the smaller fur-bearing group were the beaver otter fox raccoon muskrat and squirrels. In the woods were myriads of feathered creatures including pigeons partridges and the various song birds, while in the lakes and rivers swam wild ducks swans and other water-fowl.

CHAPTER III

FORMATION OF DUFFERIN COUNTY

FOR about twenty years prior to the formation of Dufferin County, considerable agitation for a new county was carried on by inhabitants of the village of Orangeville and the reeves and other influential ratepayers in the neighboring townships. Frequent, heated discussions took place at public meetings and in the local press (Orangeville, Guelph and Owen Sound newspapers). Caledon in the south, Artjala and Tosorontio in the east, Proton and Osprey and even some of the townships stretching into the counties of Huron and Bruce on the north-west, because of their great distance from their respective county seats, were vitally interested. Lack of unanimity on the part of the different townships was the cause of prolonging the controversy and consequent delay in deciding on both a suitable name for the new county and a location for the future county seat.

Orangeville, Mount Forest, Shelburne and other important villages lay claim to the distinction. The annual nomination meetings for municipal elections were especially tumultuous and often characterized by bitter bickerings and personal abuse of otherwise intimate and friendly neighbours.

In 1862 or 1863, about ten years before the advent of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, a daily stage driven by the late William Lewis and the late Robert Sowerfield, ran from Brampton via Orangeville, Whittington, Shelburne, Dundalk, Flesherton and Markdale to Owen Sound, which together with the later coming of the railway enhanced the desire for a new county.

The Orangeville Banner of May 3rd 1934 quoting from the files of the Orangeville Sun of July 31st 1868, says "Dr. Howat presided at a meeting held in Bell's hotel on Monday evening for the purpose of taking immediate steps to secure the incorporation of a new county around Orangeville." T. R. Buckham acted as secretary. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"That it is highly desirable that a new county be created of the townships of Mono, Mulmur, Amaranth, Melancthon, Caledon and the east halves of Luther and Proton to compose one township; and the east half of Garafraxa, be formed into a new County said County to be called 'Hurontario County.'"

"A central committee of twelve was formed to adopt such means as might be considered advisable to give effect to the foregoing resolutions. The gentlemen named as members of the committee were Messrs J Ketchum Thos. Jull, Thos Jackson, Wm Armstrong T R. Buckham Jas Kelly S. H. McKitrick, Wm. Parsons W S. Stewart D Youmans J Carhart and F C. Stewart

And again The Sun of Sept. 4th 1862. says: "A New County meeting will be held at Hugh Currie s store in Camilla on Monday Sept 29th for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the ratepayers of Mono

In the same Issue The Sun further says "A meeting of the ratepayers of Lathen Proton Erramosa Mono Normanby Hendrick and Carrick was held in Mount Forest to discuss the question of forming a new county to be called the County of Palmerston "

This agitation was lively both before and after Orangeville was incorporated as a village and when finally by the passing of the Separation Act the five townships Mono, Melancthon Amaranth and East Garafraxa decided to unite and form a new County, the county town would of course have to be within its territory comprising the five townships, Orangeville and Shelburne keenly contested the honour and in some respects Hurnings Mills had a better claim than either But Orangeville having the largest population of the three villages concerned, of course gave the largest vote which together with the favorable vote of the two most populous townships, carried and Orangeville was chosen as the county seat. The new county was named after the distinguished Nobleman Lord Dufferin who was Governor-General of Canada from 1872 to 1878

The new county however could only be a Provisional County until the county buildings were erected

The first meeting of the Provisional County Council of Dufferin was held July 15th 1874 the following members being present

	Reeve	Deputy-Reeve
Mono	Robert Wilson	Samuel Evans
Mulmur	Colwell Graham	R. S. Campbell
Melancthon	Robert McGee	Wm Airth
Amaranth	John Gillespie	George Barnett
East Garafraxa	Thos Hamilton	James Johnston
Orangeville	P C Stewart	John Green
Shelburne	William Jelly	

Mr F C Stewart was elected Provisional Warden and Mr P M Barker Orangeville was appointed County Clerk.

A second meeting of the Provincial County Council was held 20th of September of this year, to decide on the selection of a site for the proposed County Buildings

1880

On March 23rd 1880 the new Provisional County Council met and elected Robert Henderson Provisional Warden The same members were re-elected with the following exception In East Garafraxa Robert Henderson was elected Reeve instead of Thos Hamilton, and Andrew Semple Deputy-Reeve instead of James Johnston. In Melancthon Robert McGhee was replaced as Reeve by James Huxtable and Wm Airth replaced as Deputy-Reeve by William August Mr J C Reid was appointed County Clerk.

1881

These county buildings, having been erected in 1880 although perhaps only finished in 1881 the County Council could occupy their own quarters

this year On January 25th, 1881 the County Council met with the same members as in the previous year excepting that in Melancthon Charles McDowell was Deputy Reeve instead of Wm. August, and in Orangeville Joseph Pattullo was Deputy-Reeve Mr F C Stewart was again elected Warden and J C Reid reappointed Clerk Mr. S T Main, Manager of the Bank of Hamilton was appointed County Treasurer

1882

On January 24th, 1882, the *County* Council met with the following members present

	Reeve	Deputy-Reeve
Mono	Robert Wilson	James McMaster
Mulmur	Colwell Graham	Thos Ferguson
Melancthon	James Hurlable	Charles McDowell
Amaranth	John Gillespie	George Bennett
East Garafraxa	Robert Henderson	James Semple
Orangeville	F C Stewart	J M Shelton
Shelburne	William Jelly	

When the new county was formed the first county officials were as follows

Warden	F C. Stewart
Clerk, 1st year	F M Barker
Clerk, 2nd year	J C. Reid
Treasurer	E. T Haut
Sheriff	Thos Bowles
Public School Inspector	Nathaniel Gordon
Crown Attorney	J P MacMillan
County Judge	Maitland McCarthy

Some of these it will be seen were only yearly appointments while others retained the office for many years. A more complete list of the various county officials down to the time this history was written is here given

COUNTY JUDGES

Maitland McCarthy	1863-1913
W G Fisher	1913-1926
J A. Keellen	1926-1927
J C. Moore	1927-1931
H F Jones, only a few months	April 1931 to Oct 1931
W T Bobb	Appointed January 1932

CROWN ATTORNEYS

J P McMillan	1863-1880
Elgin Myers, K.C	1881 1892
W J L. McKay	1892-1914
J L Island	1914-1929
R. D Evans	1929-

SHERIFFS

Thomas Bowles	1863 1913
Henry Endicott	1913-1927
T K Slack	1927-

P S. INSPECTORS

Nathaniel Gordon	1863-1911
W R Liddy, B.A.	1911 1930
A F Ramsold B.S.A	1987

COUNTY CLERKS

F M Barker J C. Reid W H. Hunter

COUNTY TREASURERS

R T Hunt, C R Wheelock Jas. Henderson

LOCAL REGISTRARS

John McLaren, Col. J A V Preston

EARLY SURVEYORS

Among the early surveyors of the tract of wild land that now is the county of Dufferin and beyond was Charles Rankin P L S who was sent out from York in the spring of 1833, to survey the vast territory beyond "The Simcoe Districts" Into Township. He chose an admirable site on the west shore of the Georgian Bay and set from the present town of Thornbury where he built a log house and made it his home during the time he was engaged in surveying the townships The place became known as "Rankin's Landing." Names of other surveyors mentioned in the records are

John McDonald, P.L.S	—	Goderich
David Gibson P.L.S	—	Toronto
William Melvillyn, P L S	—	Richmond Hill
Louis Burwell P L S	—	Stratford

WARDENS

The list of Wardens for Dufferin County since its formation to the year of this writing is as follows.

Provisional County Wardens—

1875 and 1876—F C. Stewart, Orangeville

1877—W J Parkhill, Mulmur
1878—Robert Wilson Mono
1879—F C. Stewart, Orangeville
1880—Robert Henderson East Garafraxa

Senior County Wardens—

1881—F C Stewart, Orangeville
1882—Colwell Graham Mulmur
1883—Robert Wilson Mono.
1884—John Gillespie Amaranth
1885—William Jelly Shelburne.
1886—George Bailey Melancthon
1887—John Gilchrist, Orangeville
1888—W H Hunter East Garafraxa
1889—Andrew Richardson, East Luther
1890—Robert Gallaugher, Mulmur
1891—Reginald Allen, Mono
1892—William Johnston, Amaranth
1893—William Jelly Shelburne
1894—Samuel McDowell, Melancthon
1895—Harry Gillespie Orangeville
1896—John Turner East Garafraxa
1897—R A Riky Shelburne
1898—W H Hunter East Garafraxa
1899—John Park, East Luther
1900—Samuel Ewing, Mono
1901—R. J Reburn Mulmur
1902—W A. Wansbrough Amaranth
1903—Alex Richardson, Grand Valley
1904—F L. Jaksd Orangeville
1905—Paul Gallaugher Mulmur
1906—Samuel Platt, E. Luther
1907—Jas Armstrong, Orangeville
1908—Dr Campbell, Shelburne
1909—W J Dykes Mono
1910—Jas. Reith Grand Valley
1911—Archie Greer Mulmur
1912—John A Cornelius East Garafraxa
1913—John Bryan Amaranth
1914—T G Dryden Melancthon
1915—John Reburn Mulmur
1916—J A. Marshall Mono
1917—Hugh Falconer Shelburne
1918—Alfred Mowry Grand Valley
1919—H H Hilborn E. Luther
1920—C V Jeffers, Orangeville
1921—James Brown East Garafraxa
1922—T F Simpson Amaranth.
1923—Archie Vance Melancthon
1924—James Henderson Mulmur
1925—T S Parkinson Orangeville
1926—D E Dean, Shelburne
1927—W A Donaldson Mono
1928—H O Ewing Amaranth
1929—R Love Grand Valley
1930—R W Nott, Shelburne
1931—T R Wilson Melancthon
1932—J E Thompson Orangeville

who died April 29th succeeded by Norman Lindsay Mines

1933—E. B. Cunningham Mulmur
1934—W. E. Tovell R. Luther
1935—T. J. O'Flynn Shelburne

1936—Donald Geor. Shelburne
1937—Geo. Cameron, Orangeville
1938—Harold Marshall Mono.
1939—R. C. Dynes Melancthon.

* * * *

Poltical History of Dufferin County

The political history of Dufferin County goes back to the memorable days of Confederation What is now the County of Dufferin was formerly divided for electoral purposes among the counties of Grey Simcoe and Wellington and the electoral county of Cardwell Orangeville was in Centre Wellington Mono township in Cardwell, Mulmur township in South Simcoe the township of East Garafraxa East Luther and Amaranth in North Wellington and Melancthon township and the village of Shelburne in East Grey

The following is a list of members elected to the House of Commons at the General Elections in Cardwell since Confederation

1867—Mr. Ferguson.
1872—J. H. Cameron
1874—J. H. Cameron.
1878—Thomas White
1882—Thomas White

1887—Hon Thomas White
1891—R. S. White
1896—Dr. Wm. Stubbs
1900—R. Johnston

The Electoral County of Dufferin was created in 1903 Dr John Barr of Shelburne Conservative then member for the Local House being elected to the House of Commons in 1904 Owing to Dr Barr's sudden death at Ottawa in 1906 he was succeeded in the House of Commons by John Best Conservative of Melmur who was re-elected in 1911 and 1917 In the general election of 1921 R J Woods, of the Township of Melancthon Progressive was elected over John Best, The present member Arthur Conservative was elected in the newly formed riding of Dufferin-Simcoe in 1925

Dr Barr was succeeded in the Local House by Dr F W Lewis of Orangeville Conservative in 1905, when the Whitney Government was elected over the Ross Administration. C R. McKeown K.C. then of Orangeville Conservative succeeded Dr F W Lewis in the bye-election, July 24th 1907 Mr McKeown was also returned in the general elections in 1908 1911 1914 and 1923

In the great debacle of 1919 when the Hearst Government suffered defeat and the Drury Government was elected Dufferin formed the conservative fold and elected T K Slack, of Melancthon U F O Mr Slack was defeated in 1925 but was again elected in 1926 and 1929

In the redistribution during the closing years of the Henry Government the constituency of Dufferin was eliminated and the former Dufferin is now known as Dufferin-Simcoe, and Wellington-Dufferin officially North Wellington The town of Orangeville and the townships of Mono and Mulmur are in Dufferin-Simcoe the sitting member being Rev A W Downer Conservative in North Wellington are the townships of Amaranth Melancthon East Garafraxa and East Luther and the villages of Shelburne and Grand Valley and the present member is Ross McEwing, Liberal

The following were the members for Dufferin in the Local Legislature from 1875 when Dufferin constituency was created

1875—Dr. Barr.
1880—William Jelly
1883—Robert McGhee
1886—F. C Stewart
1890—Dr. Barr
1890—William Dynes

1895—Dr Barr
1898—Dr F W Lewis
1907 (July)—C R. McKeown
1914—T K. Slack.
1925—C R. McKeown
1927—T K. Slack to June 1934.

CHAPTER IV

East Garafraxa Township and Villages

EAST Garafraxa is the most southern township in the county of Dufferin its northern boundary being East Luther and Amaranth, while its south eastern side borders on Caledon and Erin and on the south-west lies the township of West Garafraxa. In shape it is almost a right angled triangle. It was surveyed in 1821 by Samuel Ryckman P.L.S. of Hamilton and named Garafraxa—from saxafrax—a small herb that was so plentiful in the surrounding woods at that time. The record says that first actual settlement was made in 1826, and among the early settlers appear the following names: Messrs. McKee Felker, Handley and John Dobson. The township as a whole however was settled mainly during the fifteen years from 1830 to 1850.

The Garafraxa Road named for the township and one of the main thoroughfares in Upper Canada, was surveyed by Claudel Rankin P.L.S. in 1837. Commencing at a point near where the town of Fergus now stands it ran direct to Mount Forest Durham Chatsworth and Owen Sound. When Mr Rankine surveying party got as far as what is now Mount Forest the work had to be temporarily discontinued owning to the outbreak of the Mackenzie rebellion. The work was resumed soon afterwards and the survey completed through to Owen Sound by 1840. John McDonald, P.L.S. of Goderich surveyor for the Canada Company was engaged to lay out a line of lots on each side of the Garafraxa Road in 1840-41 the lots being taken up by the incoming settlers upon the free grant principle of fifty acres free to each settler.

Previous to the formation of Wellington County in 1850, Garafraxa and neighboring townships appear to have been included in the county Gore(ed) of Waterloo. It is recorded that Mr James Donaldson was Reeve of the combined Townships of Garafraxa, Amaranth and Melancthon and represented these townships in Waterloo County Council.

The first settlers in the townships of Garafraxa Erin and Caledon evidently came in from the vicinity of Oakville, Port Credit and Streetsville at these (at that time small villages) are frequently mentioned in the early record. Garafraxa being referred to as the "most northerly surveyed township." Port Credit is possibly as old as York itself. The late Col. Thomas Ingersoll is said to have been the first white settler. Streetsville was laid out by Mr Timothy Street in 1819 and in later years became a busy trading and manufacturing centre. Brampton is said to have been laid out in 1834 by John Elliott, who named it after his native town in England.

The natural drainage of East Garafraxa is the Grand River and its tributaries the main stream entering the township at the northern border just a little below the village of Whitemer and running in a westerly direction through the township. The land is generally rolling, the soil consisting of a sandy loam, mixed with varying proportions of vegetable mould with a clay subsoil. The land was heavily timbered with maple, beech, elm, hemlock, cedar and pine.

Mr. W. H. Smith, in his 'Canada—Past, Present and Future' gives the following account of Garafraxa (meaning both East and West Garafraxa) in the early years. "The first settlement in the township was made in 1826. In 1841 the population of the township was 220 and by 1850 the number had increased to 1800. In 1845 there were 1638 acres under cultivation and by 1850 there were 4250 acres in crop."

The following crop report is given for the year 1849: "Twenty-one thousand bushels of wheat, eleven thousand bushels of oats, four thousand bushels of peas, twelve thousand bushels of potatoes, fifteen thousand bushels of turnips, seventeen thousand pounds of maple sugar." These were the crop reports of the pioneer days but Garafraxa was noted for its great products of maple syrup and sugar down the intervening years until the towering maple trees fell a prey to the woodmans' axe a few years ago.

An old newspapers clipping gives the names of the township officers for the year 1864 as follows.

Township Clerk, William McCormick salary	$100.00
Township Treasurer, Guy Leslie salary	40.00
Township Assessor, James Clarke, salary	130.00
Township Collector, Edward Boggs salary	80.00
Tavern Inspector, Henry McGowan salary	15.00
Township Auditors, Peter Rennie and Andrew Lightbody salaries, each	4.00
Township Councillors while on duty each to receive per day	1.50

Prior to the year 1860 the territory now comprising the townships of East and West Garafraxa was only the one municipality of Garafraxa, and was part of the county of Wellington. After the division of the township in 1860, East Garafraxa still remained in the county of Wellington for ten years, and when in 1879 the new county of Dufferin was created East Garafraxa became a part of Dufferin.

MARSVILLE

The important village of East Garafraxa in the early days was Marsville. Situated on the main road between Orangeville and Fergus and in a good agricultural district it soon became a leading business centre. Not only was Marsville the meeting place for the Township Council, but regular sessions of the Division Court were held there. A census taken in the early nineties gives the following names of those doing business in the village:

William Cooney, general store and postmaster
C. E. Burrett, blacksmith.
Lucas Boggs, shoemaker.
Charles Baughman, carpenter
Nathanial Cooper, plasterer
Richard Anthony, Hotel

READING

Reading was another important village of Garafraxa in pioneer days. An

early gazetteer has the following account of the founding of the village: "Reuben Ing is a post village in Garafraxa Township 20 miles from Guelph. The village was first settled in 1846 by Robert Lunford and a post office established. It was named after Reading Berkshire England James Donaldson was the first postmaster. Besides stores, hotel and other places of business the village has three churches, school Orange lodge and daily mail."

Other flourishing villages of by gone days were Glenward, Yarnitar (The Maples) and Orton.

* * * *

Mono Township and Villages

There is some uncertainty among local historians as to whether Mono or Garafraxa is the older township. It is safe to assume, however, that Mono is the oldest of the six townships now included in the County of Dufferin. With Melmour in the north, Adjala on the east, Caledon on the south and Amaranth on the west, it has Peel and Simcoe as neighbouring counties.

Doubtless the first explorers to penetrate the dense woods, which in after years became the prosperous township of Mono came in from the south via either the Centre Road or the Sixth Line, most probably the latter, and formed a settlement in the south-east corner of Mono around which grew up the village of Mono Mills. Of course there was little or no survey made as yet of the different townships either of the above mentioned roads being a mere bridle path following a blazed trail through the woods. When these two lines were at length surveyed, they were for some years only corduroy roads made of round logs with only the limbs cut off and the spaces filled with a mixture of clay and gravel through the low swampy stretches while much difficulty was experienced in ascending the high hills.

The early settlers found the territory peopled by the native Mississauga Indians who occupied the lands on both sides of the Credit River from its mouth to the source, which, of course is in Mono. The Government gradually acquired these lands for a consideration from the Indian Chiefs and re-sold them to settlers as they came in. While some of the Indians may have thought they were unfairly dealt with in thus surrendering their land to the Government, the white themselves always had the highest praise for the Government's honourable and satisfactory method of dealing with them.

As in ancient times Babylon and Nineveh vied with each other for priority and supremacy of the Mesopotamian valley with little more evidence to substantiate the claim of either than the debris and dust of centuries, so did Orangeville and Mono Mills, about eighty years ago assert their respective claims of being the earlier burg.

With similar advantages in location and other respects, these two villages were keen competitors in various ways. As Orangeville's chosen site was the point at which the townships of Mono Caledon and Garafraxa meet, with Amaranth near by so did Mono Mills take its rise where the townships of Mono, Caledon and Albion (and practically Adjala) converge. Each had its various mills, stores, factories, hotels, trades and professions, churches and school and was the local market and trading centre for the people of the surrounding townships.

After several years of more or less lively competition with its sister village Mono Mills seemed to have reached its meridian of commercial prosperity and apparently made no special effort for further advancement, while from diverse causes Orangeville received an impetus which soon raised the former modest village to the dignity of an "urban centre."

The opening up and subsequent gravelling of the Prince of Wales Road and the Victoria Road, either of which connected the Centre Road with the "Toronto Line" from Owen Sound to "Cumming's Corner" (Shelburne cemetery), was the main factor that contributed to the rapid growth of Orangeville, which happened to be the terminus of the stage-lines from both Brampton and Owen Sound. The teaming traffic along this road was very heavy, especially during the season from 1st of December to 1st of April, when the sleighing was good, with Orangeville as the main shopping place between Owen Sound and Brampton. With the coming of the railway a few years later Orangeville was assured of becoming a town in the near future.

"Canada Past, Present and Future," describes Mono in the year 1881 as follows: "Mono, situate to the west of Adjala is improving rapidly. The population having more than doubled since eighteen hundred and forty-two. A large portion of the township is composed of good land, and there are some fine farms in it. The north is uneven, is very hilly. The Hurontario Street runs through the west of the township, and it is also traversed by a new road (called the Toronto and Sydenham road) which has been cut across the township from the formation of the 6th line road to the Owen Sound road, which it joins in the township of Adjala a little below the township of Sydenham There is a small settlement called Mono Mills near the south east corner of the township. In eighteen hundred and forty two Mono contained a population of one thousand and twenty, and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to twenty-two hundred and seventy-six There are three grist and one saw mills and twenty-six thousand bushels of wheat, four thousand bushels of oats two thousand bushels of peas, eleven thousand bushels of turnips, nearly thirteen thousand pounds of maple sugar five thousand pounds of wool, and eight thousand pounds of butter were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine Land in the township is valued at from eight to fifteen shillings per acre for wild and for farm from thirty shillings to four pounds per acre, according to the situation and improvements."

According to the record in the library in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto the first survey of Mono was made in 1820, east of the Centre Road by David Gibson P.L.S. and west by Mr Stark, P.L.S. and then the first actual settlement was made by George McMeans on lot 2 con 3 1823 and in 1824 Adam Bevan settled on lot 3, con. 3 west, followed the next year by Robert Henry from the north of Ireland, who took up lot 15, con. 3 east Other early settlers were Messrs. Allen Bandy Lundy Hutchinson McClatchson McMaster Montgomery Perry Smith, Wright Turnbull and Williamson

From 1830 settlers came in so fast that by 1842 there was a population of 1,020 In 1850 a census was taken which made the population 2,278 an increase of more than one hundred per cent in eight years.

George McMeans Esquire was a prominent and very useful citizen in the early days being Reeve of the township, Warden of the county Superintendent of schools Justice of the Peace and Member of Parliament

The first log "meeting house" is said to have been built in the township on lot 13 con 5 about one hundred years ago.

In accordance with the terms of the Municipal Act of 1850 Mono and Mulmur were united for municipal purposes for that year the council for the united townships being Reeve Mr Island Councillors Messrs. Fletcher Perry McFarland and McCutcheon. The next year (1851) Mono council was composed as follows. Reeve, Robert Wilson Deputy-Reeve (Samuel) Ewing Councillors James McMaster, Charles Smith and George Parkins Andrew

Henry acted in the dual capacity of Township Clerk and Treasurer.

An old Financial Statement gives the following report of Mono for the year 1862. Receipts are $6540.11, and the balance on hand $155.49. Chief items of expense are: Road work $1113.60; county taxes, $1956.60; township council $26.00; township officials, $153.50; school teachers, $673.00; miscellaneous, $624.89. The Auditors were James Kirby and Robert Thompson.

Mono Agricultural Society has been in operation for over seventy years, as will be seen from the report of their first exhibition held in October, 1863, as follows: "The first Exhibition of Mono Agricultural Society on Friday 16th inst. was an unqualified success. Stock and Implements were exhibited on a vacant lot to the rear of the West Simcoe Hotel; grain and roots in Messrs. Gilchrist & Co's. store; while the ladies work in Mr. Rae's brick building on Broadway. Some of the exhibitors were F. C. Stewart, J. Brett, J. Ellis, J Leighton, H. Potter, J. Irwin N. Hughson and J. Harrison, horses; G. Little, G Leslie, D. R. Galbraith, J Golden, S. Cruikshank, J. Bradley sr. S. Montgomery, Cattle. T. Wylie and H. Varcoe, sheep, Mr. Unger, Messrs. McKlenick and A. Irwin, Implements; F. McCauley, Potatoes; T. Jacks jr., harness; Robert McKeown, boots and shoes; J. Mitchell, A. Eagleton, S Hall, T. Hargrave, grain; W. S. Hewat, G. Leslie sen. Mr. Hughson, roots and vegetables; Misses Leslie and Hughson and Mrs. J. Harrison butter; Miss Riddell Mrs J Savage Mrs G Leslie Mrs Riddell Mrs R. McKeown Miss Hamilton Mrs Wylie Mrs. Johnston, Mrs Unger Mrs S. Cruikshank, Mrs Dunbar Miss McGuire Mrs. Connor Mrs. Swift, Mrs J Fisher Miss Wilcox, ladies work

MONO CENTRE

Mono Centre is one of the oldest villages in the township. It is related that the late James Brown, of Meiranethen carried the mail on horseback and sometimes on foot making the circuit from Melancthon north to Inisfree 'Carsbaloe' (Markdale) thence across to Singhampton (Singhampton) Mono Centre Camilla Hall's Corner and back to Melancthon in the early fifties A directory compiled about forty years ago lists the villages of Mono as follows

Mono Centre is a stirring village situated in the centre of the township and has a general store and post office hotel blacksmith shop, carpenter etc Mr Turnbull is postmaster

CAMILLA

Camilla is an attractive village situated on the four corners of Prince of Wales road and 10 sideroad. Among the business places are the following: E J Cohean general store and post office E. G Canning sawmill Wm Buchanan shoemaker James Doney blacksmith R. A Emery livestock W J Morrison hotel Joseph Reid livestock. There is a church school and daily mail from Orangeville six miles south.

HOCKLEY

John Hackett general store and post office Goodeve & Jolley sawmill Thomas Hackett, boots and shoes J B Lindsay veterinary surgeon Robert Moffatt, blacksmith Pinkney Bros., hotel The village has a population of 200.

Other important villages are Glen Cross Blount Lualla Elba Edan, Granger Belossey and Sheldon

CHAPTER V

Journey from Hamilton

IN the late spring of 1820 Mr Hornby and three or four others started out from Hamilton for the "far of woods" with two four-horse wagons loaded with provisions tools and other equipment, each wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen having left their families with relatives in the town. As to just what route they took to reach Meinzethon nobody seems to know as it was over one hundred years ago but it is probable that from Hamilton and Dundas they followed Dundas Street until they reached Etobicoke Port Credit and Streetsville were already important and thriving villages

They made roads west of Yonge Street had been surveyed, running north from Dundas Street through the northern townships to Nottawasaga Bay, but as yet were not opened all the way—one being what was later called the Sixth Line as it open as far as Mono Mills, and the other Hurontario Street (Centre Road) and open as far as Orangeville It is likely they took the Mono Mills route by way of Milton Grahamsville Stanley Mills, Tullamore and Caledon East, it being the better travelled road. Of course few if any of these villages were in existence at that time.

From Mono Mills they had to blaze the way and chop the road through about twenty six miles of unbroken forest in order to reach their destination They had to bridge the streams and with the loaded wagons had to often take a roundabout way to avoid the frequent hills and gullies throughout the entire journey of about ten days Each man worked hard and faithfully all day long cutting the road through the bush and at nightfall they selected some sheltered place beside a running creek where they caught sufficient speckled trout for supper which they cooked over a glowing fire beside a rock or turn up-root. The oxen were turned loose to graze upon the meagre patches of green grass beside the bubbling brook or crop the beech and maple twigs a bell being tied on the neck of one ox to keep them near each other during the night The men slept in the wagons.

Emerged settlements had been started in the south-east corner of Amaranth and in Mono and Mulmur. From Mono Mills the Horning party probably followed a winding Indian trail that led to Mono Centre, thence zigzagging their way through the dense woods in a north-easterly direction to the Mono-

Mulmur townline and on to the pioneer settlement about where the village of Stanton now stands. Continuing their journey and likely to the Whitley Settlement (now Whitfield) they penetrated the pathless woods through to their objective point, the beautiful little lake between the hills.

ARRIVAL IN MELANCTHON—FIRST SETTLEMENT

Having arrived at their destination the first thing to do was to build a temporary cabin for living quarters while they chopped and cleared a small field for a patch of potatoes turnips and Indian corn In two weeks they had chopped and more cleared and in crop sloped for by a brush fence to keep out the oxen and a new winch browsed in the woods around. It was impossible to fence out the herds of deer as they would jump the highest fence The spring seeding finished, they now turned their attention to building a fair sized log house the roof being made of wide sheets of elm bark and the floor of slabs made by splitting cedar or hardwood logs and trimming off the upper surface with a sharp axe Each of the men took up a lot for himself and all hands worked together making a small clearing and erecting a shanty or log house on each lot, after which they moved their families (the shanty or log house on each lot, after which they moved their families (the Lewis Horning Henry Bates, William Silk and the Vennemar families) from Hamilton up to their newly acquired homes in the virgin forest. Henry Bates was a carpenter and millwright and had charge of the building operations, while Mr Vennegar was a blacksmith and opened the first blacksmith shop

BUILDING THE MILLS

Here "Backwoods Life" describes the building of the mills. "By general agreement with Horning the other pioneers were to receive assistance in his equivalent, either in labor or material in return for their assistance of the work of damming the mill sites, building the dam and cutting the race, involving considerable labour, although from the favorable situation and nature of the ground, it happened to be less than was expected The part of the stream selected for a site was at the bottom of a series of rapids where the channel for a hundred yards or so became wide and partially level, composed as in the case of the entire basin and bed of the stream, of limestone rock, with a sprinkling of shaly limestone from the sifted portions of which it was an easy matter to obtain with the assistance of the waters end somewhat any quantity of material for the foundation A day or two snagging sufficed to clear away all the trees necessary to be removed in order to proceed with the dam and mill race Immediately above the rapids the stream narrowed to the width of a few feet and a little further up occurred one of the numerous beaver meadows admirably adapted for holding water which was needed for original and legitimate purposes but having been abandoned and the water-works getting out of repair they were left high and dry for grass to grow on a good soil to the early settler till he could raise his own timothy If was here at the narrowest part of the channel that the dam was built. The race which required to be about a hundred yards in length was dug out of the face of the hill on the right bank and, owing to the roots and the gravelly nature of the ground, was the hardest work of all. The next operation was to get the frames, both of the grist and saw mills in readiness for raising. These consisted entirely of cedar of which an abundance could be had in the swamps If in a very durable wood and on account of its lightness well adapted for all building purposes especially when only logs or five hands can be had for this raising In this case the logs were all squared with the axe the lowest, for the raising of the sills being the heaviest that could be obtained resting on a foundation of limestone slabs right in the level bed of the river—no fear of freshets carrying the whole thing down stream for it was only a little

each the two parcels lake, and neither heavy rain nor sudden thaw could make much difference upon it."

It was a source of great satisfaction to our pioneers when they had finished their raising, for it seemed like the accomplishment of their object. Here, for the present, the mill operations would have to cease to attend to each the time really necessary to push forward the clearing of a few acres for crop the following spring. At odd times, when not working for Haring at the mills, they had all been doing a little to their own farm, cut and about two acres chopped, the rest about one, while they now set themselves to burn and clear up for fall wheat, usually sown in September. They all worked together at the logging, going from one lot to the other until the whole was completed. Early fall and winter chopping would have to be over till the spring, when, if the season was at all favorable, more clearing up might be accomplished in time for late sowing.

A PRIMITIVE BEAR TRAP

It was seldom they wanted venison, for some of them went out without his rifle and the deer were always about. Once or twice they caught a bear in a primitive sort of trap, made of a frame of stout logs baited with the viscera of a deer, so placed that when pulled at by the bear the top fell down, and their victim was a prisoner without regrieve unless he were strong enough to break his prison, as he has been known to do. His chances were small however, and the first who came along sent a bullet through his ear. This was rare sport and brought good cheer and a valuable skin to the shanty.

In speaking of the "regular work of the winter" the writer further says: "Besides chopping, such as his own lot or in pairs, day about they cut a road from the mills to the furthest away clearing which they hoped would soon lay be a concession line like the one they found at last they came up." Evidently the road mentioned was what afterwards became the 2nd line of Melancthon and the "furthest away clearing" was lot number eight taken up by the late Mr. and Mrs Wm. Silk, two members of the Horning party.

The Shelburne Free Press of March 19th 1896 gives the following report of the passing of Mrs. Silk.

Mrs Wm. Silk Melancthon a pioneer mother died at the residence of her daughter Mrs Geo Broderick, Keldcrville, last Monday after reaching the remarkable age of nearly 95 years. It is more than sixty years since the late Wm. Silk, with his wife and family came by ox team from Hamilton to Melancthon where Mr Silk had engaged to work for Lewis Horning, the first settler of Melancthon. Four sons and four daughters survive: Joseph of Minnesota, Henry of Shelburne, Jacob and Wm. of Melancthon Mrs. Broderick, Mrs Slack, Mrs. S. Hudd and Mrs. Geo. Radick, Melancthon

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

A lamentable story is interwoven with the early settlement of Melancthon and the village of Horning's Mills. Four children Jane, Susan and Oliver Vanmear aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and nine years, and Lewis Horning, aged nine years, disappeared in the woods and were supposed to have been killed by the bears. A cow had given birth to a calf in the neighboring swamp and each forenoon would leave her calf and come to the stable. Mr. Horning told one of his men (in the children's hearing) that if he would follow the cow into the bush and bring back the calf to the barn he would give him a dollar whereupon the children decided to follow the cow into the bush and bring back the calf and thus earn the reward, but they never returned.

Searching parties were immediately organized by the settlers—augmented by relatives and friends from Hamilton and Wentworth county—and a vigorous search made but all to no avail. The elder brothers of the Hornig boy tracked the children into the nearby swamp and discovered that they had been intercepted by two Indians who usually hunted about, occasionally calling at the Hornig home begging for food. Various theories were advanced regarding the fate of the missing children some maintaining that they had been stolen while others thought they might have fallen victims to bears or wolves that were so numerous in the dense woods in the succeeding years Mr. Hornig and his sons frequently interviewed Government officials, missionaries and hunters who came in contact with the Indians, and of course heard many stories which, upon investigation, gave them no definite clue to the whereabouts of the lost little ones. The only possible clue, which however, proved to be as fruitless as the others—was that two or three years later a boy who resembled Oliver Vanmear, one of the missing boys, appeared at Brodhead's hotel in Toronto township. When the news reached the settlement of Hornig's Mills, a member of the Hornig family was sent to investigate. Upon meeting the boy they recognized each other immediately and the first words, upon hearing the glad tidings, experienced the realization—whether genuine or feigned—that "hope springs eternal in the human breast." The boy was taken back to the Hornig settlement, but there soon and spread to his any sacred as to whether any members of his family were still living there. Oliver Vanmear is said to have had a very defective memory from his birth and therefore while much that he told of his experience since he disappeared in the woods seemed quite probable and served to confirm the general suspicion that the whole four children had been kidnapped by the Indians still the details of his story were so incoherent as to make it unreliable.

He related how they had followed the cow expecting to find the calf but had been met by the Indians, who insisted upon their going with them and when they objected threatened to strike them down with tomahawks. He told of seeing two members of the Hornig family who appeared to be looking for the children shortly after they had entered the swamp and that Jane the eldest of the girls had attempted to shout but was almost shocked to death by the Indians and that the others were so frightened that no alarm was given. He said the two kidnappers belonged to one or more bands of Indians, who were all hiding in the almost impenetrable swamp. Shortly after the searching party had lost hope of finding the children and had disbanded an Indian called at the Hornig home begging for something to eat and Mrs. Hornig gave him some cornmeal and a pumpkin. This circumstance later proved to be a strong element in verifying the supposition that the children had fallen captives to the heartless redskins because when Oliver Vanmear returned from the Merrigold hotel to Malmerton he gave a clear account of an Indian bringing some cornmeal and a pumpkin into the Indian camp. When his sister, Jane, had cooked it, which was a welcome change from their usual diet of raw meat. He further told of the other boy Lewis Horning, being adopted by an Indian Chief and that both girls had been married, according to Indian rites, and that when Government officials or Christian missionaries made a call among the Indians the children were not allowed to appear but were kept in hiding in some remote corner of the wigwam until the visitors had departed. It was further revealed that the boy had three scars on his shoulder and that the other children had been branded in the same way by Indians with a tomahawk, as an unmistaking mark that they belonged to a certain Indian tribe. Nobody seems to know just what finally became of the Vanmear boy or his family except that after his return

to Meldrethan he wandered about here and there, mostly among the Indian tribes that still held sway in the vast forest between the Morning settlement and the Georgian Bay.

The loss of their boy was a very severe blow to the now ageing couple. Mr and Mrs. Morning and in failing health and discouragement they sold out the mills and considerable of the property they had acquired in the settlement they founded to William Aleh, and returned to their former town of Hamilton in 1888. After their return to Hamilton, Mrs. Morning lived about nine years and Mr Morning lived almost twenty years, having died in 1897 at the ripe age of 89 years, which marked the closing of an eventful and prosperous career. He had cleared about eighty acres on lot number 14 where the first settlement was made. The Henry Bates family settled on the cleared lot number 17 a little further up the line.

CHAPTER VI

East Luther Township and Villages

THE township of East Luther on the western boundary of the county of Dufferin taken its name from Mertin Luther the great religious reformer of sixteenth century fame It is the smallest township in the county the land being comparatively level with few hills The Grand River flowing down from the north enters Luther near the border line between Preton and Melancthon and runs through the township from north to south, forming with its tributaries a natural drainage to the whole township

The elevated land was well timbered with maple, beech and hemlock while on the low flat land grew wide areas of cedar, balsam, pine and tamarac. In the early days the placid waters of the Grand and its tributary creeks abounded with speckled trout.

Luther was first surveyed in 1837 by Louis Burwell, P.L.S., of Brantford, and his surveying party but only part of the township was surveyed at first, and it was not completed until the years 1854-55 by William McPhillips, P.L.S. of Richmond Hill Of course in those days Luther included the territory now comprising both East Luther and West Luther For municipal purposes Luther was attached to Arthur Township until 1869, when the first township council was elected George Tand, Esq, being the Dist. Reeve A few years later it was divided into the two townships of East Luther and West Luther Then in 1880 East Luther was admitted to the newly formed County of Dufferin.

GRAND VALLEY

The picturesque village of Grand Valley is the largest village in the township and is also one of the leading business centres in Dufferin County Through the courtesy of Mr J L Landsborough, editor of the Grand Valley Star & Vidette we have before us a copy of the Tribune Grand Valley's second newspaper published in 1906, which gives a vivd description of the village of that time and is here reproduced

"In the south of the Township of East Luther, on the banks of the Grand River, and in the heart of one of the richest and most fertile agricultural districts of Canada, is the beautiful little town of Grand Valley

"The name seems to me to be singularly appropriate, rounded as it is by the banks of the meandering Grand and surrounded on all sides by shoaling, undulating hills and swelling uplands placid like giant mounds, as if intended to protect the inhabitants of this favored valley from the keen, hungry wit of the North. Surrounding the hills a scene of ravishing beauty unfolds itself, rolling plains interspersed with bright patches of pasture or farrowed crops, distant hills with sombre, greenish hues, clothed in purple mystery. Ayel this country of ours has a beauty of its own, though still unsung by poets, a beauty as of the sea, of boundless expanse and freedom. Much since had it that beauty a century ago before the pioneer's axe and rung in our forest grains, the rolling uplands were choice in eminently natural meadows and cedar, but at this present time. In the autumn, how sadly fair it is with its golden glow and the dying grandeur of its tinted woods, its blood-red sunsets, and its ghastly evening mists, with its lazy curtains of smoke and the laden orchards and the piling of the gleaners and the festivals of praise.

"It must be now about forty years ago since the first settlement was made here. The honour of cutting the first tree is disputed by three of our hardiest and most respected pioneers in Richard Jolly, Mr Samuel Hackey and Mr. Richard Beresford all claimed it. These men have long since passed away to God' undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns' but their memory still lives and should be cherished by us, and I ask smoothly over their great rough hewn lives. We can imagine them now in the sad vista of the past the lonely woodsmen slowly pace moving in the palpable obscure with their axes glancing amid the strewn whispering pine glim shadowy things of the great woods around them they make a picture such as brush has never painted and pen can never portray

"It perhaps, may be fairly said that the year 1870 marked the foundation of the town of Grand Valley. At that time this branch of the C.P.R. was built, and with it Grand Valley received its first impetus towards its present prosperity. That year is also notable for the founding of the first store by the hands of Mr W. R. Scott whose keen business instincts sagacity and enterprise have been a chief factor in making Grand Valley what she is today. On the first of April over twenty years ago he launched out in the mercantile business and on that day disposed of the first few pounds of tea ever sold in this locality to the late Mrs McDonald mother of Messrs Robt and Stewart McDonald and Mrs James Tate.

In 1874 the portion of the town west of Main Street was surveyed by Manasseh Leeson, a prosecutor of Orangeville and for some years afterwards the place bore his name But perhaps the greatest and most decided boom which lifted Grand Valley out of her past oblivion and insured for her a leading place among the towns in this part of the province was the Chisholm survey when 127 building lots were sold by public auction by W. R. Scott, the proceeds of the sale amounting to over seven thousand dollars.

"The town is going ahead rapidly and though the extent and diversity of manufacturing have not kept pace with its general prosperity yet were its real progress and facilities for business investments better known, men of money and capital would flock here to share in and keep up the general prosperity. Even in these times of occasional dullness and depression Grand Valley can boast of many proofs of continued success.

In educational matters Grand Valley takes a high stand. Its Public School is supplied with every convenience well lighted well ventilated and presided over by a competent staff of teachers Mr Campbell the principal is widely known throughout this county as a teacher of almost unrivalled abilities and to him and his able staff of assistants, Mr Mosley and Misses

field and Minerva is due the fact that our educational facilities are of such a high order.

"To the business men of Grand Valley to a large extent is to be attributed the splendid success it has made during the past few years and the year 1936 can be pointed to as the most prosperous in its history in whatever direction we turn are to be found evidences of solid prosperity and the number of residences costly stores together with the new Methodist edifice which have been erected this season are the best proof of the advancement we are making. Handsome business blocks adorn the mercantile portion of our town and many of the stores will compare favourably with the best in the same lines of trade in our cities

"In securing Grand Valley has its full quota and not less than thirteen or fourteen organizations are here represented.

"Industrially Grand Valley can boast of some fine milling institutions, and besides the planing and flour mill specially noticed in this edition, we have a large and well equipped sawmill, owned and run by Mr John Phillip, who is a keen, shrewd capable business man and is held in universal esteem

"As a convenient and reliable market place Grand Valley enjoys a wide reputation among the farming community much of its popularity in this respect is due to the enterprise of our esteemed townsman, Mr John McIntyre who has been engaged here as a grain merchant for over the past dozen years. Mr McIntyre's method of dealing with the farmers have always been characterized by honesty and integrity

"Grand Valley has facilities for storing grain hardly to be surpassed. In the station yard are two large elevators, one owned by Mr McIntyre while the other is under control of a joint stock company."

In addition to the gentlemen above mentioned among the business men of the village in 1936 appear the following names.

Mr A Richardson general store flour mill and banker. The store is under the able management of Mr W A. Tuck. Mr G H. Cooper is the efficient bank manager while Mr. George Matrie is the genial manager of the flour mill

Messrs Marshall & Simpson furniture and undertakers.
William Stuckey planing mill.
Harry Stark dry goods.
Mr Swain Grand Central hotel
J W Gordon, drygoods
Hudson & Latter grocers.
John Loree baker
John McClure Dominion hotel
Dr A C. Gaviller physician
Mr Hanna, Commercial hotel.
Dahl Bros drygoods.
Dr Skippen, physician.
Mr Stewart Tate blacksmith.
Mr J D Stetson "The Tribune" newspaper
Mr R. E Hamilton banker
Mr S T Suggitt hardware
Dr Reilley veterinary surgeon.
T W Hamilton auctioneer
J D Watson real estate
J W Bromding, bailiff
Dr Adams, dentist.

Harpers Jewellery Store
George Jenkins, photographer
G. J. Harris butcher
Greenforth Bros. hardware and grocery
D. H. Morrison "The Star" newspaper

The late Mr John Park, formerly Postmaster at Orangeville who passed away in April 1934 was truly a representative pioneer of East Luther having been reeve of the township for a number of years and warden of Dufferin his municipal record covering some twenty-six years. He also contested Dufferin in the interest of the Liberal party some years ago in opposition to the late Dr Barr M P P

COLBECK

The village of Colbeck in the northern part of the township known in the early days as the "Colbeck Settlement," is one of the oldest settled districts in the township and also one of the best farming sections in the county

In the early nineties a census of the village gives the names and occupations of the following residents

Cornelius Billings sawmill.
Miss L. Colbeck general store and postmistress.
Joseph Colbeck carpenter
J. P. Cunningham implements.
Charles Valentine, sawmill
East Luther Cheese and Butter Company

TARBERT

Tarbert is a growing village almost in the centre of the township with the following pieces of business:

M. McMurchy postmaster.
R. Phillips & Son sawmill
Alexander McPherson, cooper

KELDON

Keldon is an important and thriving village on the banks of the Grand River and on the border between Proton and Luther. It is distinguished as being the location of Gandier church (Presbyterian) founded by that eminent Canadian scholar and divine Very Reverend Alfred Gandier, M.A., D.D., LL.D. formerly principal of Knox College, Toronto. The church was erected when Dr. Gandier was a student minister, about fifty years ago.

Other important villages in the township in those days were Monticello, Wesley, Leguil and Peepabun.

As previously noted Luther was attached to Arthur until 1860 at which time Luther township elected its first Council Board and Mr George Todd was the first Reeve. When in later years the township was divided into East and West Luther, Mr John Park was the first Reeve of East Luther. Thus in 1863 when the Township of East Luther was annulled to the newly formed County of Dufferin Mr Samuel Graydon was Reeve. The present Reeve (1934) is Mr W. E. Towell who is also Warden of Dufferin County

CHAPTER VII

Amaranth Township and Villages

Amaranth is derived from the Greek word, "amarantos," described by botanists as a "genus of plants of many species of which the flower long retains its color" It is also the imaginary unfading flower of the poets referred to by Milton:

Immortal amaranth a flower which once
In paradise fast by the tree of life
Began to bloom."

Amaranth has the distinction of being the central township in Dufferin county having Melancthon at the north, Mono on the east, East Garafraxa in the south and East Luther on the west. The main natural drainage of the township consists of a gently flowing stream a tributary of the Grand River rising out of Gordon's Lake in Melancthon just over the northern border of Amaranth This stream zig-zags its way through the whole twelve miles of the township from north to south emptying into the main stream of the Grand at Waldemar

Not unlike Luther Amaranth is one of the townships in Western Ontario least broken by hills, being mostly level arable land very fertile Situated in the north-west corner of the Township was a large cherry marsh which yielded an abundant crop of berries almost every year Some of the pioneers of Amaranth had interesting stories to tell about the Indians picking and drying immense quantities of huckleberries for their winter food

The first settler in Amaranth is said to have been Abraham Hughson who came into the bush about 1822 and took up land in the south-east corner of the township The record says that Mr Hughson was the only settler in the district for about eight years. Shortly afterwards the following men are supposed Charles Gillespie Walter Cooney Samuel Munroe John Stopford Robert Keys John Kennick, Daniel Sayers and Neil McGill At first the settlement of the township was slow In 1840 Melancthon and Amaranth together had only a population of 100, but by 1850 they had 500 In 1861 the population of Amaranth was 1500. The whole township however was mainly settled between 1840 and 1865 at the close of the American Civil War

But while most of the land had been taken up and settled on the clear-

ings were as yet only small, there being little or no demand for the immense acres of timber, maple, beech, elm, hemlock, cedar, tamarac and balsam, until the coming of the railway in the early seventies, after which, of course, the lumbering industry was at its heights, and many of the farms seen in large clearings, which in turn gave added impetus to the raising of live stock. Amaranth enjoys another distinct advantage not shared by the other townships of the county in having two railways within her borders, the Owen Sound branch running through the eastern side practically the entire length of the township and the Tecumseth branch skirting the southern corner, thus affording excellent shipping facilities for the various kinds of timber in the different sections of the township.

For approximately seventy years, from the time that the first settlers came in "the bush," which afterwards became the Township of Amaranth, the territory was part of the Simcoe District. Then in 1841 the township was attached to Wellington county. The late William Hall, of Hall's Corners, was Reeve in the early days as also was the late D. A. Gillespie. A story is told of Mr. Hall attending County Council at Guelph. He used to ride on horseback from the Corners to Guelph a distance forty miles, occasionally carrying the township's money in his pocket. On one occasion he arrived in Guelph after midnight and was attacked by a would-be robber. Mr. Hall turned and his nocturnal assailant and held him until the police arrived and took charge of the prisoner.

About forty-five years ago Amaranth attracted the attention of not only the people of Dufferin and adjacent counties but also those of the remote corners of the globe wherever Toronto, Hamilton or London daily papers circulated, by the discovery of the remains of a prehistoric animal which local naturalists of those days declared a mastodon. The discovery was made by the late Mr. W. B. Jelly a former reeve of Amaranth, while ploughing the back field on his farm adjoining the village of Bowling Green. Toronto experts who viewed the bones of the huge skeleton at the time were agreed that the animal when alive must have been about thirty feet in length. After the bones were disinterred they were purchased by the late John Jelly of Shelburne who had them arranged together so as to show as nearly as possible as they had been in natural life, and exhibited them at the local fall fairs and at Toronto exhibition.

After the lapse of so many years nobody seems to remember just what finally became of the skeleton but from the meagre information available it is probable that an interested American purchased it and took it to Chicago.

Before the building of the town hall at Laurel the council meetings were held in different sections of the township often at the local hotels. The meeting of March 1861 was held at Wallace's Hotel, Farmington, at which the following officers: Reeve, Charles Gillespie; Councillors, Messrs. Jelly, Golden, Crombie and Hamilton. David Spence was Clerk and Joseph May Treasurer. The Auditors were Jonathan Varcoe and Robert Carson. Applications for tavern licenses were made by the following: John Wallace, Farmington; Joseph Trueman Coleridge and Robert Bowsfield, of the "Whittington House," Whittington.

Salaries of the various township officers in those days appeared as follows: Members of the Council $1.50 per day; Clerk $40.00; Treasurer $2.00 per annum and percentage, and $6.00 for each trip to Guelph or Toronto; Collector $40.00; Auditors, $2.00 each; Tavern Inspector $1.50 per day for each day employed; Selectors of Jurors, $1.50 per day while employed; Surveyor $4.50 per day.

The following is a list of the pathmasters for the year 1861: 1st line, N. Hughson, C. Irwin, W. Johnson, John Large, Robert Wilson, David Hall; 2nd line, Wm. Binder, Wm. Curry, Robert Whitten, Adam Spence, John Sawyers, Wm. Hall, Sr.; 3rd line, Wm. McClure, J. Ringrose, A. Hughson, Joshua Lessler, H. Crombie, J. Trumpour; 4th line, N. Dunning, L. Kirby, Thos. Walsh, W. Thrasher, J. Langtree; 5th line, W. Campbell, J. Langtree, S. Dodds, R. Gray; 6th line, J. Buchanan, Thos. West; 7th line, Wm. Allen, Wm. McCarty, Jas. Logan; 8th line, Jas. Hunter, Wm. Chaney, Wm. Fennell; 9th line, George Myers, Robt. Linn, Thos. Hinton; 10th line, Wm. Spratt, Sr., Wm. Spratt, Joseph May, J. M. Smith, Miles Megeway. The list of householders was: John Wallace, Robert Bowsfield, Geo. Stone, John Richardson, Jas. Carlton, fanceviewers were: John Gillespie, David Johnston, Jas. Allen, Thos. West, Wm. Fennell and Joseph Hinton.

The Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1861 appears as follows: Receipts, $3102.03; balance on hand $102.42. Expenditures on account, $1928.00; roads and bridges, $802.46; township expenses, $365.97; disbursements for county, $261.70.

LAUREL

The attractive village of Laurel is centrally located in the Township of Amaranth on the corner of the 8th line and No. 10 sideroad, distant from Orangeville about forty miles. The village site was laid out in 1853 although early settlers were living in the district many years before. An early citizen has kindly supplied the following account of the founding and gradual rise of the village:

The first storekeeper was Mr. Morrison and the first postmaster was Rev M S Gray. His son John Gray carried the mail once a week from Orangeville. As the village and vicinity increased in population, the Primitive Methodist church was founded by the Rev. M. S. Gray, who organized the building committee and built the church at the corner of lot No. 11 in the summer of 1863. About 1866 another church was founded the Presbyterian, by Rev J. C. Madill, and Laurel began to be known as the "village of churches". Mr. Madill being an indefatigable worker he soon had the Presbyterian church firmly established in Laurel. He was succeeded by Rev J. R. Bell, who was well and favourably known in the community for many years. Mr. Bell contested Dufferin at the provincial election in 1874.

Dufferin has always been a strong prohibition county, largely through the pioneer work in the cause of temperance by the late lamented Rev M. S. Gray of Laurel. In the stirring days of the Scott Act in Dufferin the late Fisher Munro was forced to resign the office of Police Magistrate on account of the strenuous opposition from the liquor interests and there was much difficulty in securing a successor which caused considerable despair among some in the temperance ranks. At last the Rev M. S. Gray took over the office and was supplied with special legal counsel in the person of Elgin Sheriff, a Toronto barrister of those days and the temperance cause finally succeeded in Dufferin county.

A general census of Amaranth in 1903 gives the names of those engaged in business in the various villages of the township. In Laurel the following names appear:

Boring & Archibald general store; P McGarvey hotel; E B Cooney postmaster; A Armstrong blacksmith; E and E. Field sawmill, Richard Gray blacksmith John Hughes flour mill, Cooney Johnston, Hamilton & McGowan cheese factory, Wm Hughes carpenter, Miss Gray music teacher. Population 105. The Township Hall is situated at Laurel.

BOWLING GREEN

The erstwhile stirring village of Bowling Green is situated on the four corners of the 6th line and No 10 sideroad Amaranth, on a tributary of the Grand River At one time it was an important trading centre but the many country villages has lost most of its former business and population which in recent years have been absorbed by the larger centres. In the early nineties the following names and businesses were listed

Miss P. Edgar, postmistress John Banks baker Field Bros sawmill Richard Banks butcher John Carson weaver N. H. Jelly, sawmill Miss Wells, music teacher Thos Durkin, blacksmith David Mennly, waggon maker James Graham blacksmith. Miss Walker music teacher E.N. Driver, notary public John Rowding insurance. Population 200

WALDEMAR

Nature evidently intended Waldemar to be something more than a mere rural village Situated as it is on the banks of the Grand River at the confluence of the east branch and the main stream and in the south-east corner of the township as near to the neighboring townships of East Luther and East Garafraxa, the site was exceptionally well chosen for a future town.

Years ago when there were three general stores hotel and other business places with the mills running full time Waldemar had great ambitions and gave promise of at some time in the not too distant future becoming a town But the sister village of Grand Valley (then Luther Village) obviously had more ambition and enterprise and soon outgrew Waldemar and became the general market and business centre for the southern end of the county Census taken in 1882 in 1932 gives the names of those doing business in the village as follows

John Johnston flour mill W. F. Tolton, sawmill T. H. McDowell shoemaker, James Talbot, wagon maker James McFadden blacksmith David Jenkins, postmaster John Forgrave Hotel Wm. Bennington, carpenter, John Sendry general store There were also two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian. Population 300

AMARANTH STATION

In 1882 and 1883 the hamlet of Amaranth Station did quite a business as a shipping centre for the surrounding district, although it was only a flag station on the C.P.R. and on the seventh line of Amaranth Township. The following names appear in the business list.

Clark & Co. grain buyers G. A. Grassicuth, manager W Burke general store John Webb live stock dealer Mr Phillips justice of the peace John Lacey postmaster Saleon Methodist Church, Rev W. H Madden and Rev E. J Ashton pastors.

Other important villages in the township were Whittington, half way between Orangeville and Shelburne, where Robert Brownfield kept the Whittington House and postoffice there also being a Methodist church and public school.

CHAPTER VIII

Mulmur Township and Villages

THE Township of Mulmur lies in the north-east corner of the County of Dufferin, directly north of Mono, and as regards its physical features and nature of the soil has much in common with the latter township. It is drained by streams forming the head waters of the Pine and Nottawa Rivers, which give power for milling purposes. The Algire heights and verdant vales in certain sections of the township add to the beauty and variety of the landscape.

The first survey of Mulmur is said to have been made in the year 1823 and the first settlement was around the present village of Stanton. Among the early settlers were the Hoods and Walkers, and in the neighborhood of Mansfield were several members of the Gallagher family. About the centre of the township, where a few years later arose the village of Whitfield, appear the names of Whitley, Lloyd, Graham and Holmes. Up in the north west corner of the township, where the village of Honeywood sprang up, were the names of Tusling, Murdy, Lamont, Merkie and Mortimer. The late Mark Mortimer, J.P. is said to have settled there in 1836.

After the union council in the year 1850 Mulmur elected its own council in the following year of 1851 as follows: Reeve, Paul Gallagher; Councillors Messrs. David McCutcheon, William Bland, James Mitchell and John Cooper.

Canada, Past, Present and Future, by W. F. Smith in 1851, has the following sketch of Mulmur:

"Mulmur, notwithstanding its remote situation, has trebled its population since eighteen hundred and forty-two, and more than doubled the amount of land under cultivation. The township is well watered and a fair portion of the soil is of excellent quality; part of the township, however, is hilly. In eighteen hundred and fifty it contained six hundred and forty-four inhabitants, and five thousand bushels of wheat, two thousand bushels of oats, five thousand pounds of maple sugar, fourteen hundred pounds of wool and eighteen hundred pounds of butter were produced from the crop of the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine. The Hurontario Street runs through the township."

A census taken in 1861 gives the population as 3,505. A later census taken about ten years afterwards mentions the following villages of the

township together with the names of those engaged in business but we will not vouch for its accuracy

MANSFIELD

Mansfield situated on the sixth line and number ten aldersod In one of the first settlements in the township and also one of the best farming districts Following is a list of the business places in the village R Gilbert general store M Colquhoun, drug store and postmaster Thomas and Richard Brett, carpenters Robert Cameron blacksmith John Sawyers shingle mill George Lee carpenter W H Wilson woollen mill William Wallace shoemaker John Abram butcher G Cook hotel The village population is 250

HONEYWOOD

Honeywood is an enterprising village situated in the north-west corner of Mulmur on the township line between Mulmur and Mono and has the following pieces of business.

George Rather general store F C Amos shoemaker Joseph Henderson hotel Robert Allen boots and shoes James Aberfeen blacksmith J F Cumberland, postmaster and harness shop T E Hanna general store George McCarthy, hotel, Robert Thompson general store Population 200

STANTON

J A. Love general store and postmaster Wm. Atkinson, hotel W H Wilson woollen mill Edward Pearson carriagemaker Joseph Dixon flour mill Thomas Evans, shoemaker W H Beatty hotel Andrew Cunthers blacksmith

Other villages listed in the township are Whitfield which has a general store kept by Mr F D Henry who is also postmaster commissioner conveyancer etc Thomas Mears, blacksmith and Thomas Reburn sawmill The village has a Methodist church, Anglican church and a school Airlie In the north-east part of the township, is listed as having a general store hotel post office a blacksmith and a physician, and is in a good farming locality Rockview has a general store kept by T Farley George Sneath, flour mill G WILSH blacksmith and Robert Reid postmaster

PRIMROSE

Primrose is one of the early villages that flourished in former days when the monthly cattle fair was held within its borders Farmers from miles around brought their livestock here for sale and buyers came from Orangeville Brampton and other points The hotel was kept in the early days by the late Edward Henderson, who, in later years, was a well known citizen of Shelburne About 1902 it was conducted for a short time by the late R. J Whitton and Wm. Allen now of Whittemore, Michigan It has, however been kept for many years by Mr. James Dean The late Geo Dodds kept a general store and post office was also a Commissioner and Justice of the Peace The flour mill known as "Preston Mills," owned and operated by the late George Sheppard & Son did a very extensive business in the early years

Other villages in the township are Violet Hill on the townline Kilgorie Terra Nova, Rockview Randwick, Bands, Black Bank, Ferns and Kennedyville

CHAPTER IX

Melancthon Township and Villages

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP

THE Township of Melancthon lies in the extreme northern end of Dufferin County and is bounded on the north by Osprey on the east by Mulmur at the south by Amaranth and East Luther and on the west by the level Township of Proton in the County of Grey Melancthon is the largest of the six townships in the County and is divided into Old and New Surveys the former surrounding the first four concessions and approximately one-third of the area of the township, having been surveyed by Charles Rankin, P.L.S. in 1820

The New Survey was laid out when the "Toronto Line" was surveyed from Hall's Corner to Owen Sound in 1846—eighteen years after Harding's Mills was founded. This road traverses the Township diagonally from north-west to south-east. Next year ranges of lots parallel to it were surveyed making in all a breadth of about four miles. The other concessions of the New Survey made a little later are also diagonal to the township lines thus giving Melancthon the rare distinction of being the only township in Upper Canada whose concession lines are not parallel to one or more sides of the township. This latter survey was made in 1850 by David Gibson, P.L.S. being an extension of the ranges previously made in the Old Survey of Proton and in Artemesia

Osprey and Artemesia were surveyed in 1846 and 1850 as was also the New Survey of Proton but the Old Survey of Proton was made about ten years before and several families had settled in the district a few years prior to the coming of the "Toronto Line"

Melancthon derives its name from Philip Melancthon the great German reformer and co-worker with Luther during the eventful days of the Protestant Reformation. He was known as The Brains of the Reformation. Thus as Luther and Melancthon were close associates in Tudor times they are neighbors still in The County of Dufferin to-day

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physical features of the Old Survey or eastern side of Melancthon are very similar to those of the neighboring Township of Mulmur somewhat rolling and hilly with deep ravines between the ridges. While in some of

the hills there may be vast beds of gravel and sand (which is necessary for building purposes) the soil is fertile and well adapted to raising wheat, corn and other cereals. In pioneer days various kinds of wild fruits grew in abundance on the hills and in the sandy valleys and low, since much of the wood has disappeared, the farmers grow their own cultivated fruits.

The New Survey (a western part of the Township), was originally an immense tract of level alluvial land supposed to have been formed at least in part, from deposits in past ages. In certain sections there was considerable swamp and beaver-meadows. These swamps portions have been cleared up in later years and are now very serviceable in affording early pasturage and hay for wintering livestock. Just north-east of "Tarano" or the "Toronto Gate." In what since became known as the "Mullman Settlement" there was a very productive huckleberry marsh in the "good old days." This is where the Grand River takes its rise, while the Nottawa or Bad River has its source a few miles further north in the vicinity of Shrigley (sometime days, "Cedar Twist.") The head waters of the Pine River, of course, are the always lake and numerous springs around Horning's Mills.

The surface of the eastern part of Melancthon was heavily timbered, being covered with a dense growth of sugar-maple, beech and elm; while on the low flat lands of the New Survey grew large stretches of cedar and tamarack swamp. Intermixed here and there with poplar, white birch and pine. Besides the huckleberry marsh above mentioned, vast areas of red and black raspberries, blberries and cranberries and red and black currants grew in the various swamps and swales.

The numerous spring creeks and rivers as well as Horning's Lake in the Old Survey and the pretty little sheet of pure sparkling water just over the 9th line in the New Survey and near the Amaranth border known as primitive days as "Swamp Lake" (now Gordon's Lake) teemed with fish—speckled trout, chub bass and suckers. In the woods roamed the various wild animals—deer bears, wolves, foxes and wildcats—while along the creeks and rivers abounded the smaller animals greatly prized for their fine pelts—beaver, minks, martens and muskrats. The swamps as well as the frequent wide expanse here and there of hardwood bush, were prolific in various kinds of wild birds, including the robin, woodpecker and meadow-lark, also partridges and passenger pigeons.

THE FIRST SETTLER

Various versions of the story—sometimes conflicting—concerning the pioneer settlement of Melancthon have been advanced from time to time. There is a tradition or legend that Allen Robinette and Peter Sager took up a block of land in Melancthon about the year 1820 but upon investigation it seems to be as incredible and improbable as the imaginary silver mine in Melancthon and Luther swamp. In those forgotten days when the region still slumbered in the gloom of its ancient solitude.

The one authentic story is that Lewis Horning founded the first settlement in Melancthon in the year 1820, which has ever since been known as Horning's Mills. The Old Survey is said to have been made in 1821.

Doubtless Mr Horning, like many others, had frequently visited the immense tract of solid woods known as "Queen's Bush" north of Simcoe previous to 1820. The resolved account of Mr Horning's undertaking is that he had already negotiated with the Crown Lands Department of Upper Canada for the purchase of two thousand five hundred acres of land located in what are now the Townships of Mono Mulmur and Melancthon, many miles remote from his home town of Hamilton.

"Backwoods' Life" written by W F Munro first published in 1869 and republished by the Shelburne Free Press in 1911 describes Mr Harding's venture in Malahchon as follows "The idea was to become the founder of a great inland settlement. With a few kindred spirits to begin with, inducements should be held out to others to join in the adventure, for such it must have been in those days. grist and saw mill were to be put up as soon as practicable and with the requisite number of settlers they would become a municipality. There would be a village no doubt, the village would grow into a county town perhaps into a city for with luck, management and a good location the like or very near it had happened before meanwhile until the produce of their clearings was available for their support, and as often afterwards as they had a mind they might turn to the hook and line the rifle and the steel trap for the bass and speckled trout were abundant in the rivers, the beaver had not yet disappeared the mink the otter and the muskrat still haunted the streams and still in prodigious numbers the hardly deer—

"Arched his neak from glades and then
Unbunted sought his woods and wilderness again"

or if more exciting sport were desired the grey wolf and the black bear might be tracked in those coverts in the swamp

The spot selected by the old trapper for his hunting and pioneering experiment was in his estimation no doubt, well adapted for the purpose Northward stretched for many miles an expanse of as fine rolling hardwood land as could be seen anywhere in the Province Eastward its country abruptly descended opening up into a valley of enormous dimensions affording an illimitable vista of dark woods as a relief to the monotony of the hill level To the west vast beaver-meadows swales and cedar swamps formed the head waters of several important streams A prevailing feature of the country northward was the frequent occurrence of spring creeks and small lakes prolific in fish and future mill sites

Here then, forty miles and more in advance of the very outskirts of the front settlements with a belt of pathless woods between over which the great immigration tide was only slowly rising, did our pioneer with a few others whom he prevailed upon to share his fortunes, commence to build up an estate

CHAPTER X

First Hotel and Store

ONE of the first requisites in a new settlement so remote from the frontier counties and civilisation as was Horning's Mills in the backwoods days, more especially if the district is just opening up Prospective settlers cannot travel about inspecting a new settlement very well without having some place of accommodation where they can get a meal or stop over night. Shortly after the first settlement of Horning's Mills a log tavern was erected and opened for business by one of the pioneers Joseph Rogers, who had already taken up a lot and made a clearing of about thirty acres After keeping tavern for a few years he sold out both farm and tavern to a neighbor and moved away The new proprietor enlarged the premises and increased the accommodation so as to be able to meet the demands of the fast rising tide of incoming settlers.

The first store to Horning's Mills was opened by Paul Jarvis probably just after Mr Rogers had started the tavern but there doesn't appear to be any record of the date. The store was a log building on the hillside near "Bolley s Creek" The settlers gathered and not only raised the building, but put at the roof and laid the floor Mr Jarvis was a native of London England and previous to coming to Horning s Mills had followed the profession of country school teacher In the older settled townships. Being possessed of considerable business ability he soon built up a lucrative mercantile trade In the growing district. He was also Steeve of the township and Local Superintendent of Common Schools Speaking of Mr Jarvis "Backwoods Life says "He had been Steeve of the township ever since his recognition as a body corporate which took place five or six years previous to the advent of Mr Airth and was the result mainly of the effort and enterprise of Mr Jarvis" There seems to be no definite date available as to when the township was organized or when the first School Section was formed, but if this important event in Malmesbury history took place five or six years previous to the advent of Mr Airth" (which is said to have been in 1844) the township must have been incorporated about the time Mr Horning left the district which was in 1838.

RISE OF THE VILLAGE OF HORNING'S MILLS

From the founding of Horning's Mills in 1836 to the opening of the

"Toronto Line" in 1848, and the subsequent rise of infant communities here and there along the new road (about twenty years) Horning's Mills practically enjoyed an undisputed monopoly of both business and municipal matters which gave the village a certain prestige in the township. But with the influx of settlers along the "Toronto Line" as well as on some of the back concession lines both east and west the population of the New Survey increased very fast which resulted in much keen competition with the Old Survey that for the next ten years the Reeve and many of the Councillors and municipal officials were chosen from the New Survey. This competition later developed into opposition, especially at municipal elections

From the departure of Mr Horning in 1854 until the advent of Mr Alrth in 1864, there would seem to be a lapse of six years. The probabilities are that Mr Horning didn't dispose of his property just at the time he left Melancthon, but was still running while someone else possibly some of his sons, carried on the business, until the arrival of Mr Alrth.

When Mr Alrth purchased the mills and took over most of the activities of the embryo village from Mr Horning, there was not a grist or saw mill within a radius of thirty miles. Mr Alrth also opened a second general store in "The Hollow" as the place was called in later years. Shortly afterwards yet another little store was started and with three stores, hotel, grist and saw mills, blacksmith and carpenter shops shoemaker shop a tannery a weaver and a carding mill Common School and Methodist Church Horning's Mills began to be quite a conspicuous place on the map of Upper Canada. Mr Alrth like Mr Jarvis soon became a prominent figure in the business and municipal life of Horning's Mills and the Township of Melancthon. He was first elected as Township Councillor in 1868 Deputy Reeve in 1870 and Reeve in 1890 He was also Postmaster and Justice of the Peace for many years In addition to his multifarious duties Mr Alrth purchased the village hotel, and, after making extensive improvements, conducted it successfully for a number of years Council meetings were often held there

Unlike Honeywood Rosemont and some other compact villages, Horning's Mills was a rather scattered village like the cities of the Georgian Bay—extending the whole five lots down to Massie Corners which name was at this season then it never became a town, but the main reason was the lack of railway connection Mansonville—practically a suburb of Horning's Mills—was an important centre in the early days the Melancthon Agricultural Show Fair being held there for many years. At one time the place had a general store hotel blacksmith shop and shoemaker shop In the minutes of Melancthon council of those days it is recorded that the council meeting was held at the hotel of John Mason 13th February 1861 Paul Jarvis Esquire Reeve"

A few years later another grist mill was erected in the village and Horning's Mills became more or less noted for its flour mills—Shakespeare or Creemore being the nearest competitors. If the people living in the New Survey wanted a pound of tea or a spool of thread they had to go down to Hornby's mills for it as there was no store in the New Survey until 1874 when the late Edward Berwick arrived from Toronto and opened a small store at McDowall's Corner on the "Toronto Line" but soon afterward moved the business to Dolly's Corner (Shelburne)

One of the most distinguished citizens of Melancthon and of Dufferin County was the late Robert McGhee M.P.P Coming to Melancthon in 1849 he entered municipal life as township councillor in 1852 at the age of twenty-eight and became Reeve in 1865 retaining the Reeve's chair continuously for fifteen years He was elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1883 representing the constituency of Dufferin until 1886 In 1891 Mr Ghee re-entered

municipal life being elected to the Township which office he ably discharged during 1891, 1892 and until his death in the early summer of 1893.

Dr John Barr Melancthon a pioneer physician came to Horning's Mills in the year 1887 just after he had graduated from Toronto College of Medicine and commenced the practise of his profession in the growing village being possessed of more than average driving force he soon worked up a large and lucrative practice and became very popular in the community He entered the field of politics in 1875 and did more than anyone else to compose the rival factions and bridge the breach between the Old and New Surveys

Dr. Barr

The constituency of Dufferin was created in 1874, and Dr Barr Conservative was elected to the Legislative Assembly at the general election held in 1875 At the next general election in June, 1879 he stood for re-election and was opposed by Robert McGhee and although he won the election by a majority of 254 his election was protested and a by-election called on January 8th 1880 three Candidates William Jelly Thomas Jull and Robert McGhee being placed in the field William Jelly was elected, the vote being, Jelly 1202 Jull 776 McGhee 448 The population of Dufferin county at that time was 15,506.

In the general election of 1880 Robert McGhee was elected and represented Dufferin in the Local Assembly until the next election in December 1886, when F C. Stewart, of Orangeville was elected by acclamation.

When the general election was held in 1890 Dr Barr was again elected but in the election of 1894 he suffered defeat by William Dynes, the candidate of the Patrons of Industry Dr Barr was elected again in 1898 and 1902.

The Electoral County of Dufferin for the House of Commons was formed in 1903 and Dr Barr resigned his seat in the Local House and was elected to the House of Commons in 1904 retaining the seat until his death at the Capital City in 1908. Dr Barr and the distinction of having built the first brick house in Horning's Mills During the last few years of his busy life he resided in Shelburne

Another enterprising citizen of Horning's Mills was James Thorndale who conducted the flour mill for many years. He was Reeve of Melancthon in 1901 and 1888

William August was a prominent and successful farmer of the Old Survey who made his mark in the municipal field having served as councillor from 1875 to 1879 inclusive He was Deputy-Reeve in 1880 and again in 1883

W F Cowan, of the Old Survey was councillor in 1882, 1883 1884, and in 1886, and second Deputy-Reeve in 1891 and 1892.

John Polley was raised and educated in Horning's Mills when the late Dr Norton was teacher of the village school and also became a school teacher Mr Polley entered municipal life as Deputy-Reeve in 1880, serving in that capacity continuously to the year 1890 inclusive

Among the prominent merchants of Horning's Mills in the early days was Mr Palmer who kept a large general store and was later succeeded by W L Roberts who later moved to the city of Brantford

As the early history of Horning's Mills is given in the account of the formation and settlement of the Old Survey some idea of its subsequent growth and importance may be gathered from a report of the census of the village taken in 1892-1893 as follows.

W L Roberts general store John Reid general store Joseph Akitt, hardware William McLean, hotel James Hazlable flour mill Dr Reid, physician Charles Birge sawmill J F Weeks flour mill John Brown, sawling mill Thomas Wilder, shoemaker George Redick, carpenter James Webster butcher Fleming & Lyons blacksmiths Enterlek Bros plasterers, Jarvis & Poole tailors George Leiteh carpenter John McGhee harness-maker John Metcalf baker George Marshall, shoemaker James Thomas, carpenter Population 400

CHAPTER XI

Melancthon Village

As elsewhere noted J W Morey built and opened the first store and hotel at Melancthon Corners in 1870 but Bracbell a hotel about a mile south, and O Boyle a hotel a mile and a quarter north each as the following workshops, were in operation years before "The Bruce" was built namely George Young, blacksmith, James Sowden carpenter and undertaker John Smith cooper James Mitchell Henry Lewis and Wm Taylor shoemakers. James Brown kept the post office on the hillside one hundred rods above the corner and the log school stood across the road T F Hockaday being the teacher After Mr Morey and later Mr Sloan the following is a list of the stores kept from time to time in the village

In 1874 the late H M Walker and Mr Tuttill under the firm name of Walker & Tuttill, opened a general store of dry goods groceries, boots and shoes ready-made clothing, hardware wines and liquors and undertakers supplier in the old post office building (log) recently vacated by Mr Brown and for the next twelve months the village had two general stores.

Mr Sloan having retired in 1878 Melancthon was for the next seven years without a store until in the spring of 1885, J J Middleton & Sons general merchants, of Dundalk, opened "The Bruce" with a full line of general merchandise and with R J Clare as manager They did a lively business during the summer months and in the late autumn disposed of the business to A J Decatur a Toronto merchant who after one year's experience in a country store reduced the stock to a minimum, gave his creditors the benefit of buying the remainder at cost prices and moved back to the city

Then, after being vacant for a short time the old store was again opened by Archibald Kennedy of Mount Forest but he continued for only a few months and the village again had no store until James Dick arrived from Caledon in the spring of 1892 and opened the big store under the auspices of the Patrons of Industry Mr Dick did a very extensive business throughout the entire county of Dufferin and in the adjoining county of Grey and employed a large staff of clerks It was also the paying office for H L Breen's grain and hay business Melancthon's Patron store attracted such wide attention that other lines of business were soon started in the village O L

fewster opened a hardware store in the old hat-room of the former hotel and he also had a good business Messrs Sullivan & Young opened the village hotel. The Methodist House across the street was burned during one bitterly cold Saturday night in the month of February 1905 the massive old building and contents including the heavy stock in both stores large supplies of gunpowder and coal oil in the hardware stored were consumed by fire which marked finis to the old "Bruce Building" after a checkered career of about twenty-three years In the meantime Mr Dick secured temporary quarters in the Town Hall and, with a few goods saved from the fire (which included several webs of expensive cloth) ordered a new supply of goods and continued business until spring when the Patron store was moved to Shelburne

Shortly after Mr Dick's removal to Shelburne S Sowden fitted out John Rath's new frame bureau with counter and shelving and opened up with a stock of groceries and hardware sundries, while was the only store in the village until a few months later when Alex Carlaw opened a small general store business with William Laing as manager In the roughcast house on the corner where the post office had been kept for many years and recently vacated by Mr Brown Messrs Carlaw and Laing soon worked up a good business and with increased stock, had to enlarge the building

In 1898 or so Mr Carlaw sold out to R. T Stone who conducted the business until the winter of 1907 when he was succeeded again by William Campbell of Toronto. Mr Campbell increased the business and further enlarged the store and in the autumn of 1913 disposed of it to Charles O'Neill also of Toronto who eventually took over the post office which has been continued down to the present time

In the census taken in 1887 the following names with their respective lines of business in the village are given

A J Decatur general store Michael & John Waters, hotel James Sloan, saw and shingle mill James Crawford, carpenter and undertaker John Sanderson butcher and livestock Michael Callaghan blacksmith Sleek & Rugsley contractors and builders, John Smith, cooper James Brown J P post master and conveyancer George Pugsley implement agent Thomas Rathbone buyer William Gray teacher Rev Dr Strongman and Rev R. C Barton pastors Methodist Church Rev P J Cassin pastor R. C. church R. H Gerrish insurance agent

Melancthon has from an early date been a strong centre of Orangeism. The first Orange lodge organized in the district held the first meeting in the log house of John Thompson which stood in the centre of the front field on lot 292 N.E. Mr Thompson had taken up this fifty acres from the Crown about 1840 or 50 cleared twenty acres and built the usual strong of log buildings common to the first settlers. In 1853 the late James Sewell purchased the farm from Mr Thompson and it is still the property of the Sewell family The lodge was known as L.O.L. No 309 and the late John Watson (Grandpa) Watson) was the first Worshipful Master Among the first members of the Order were the following John Watson Jr and Jr Francis James and Robert Watson, John Thompson Andrew and Matthew Darragh William Bell William Hamilton Michael Shoaff William David William Charters George Gillespie James Mitchell James Corbett James Shaw and George Cunningham When the first lodge became firmly established they built a log Orange Hall on the corner of lot 294 the site being the gift of Matthew Darragh (later the Barrett homestead) Twelfth of July celebrations were held in those days at Beachville hotel Tarano or Corbett's hotel, and at Herring's Mills. The late George Cummings and Robert Watson were organizers in these days while George Gillespie of the Back Line was drum major for many years

The first local blacksmith shop was started by the late George Young in a log building beside the creek at "Five Points" (9th line corner), possibly in the early fifties when Michael Shoaff, or his successor, Avraham Brown, kept the "Wheat Sheaf Inn." Then when J. W. Macoy built "The Manse" in 1870 he also built a blacksmith shop for Mr. Young, and the nucleus of the village was formed. In a few years Mr. Young was succeeded by James Fuller, who carried on the business successfully for a season and the moved to other parts. In the spring of 1877 Robert Hanna built a frame shop on Mr. Shaske property, a few rods north of the four corners, where Melanchthon's blacksmith shop was operated first by Robert Hanna, then by Wm. Hanna, Michael Callghan, Ethel Simmons and others until (unfortunately) it was closed a few years ago.

Melanchthon had the privilege of having a local grain market which has flourished for over forty years. Shortly after the late James McCue in the stirring days of the Patrons of Industry, Mr. McCue erected the first frame granary just above the C.P.R. station. The enterprise was creditably taken over by Mr. H. L. Breen and merged with his coal bay buried business, thus giving Melanchthon a market for both hay and grain. Mr. Breen sported an office and waiting room in Toronto, which served as a distributing centre for Methuchthon. soon became one of the busy markets on the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. The business was later taken over by the Canada Grain Company of Toronto which built a large elevator at the C.P.R. station and carried on until it was discontinued recently.

Melanchthon a new and shingle mill was built in the autumn of 1877 by the late Jessee Shaw. In the following summer the machinery was put in by Mr. Peel a Toronto millwright and in a short time the mill was in operation sawing the first lumber George DeWinny a full American being engaged as head sawyer. The mill was in operation almost continuously for twenty-five years and gave employment to a number of local men. Then with a large general store a third class hotel the familiar ring of the Shakesmith a cavil and the shrill sound of the sawmill's whistle morning, noon and evening Melanchthon was a veritable hive of industry.

To recapitulate. The history of Melanchthon Village like that of Imperial Rome may be divided into four epochs or periods I—Period of Pioneer Settlement and Birth of the Future Village—Beginning with the location of the first settlers, Darraugh Alchemy Mitchells McCues and McMenamans who took up land from the Crown the first lots along the newly surveyed Toronto Line in 1840-1850. Then in 1852 when James Brown received the deed for lots 288, 289 on 280 N.E. and Charles Steamish about the same time took up lots 290 and 291 S.W. (James Mitchell had already settled on lot 291 N.E.) thus making settlements on each of the four corners. II—Period of Growth—When the village was founded by Mr. Macoy in 1869-1870 Melanchthon attracted the attention of travellers and settlers through out a radius of twenty miles. This period lasted until about 1876, when Mr. Shaw retired from mercantile life and having built a large house on the corner took up his residence there. He now turned his attention to the milling business and built a sawmill combined with shingle and planing mills and also built houses to accommodate his hired men and their families. The Bruce was utilized to full capacity both store and hotel in different years and by different occupants and the village now enjoyed a season of expansion and increased population. III—Zenith of Prosperity—When, in 1892 the Patrons of Industry under James Dick throughout the entire County of Dufferin decided to establish their general store and headquarters at Melanchthon, they virtually electrified the mercantile business, and the village reached the zenith of its prosperity. IV—Period of Decline—With

the burning of "The Bruce" and Patrol stores in 1903 and the later dissolution of the Patron movement, the surrounding woods ceased of their timber for the mills along with other vanished industries. Melancthon began to decline until now it may be likened to Goldsmith's Deserted Village of the Emerald Isle.

CORBETTON

The following interesting history of Corbetton was published in the Shelburne Free Press in September 1922, and is here reproduced

"The history of the now flourishing and picturesque village of Corbetton so ideally situated on the southern tributary of the Grand River may be traced down to that dim and distant period when travel by automobile or stately C.P.R. coaches was not even dreamed of. Those were prehistoric days and we have to depend upon tradition for our data of local events and discoveries when herds of deer and packs of wolves and the vicious black bear were common in the swampy wild. Modern methods of cooking and living large by the prepared foods from the grocery store were unknown but the sturdy pioneers obtained their food from the natural products of field and forest.

"It was some time in the late forties that the Toronto Line was opened from Orangeville to Owen Sound connecting the capital of Upper Canada Toronto1 with Grey's county town (Owen Sound). This great thoroughfare was later known as the "Toronto & Sydenham Road" the "Gravel Road" and now the Provincial Highway. Several years passed from the opening of the Toronto Line until any material settlement was made about or behind Corbetton. The old log tavern, built and conducted for so many years by the late James Corbett on the Gravel Road was indeed the first business centre in the community. Corbett's tavern was the meeting place for Melancthon township council for some years and in fact this place has the distinction of having had the first Township Hall in the municipality. It was a large log building and stood on the west side of the Gravel Road between the sideroad and the creek. For some years the late Elias B. Gray was Reeve and presided ex officio.

"But the village really had its beginning some years after the old Narrow guage Railway was built and it was decided that a railway station was to be located here. The late J. C. Shook established the first general store for there may have been a small one started just before Mr. Shook's arrival, which the latter purchased. Then a sawmill, blacksmith shop and two hotels started. If we remember correctly a Mr. Newman started the first hotel on the site where it stands to-day. Then a Mr. Dennis built it over for a time, until the late James Corbett moved from the old premises on the "gravel" and took up his residence in the village hotel. But when the sawmill and other industries started the village became busy and commenced to grow. It was thought that two hotels were required and the late Patrick Hogg built the hotel south of the railway track. A second general store was also established by the late Mrs. Dean after which the late Mrs. Thompson built and opened the present store now conducted by Mr. Silk. A second sawmill was also established. When the post office was transferred by Mr. Corbett from the Gravel to the village the place was called Corbetton after Mr. Corbett.

As time passed on and the great temperance wave of the Scott Act and again later of local option swept over the land the two hotels gradually gave way and two churches were built instead. Presbyterian first and immediately after the Methodist. In the meantime the hotel west of the C.P.R. was kept by Patrick Hogg (named above) Charles Gillespie, Thomas Cameron and others.

"For a number of years Corbetton had three good general stores, as well as a flour and feed store within her borders.

"In the early years it was a very busy centre in the timber line, being one of the chief shipping points on the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. but like other villages in this part of Ontario the timber has long since disappeared but the village has for many years had a good grain market as well as being an important point for buying and shipping live stock so much so that a branch of the Bank of Hamilton was established there in recent years."

As the writer of the above did not give the location of Corbetton, other than that it is on a branch of the Grand River, may we add that the village is at the point where the C.P.R. and the sixty sideroad intersect about four miles each from Dundalk and Melancthon Stations. The Grand River takes its rise a short distance northeast of the village

CHAPTER XII

Riverview

THE history of Riverview goes back about sixty years the first pioneers being the Logie family who settled and lived on the farm facing the city sideroad In a log house situated a few rods east of the river Here Mr Logie lived for many years and made quite a large clearing on the front of the farm his nearest neighbors being Mr Laurence Preen and Bill Hurd families over two miles east or the Andrew Anderson and John Biggins families about four miles south, the road between being little better than an Indian trail.

A few years later the David Martin William Hulbert and Stephenson families moved into the district and yet a little later the land where the future village arose was taken up by the Pettigrew and Doney families Among other settlers at that time or soon after appeared the names of Campbell Corbett, Donkin McCloud, and Lyons. A sawmill and a general store were soon started and a little later there were two sawmills, one in the village and another further down the line also a shingle mill. These were a great benefit to the settlement in utilising the vast acres of various kinds of timber Some of those engaged in the sawmill business at different times were Mr Carter Mr Hay Mr Richardson, Mr Banks and Dryden Bros

A small hotel was at one time started in the village but only lasted for a short time A second general store was soon opened and thus the village had two stores for many years. Among the general merchants appear the names of Mr Corey Mr Nicholes, Mr Johnston and in later years Mr William Campbell

About the time the village was founded the late George Doney the veteran blacksmith of Shelburne opened a blacksmith shop and small foundry in Riverview and carried on a good business for many years In later life Mr Doney was a Justice of the Peace Riverview was at different times ably represented in the Melancthon council James Hay was councillor during 1889 and 1890 T C Dryden was Reeve during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 and J R. Clarke was Reeve in 1917 and 1918.

JESSOPVILLE

Jessopville is an important hamlet in the extreme southwestern corner

of the township, and in the early days was locally known as "The Jog." Previous to the Scott Act days the place had a hotel for a number of years, a general store and post office, a Public school and a Methodist church. The surrounding district is well adapted for mixed farming and the raising of livestock.

REDICKVILLE

The village of Redickville is situated on the [illegible] corners of the 2nd line and twenty-five rods on the Old Survey, Melanethon, in one of the best farming districts in Ontario. The village was founded by the late George Redick, one of the pioneer settlers of the township, and from whom the place takes its name. Mr. Redick built the corner hotel and conducted it successfully for a number of years, after which he was succeeded by the late Frederick Wallworth and others. In a census of the village taken in 1902 or 1903 appear the following names: John Wheeler, general store and postmaster; Mr. Moore, hotel; Thomas York, contractor and builder; A. Perry, blacksmith.

In the early sixties Redickville was quite a busy place, but with the passing of the Scott Act there were no more licenses granted to hotels within the municipality, and consequently the village has only a temperance hotel. Had Redickville been favored with railway connection, it doubtless would have been an important town many years ago.

SHRIGLEY

Shrigley is a rural hamlet and post office in the northeast end of Melanethon township, eight miles from Dundalk and twelve miles from Shelburne. It was settled in 1865, and in the early years was supplied with mail only once a week on Saturday. George Bailey was postmaster and Justice of the Peace. The United Brethren church was established about fifty years ago by the late Rev. J. F. Durkee, and was later taken over by the Mennonites.

DUNDALK

While the village of Dundalk is not within the confines of Dufferin county, but is situated just over the border in the county of Grey, nevertheless it is the general market especially for livestock and the nearest place of business for many of the farmers residing in Dufferin who claim it as their home town, which entitles it to mention in these pages.

The village was originally started at McDowell's Corner on the Toronto & Sydenham Road, but with the coming of the railway was moved over to the station (elsewhere referred to) and which dates back to about 1870.

The first stores in the village were those of Henry Grehame, J. J. Middleton and George Middleton. The late John Connor of Melanethon also conducted a grocery and liquor store in the early days, and did a good business. Mr. Gardiner opened the first hardware store. Dundalk was at first lighted by coal oil lamps, then a few years later it had its own electric plant, and still later was lighted by hydro from Eugenia.

The place soon grew to later years, to be an important village of eight stores, four hotels, two banks, sawmill, grist mill, woollen mill, planing mill, four churches, Public and High schools, and a weekly newspaper and has long been the largest village in Proton township.

AUGUSTON

Augueton was a rural post office established in the early days at the 4th line corner Old Survey, Melanethon. The late William August was postmaster.

In a census taken in 1860 the population of Malmedhan township was 1350, and the report of crops grown in the township was as follows

Spring Wheat 20 000 bushels Barley, 635 bushels Oats 10 700 bushels Peas, 3 100 bushels Potatoes 32,275 bushels Turnips 67,500 bushels Hay 860 tons Maple Sugar 11 000 lbs Butter 25 700 lbs Wool, 1 270 lbs

There seems to have been a much larger acreage of spring wheat than of any other kind of grain in these early days practically all of which was grown in the Old Survey The New Survey was more adapted for the raising of oats and hay and for pasturage. In the early seventies, Riverview was known to the people of Shediac and the Gravel Road as "Up at the Canned Meat" where in the month of May they drove up their herds of young cattle and left them to graze in the vast acres of wild lands watered by the river during the summer months.

The following is a list although incomplete of the freeholders and householders of the Old Survey during the years 1865-8:

William Allen, Robert Allen Henry Armstrong Matthew Armstrong James Adamson Joseph Anderson, William Airth Rowley Arnold George Broderick, John Brodenick John Barkwell Francis Berry Henry Bates Charles Bates, James Campaign George Cummings, James Cave George Chalmers, Chas. Curphey Robert Coulter John Cleve James Clark James Campbell Chaimwother Dynes, William Dynes, Sylvester Dean, Edward Enty John Emerick, Edward Ferris William Ferris Robert Forest, John Fotheringham Henry Fawcett William Fowler, Malin Graham Joseph Gowan John Gillespie John Clun James Gouard Philip Hines Robert Hudson, Henry Hindle William Rudd James Hawkins, Stephen Rudd William Hall Charles Hall, Robert Hamilton James Hamilton James Hall Samuel Hood, James Hogg William Ha Hines Thomas Higgins David Hunter R. W Jeffery Thos Johnston Paul Jarvis, William Jelly Simon Jelly John Jelly Andrew Jamieson Lewis Leigh Charles Lawson Lawrence Archie Lotty Thomas Mann, Daniel Meikle John Morrow Thomas Medill, William Medill John Mc Ill George Marshall Mrs. Mason James Meekin, John Mcdonald, Robert Mcgee Wm McGhee John Meekin Lawrence Mc-Chee jr Robt. McCauley Sam McCauley George Meakley Alex McKendry Wm Murray Robert McNabb, John Neely William Pigeon Elijah Page Reuben Page Richard Polley Samuel Polley Hugh Polley Andrew Quinn, George Redick Patrick Ryan, Wm Reid John Silk Henry Silk Joseph Silk, William Silk sr. William Silk jr. Jacob Silk, Richard Small, John Seymour James Sleigh Chas. Richard Slack sr. Richard Slack jr. Thomas Slack, Jesse Slack, Jonathan Sproule Matthew Sandford Joseph Thompson Wm Bam Tingara George Tingary Edward Taggart James Taggart William Taggart William Taylor David Tanner Thos Webster John Webber Thos. Willes Geo Westicott, Wm Watson, Samuel Wright John Wilson Jeremiah Wellworth Elijah Yokom John Williamson John Pettigrew

The following names appear as freeholders and householders in the New Survey northeast of the T. & S. Road

John Adams, Wm August Robert Bell, John Bell (un-keepsal William Bell, Joseph Broughton Jos. Eary (un-keepsal Patrick Breen Moore Breen James Brown John Barrell Richard Beamish Michael Boucher, Charles Badgero Robert Cherry Patrick Connor James Corbett (un-keepsal John Cuillton, John Connor Isaac Cootes James Coates, Edward Cole Thos. Dought James Foley Wm Gibbons John Gleese Louis Cant, John Killeran Patrick Hellerau William Hughes Christopher Johnson William John son Joseph Keating Martin Keating Patrick Keating Paul Kingston Andrew Longeway Owen LaVell, James Mitchell Patrick Mulcaig John Morrow

Kenneth McAulay, Samuel McDowell, Charles McDowell, Patrick McCue, Michael McCue, Wm. Noble, W. Mackenzie, Edward Norris, Michael Oldfield, Charles Phillips, James Redpath, Thomas Redpath, Wm. Rowbotham, James Sowden (carpenter), Roger Smith, James Stewart, Levi Stewart (teacher), E. B. Shirley, F. Shirley, Johnathan Scott, James Thompson, Anthony Trusdon, James White, Daniel White, John West sr., James West, John West jr., Patrick McManaman, Brian McManaman, Thomas McManaman, Felix McManaman.

The following freeholders lived southwest of the T. & S. Road.

William Andrews, Robert Alexander, Andrew Anderson, Watson Ballard, Lawrence Breen, William Charters, Bernard Callaghan, Wm. Crawford, Darby Currie, Mrs. Daly, Wm. Devlin sr., Wm. Devlin jr., Patrick Doyle, Thos. Doyle, James Ferguson, Silas T. Gray, Geo. Gilhampin, Anthony Grimes, William Gray, Samuel Hamilton, David Hopkins, John Hoagins, Ezra Hulbert, Wm. Hunking, Thomas Hunking, John Huggins, Wm. Irwin, James Irwin, John Johnston, Michael Kerling, Daniels Kerling, John Kerling, Wm. Lewis (shoemaker), Alex. Logie, James Mulholland, Owen Waters, George Young (blacksmith), Samuel Swift, Frederick Miller, John Mills, Michael O'Boyle, Alex Mitchell, John Smith (cooper), Patrick Shaw, Jonny Sweeny, Robert Stewart, John Small, Robert Strutt, John Strutt, Joseph Swift, Richard Smith, Michael Shaaf (inn-keeper), James Watson, John Watson, Francis Watson, Robert Watson.

RACK LINE MELANCTHON

Eighty five an more years ago four young men Robert Atkinson, David Sigger, Michael Shoaff and Thomas Doyle, came from the old frontier settlement of Ontario and took up homesteads on what is later years came to be known as the Rack Line Melanchton, but which at that time was a dense wilderness of maple, beech and elm with here and there a one mile stretch of cedar and tamarack swamp. This wall travelled road of to-day was then only a winding trail indicated by a blaze made by the surveyor's axe.

After shouldering the axe for their future home the four young men returned to Beachell's Hotel on the Toronto Line for the night. The next morning Mr and Mrs. Atkinson took a man-ed though they then discovered to view their new-found home. They immediately set to work to build their first log house, about five rods to from the path which later became the Rack Line or Lot 200. They worked until nightfall then returned to the shanty for a big hemlock tree which had fallen in taking up land from the Crown, the rule was, if you bought a fifty-acre lot, the Government gave you a free grant of the adjoining fifty acres, making a hundred acre farm. Here Mr and Mrs. Atkinson lived and laboured suffering all the hardships and difficulties incident to pioneer life and transformed as erstwhile wilderness into one of the best farms in the community which still remains in the Atkinson name after a hundred years or more. John Atkinson being the present owner. Of course the Toronto Line from Provincial Highway No. 101 had already been settled on both sides, some of the settlers being the well known families, Beachells, Watsons on the hill, Darrahs, Hamiltons, William Bell, James Brown sr. and jr. James Mitchell, Louis and William Gent, Michael O'Boyle, Brian Malone, the McCues, Kestings, LaValles, O'Halloran and Meadamanare.

Although this region has long been recognized as one of the best farming sections in Western Ontario it has its own peculiar physical features. When the surveyors, Charles Rankin and James Beachell, with their men first explored this vast woods, as yet unseen by white man with the possible exception of hunters or trappers, they made the unusual discovery on the

rear lots 207 and 208 of a swamp in the north a surface about 12 ft wide 20 ft. long and 12 ft deep with a little lake covering about one acre of marsh land a few rods distant—locally known as "The quarry-hole" and "Beaver meadow".

The surveying party made a minute examination of their phenomenal discovery the report of which was quite interesting. The perpendicular walls of the cave and the floor were of solid rock with an incline of irregular slope of earth and rock leading down to within about four feet from the bottom of the cavern covered with almost four feet of clear cold water during the spring and early summer. By the month of August, however the water had disappeared and a half-brown bog mould stood erect or walk about on the stone floor of the interior where there seemed to be considerable space to move around, but only with the aid of a lantern because of the utter darkness.

The supposition of the surveyors was that a subterranean tunnel and flowing stream of water connected the cavern with the lake Halfway between the cave and the lake they discovered a small opening in the rocky surface of the earth through which the ear could distinguish the sound of water flowing beneath The water was trending with speckled trout, both in the bottom of the cave and in the lake A few years after the survey was made the above lots were taken up by the late Owen Waters and became the Waters homestead, now owned and operated by his grandson Mr Daniel Waters.

The land facing on each side of the blazed line having been surveyed into 80 acre lots settlers began to come in and the "path between the rivers" soon became a good "bush road" After the settlers previously mentioned came the Watson family from Peel county the late John and Mrs Watson accame the Watson family from Peel county the late John and Mrs Watson accame with their four sons, James, John, Frank and Robert, each of whom took up his own 100 acres, followed soon by George Gillespie Alex Armstrong, John Johnson and the Williamston family John Mills took up a lot on the 200 sideroad one mile further southward

In 1833 the Hodgins brothers, John and David cousins of James Beacheli came from Yorkshire England and took up 100 acres each of what is now S Sec. No. 7 corner John locating on the N E corner and David on the NW corner In 1863 John Small moved up from Darlington township and settled on the S E corner while Frank Gray took up the S W corner where a few years later the log school was built and since replaced by the present brick school. The John Stewart family the Curran family and John and Robert Sirett and Ezra Bulbert, John Smith and Samuel Swift moved in later

Wild animals large and small, claimed the sheltering woods as their rightful domain, with naught to impede their sway and away The black bear the wolf the wolverene as well as the stately deer roamed at will through the hardwood bush, while the beaver mink and marten lurked lastly about the beaver meadow or swam the streams As each settler enlarged his clearing he usually kept a small flock of sheep and often had much difficulty in protecting them from the ravishing wolves As an instance of the great danger from wolves the late David Hodgins had a large flock and one summer morning at break of day found that twelve of his sheep had been killed by wolves during the previous night.

The air was vregnant with the sweet strains of the feathered songsters as they flew from balsam top to beechen bough, breathing music and melody through the virgin forest, and landed amid the whispering pines.

CHAPTER XIII

HISTORY OF MELANCTHON TOWNSHIP (Municipal)

1869

THE Municipal Council, composed of Messrs Paul Jarvis Edward Harrison Alexander Hallin Charles McDowell and Elias B Gray met at the hotel of James Corbett Gravel Road on January 1st 1870 Paul Jarvis Esquire was chosen Reeve and Kenneth McAulay was appointed Clerk, John Mills, Treasurer Henry Jarvis, Assessor (Old Survey) and Messrs Mulholland and McCue Assessors for the New Survey and Isaac Cripps And itor Each of the Councillors received $1 00 per day returning Officers received $4.00 each for their services at the previous January elections and Thomas Doyle who was engaged one day longer received $0.00.

1871

Same Reeve and Council elected by acclamation, met at the hotel of Claudius Elkins, 10th January, 1871 Thomas Johnston appointed Pay Vers as the Reeve's Auditor and Kenneth McAulay was reappointed Clerk. Edward Anderson was appointed Constable to keep order at council meetings Council adjourned to meet 13th February at the hotel of John Mason, Mountville

1872

Council met at the hotel of James Corbett. Charles McDowell Reeve Councillors, Edward Harrison Robert McGhee Lawrence Breen, and John Cullitton—January 20th, 1872 The same Clerk Kenneth McAulay and the same Treasurer John Mills, reappointed. Thomas Hall and J W Morrow were appointed Auditors Henry Hewett was appointed Assessor for the New Survey salary $10, and James Mulholland, Assessor for the Old Survey salary $9 let by tender Tavern licenses were set by the newly elected Council at $20

1873

The newly elected council met at the hotel of James Corbett at 12 o'clock (noon) January 14th 1873. Reeve Charles McDowell Councillors Robert McGhee, Lawrence Breen John Cullitton and James Slack. Kenneth McAulay reappointed Clerk at a salary of $65 Henry Hewett, Assessor for New Survey salary $15 and Richard Arnold Assessor for Old Survey sala

ary $12 John Mills reappointed Treasurer at a salary of $46. The next council meeting in the same year met at the hotel of George Redick, 2nd Line Old Survey

In this year the Town Hall was built on Lot 261 Gravel Road, now Provincial Highway No 11 (Corbetton Corners) Council met for the first time in the hall on Feb 22nd to consider applications for tavern licenses The following hotelkeepers were granted licenses Abram Brown, Joseph Barr Claudius Skins James Corbett and George Redick Lewis Gaul was paid $1.00 for a cord of wood for the Town Hall

1864

Council met in the Town Hall. Reeve Chas McDowall, Councillors Lawrence Breen Robert McGhee John Cullihon and James Slack Kenneth McAulay and John Mills were reappointed Clark and Treasurer respectively Richard Slank Jr and William Henders were appointed Auditors for 1864.

1865

Council met at James Corbett's Hotel Monday, January 16th. Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors, Lawrence Breen Chas McDowell John Cullihon and James Slack Kenneth McAulay and John Mills re-appointed Clerk and Treasurer respectively the salary of each being reduced $5. Henry Hewitt was appointed Assessor for the New Survey and Rowley Arnold for the Old Survey John West was paid $1.00 for the use of his house at the previous election

1866

Council met at the Town Hall January 15th Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors Lawrence Breen James Slank, John Cullihon and Michael Oldfield Clerk Treasurer and Assessors re-appointed And Isaac Thos Doyle and Henry Jarvis. The following taverns were subjsal to inspection James May (Maybourne) John Mason (Maxwville) James Currie (Camilla) Wm Airth (Shanning & Mills) Samuel Lawrence (Old Survey) James Corbett Abram Brown Wm Jully Francis O'Boyle the last four on the Toronto Line (T & S. Road)

1867

Council met at James Corbett's tavern Jan 21st. Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors James Slank Lawrence Breen Michael Oldfield and Simon Jully Kenneth McAuley re-appointed Clerk at a salary of $40. Richard Slack Jr and Joseph Keating, Tavern Inspectors at a fee of $4 each.

The following Deputy-Returning Officers received $5 each for room and services at the recent Municipal election in their Divisions No 1 Henry Jarvis No. 2 James May, No. 3 Henry Hewitt, No 4 John Stewart (Bank Line) No. 5, Richard Slack Jr (5th Line)

1868

Reeve, Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack Lawrence Breen Simon Jully and William Airth The same Deputy Returning Officers appointed as in the previous year and at the same fee of $4 each Moved by James Slack and seconded by Wm Airth that Council sign a petition forwarded by E W Lauder Member for South Grey to Parliament William Doyle and George Marshall were appointed Auditors John West Sr received $1.50 for use of room at election Henry Fawcett and John Ludlow were appointed Tavern Inspectors.

1869

Council met at Alcth s Hotel Jan 18th Robert McGhee, Reave Council lors James Slack Lawrence Brown Simon Jelly and Michael Oldfield Sam Clerk and Treasurer re-appointed Michael Sheaff received $1 for a cord of wood for the Town Hall Rutherford & Co printers, Owen Sound received $20 for printing minutes of the Council.

1870

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan 17th. Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack, Simon Jelly Robert Atkinson and James Brown Thirty yaas the municipal officers were appointed by lander The trustees of S Sec No. 7 being unable to pay their teacher s salary were granted a loan of $200 from April to January at six per cent interest.

1871

Council met at Corbett s Hotel Jan. 10th Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors, James Slack Robert Atkinson Henry Hewitt and Robert Marshall The following received towns hees as follows year 1871 William Jelly Sheep hunse James May Maybourne J W Morey Melancthon James Corbell Gravel Road

The ninth annual meeting for the year 1871 was held at Morey's Hotel Melancthon, July 8th when a petition was presented and presented to the President and Directors of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Company asking that Shelburne Station be erected at a point as near as possible to the Toronto and Owen Sound Gravel Road" At the December meeting a grant was made of $1200 towards the erection of a Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway Station on Lot 200 S. W (Melancthon)

1872

Council met at Corbett s Hotel Jan 15th Reave Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack Henry Hewitt Robert Atkinson and William Jelly The following officers were appointed Kenneth McAulay Clerk salary $80 Kenneth McAulay re-appointed Clerk at a salary of $80 John Mills Treasures at a salary of $60 Wm August and Thos Doyle were appointed Auditors The council meeting of Feb. 16th was held at the Hotel of James Sloan (T G & B Hotel)

1873

Council met at Corbett's Hotel Jan. 20th Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack Henry Hewitt Thomas Robson and William Jelly The following Officers were appointed Kenneth McAulay Clerk salary $80 Treasurer John Mills salary $60 Assessor James Brown, salary $25. Auditors, Thos. Doyle and Edward Barwick.

1874

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 19th Reeve Robert McGhee The township was now settled to have a Deputy-Reeve and James Slack was absent Councillors, Henry Hewitt, Thos. Robson and Henry Fawcett The former township officers were re-appointed Hotel licenses were granted to the following James Sloan Melancthon James May Maybourne George Reslick Reslickville Joseph Black, Shelburne

At council meeting held at James Sloan s Hotel Melancthon a resolution was passed inviting tenders for the township printing for the year 1874, a copy being forwarded to the Owen Sound Times the Orangeville Sun, and the Orangeville Advertiser At the April council meeting also held at James Sloan's Hotel, a resolution was moved by Robert McGhee seconded

by Thos. Robson to build a Town Hall at or near the 2nd sideroad conveniant to the Gravel Road, size 26 ft by 40 ft. and 14 ft. high, to be built of brick At a subsequent meeting a resolution was passed to raise $800 to commence the building of the Town Hall, the site being on a one acre lot purchased from P. G. Close, a wholesale merchant of Toronto on lot 201 1st con. S.W. T. & S. Road (at present owned and occupied by the Sanderson family) The contract for the building was let by tender and was accepted by Thomas Taggart of the Old Survey. The price being $1225, the job to be completed by 27th of October 1874.

1875

In the year 1875 an entirely new Council was elected, which that at James Sloan's Hotel the present Reeve Robert McGhee being succeeded by William Airth of Herring's Mills and James Stock Deputy-Reeve by William Jelly of Shelburne The new Councillors were Thomas Doyle Thomas Johnston and William August. The following Township Officers were appointed Clerk James Brown salary $60 Treasurer John Mills salary $65 Auditors William Leitch and Edward Serwick salary of each being $10 Tavern Inspector Robert John Whitten salary $10 Assessor Richard Black Jr. salary $90 Kenneth McAulay having been Township Clerk for almost twenty year resigned and was tendered a vote of thanks by the assembled Council.

1876

Council met in the new Town Hall Jan. 17th. Reeve Robert McGhee Deputy-Reeve William Jelly Councillors Thomas Doyle William August and Andrew Ostrander. The following Township Officers were appointed Clerk James Brown salary $100 Treasurer John Mills salary $75 Assessor Richard Black, salary $90 Auditors H. B. Walker and William Leitch, salary of each being $10; Kenneth McAulay Tavern Inspector salary $20

1877

Council re-elected by acclamation met in the Town Hall Jan 15th Owen LeVall having had his barn destroyed by lightning, the Council forgave him the issue of $23.50.

Robert MacGhee Reeve Henry Hewitt, Deputy-Reeve Councillors, William August, Andrew Ostrander and James Corbett. James Brown Clerk John Mills Treasurer and Samuel Swift, Caretaker of Town Hall, salary $8.

1879

Council met Jan 20th. Reeve Robert McGhee, Deputy-Reeve William Airth, Councillors William August Simon Jelly and James Corbett. The same Township Officers were re-appointed. At the October meeting of the Council a grant of $5 was voted for a notice for Patrick Keeling who at 98 to pay bill of Dr Norton for medical attendance on him as per certificate of Michael Shoaff and fifteen others. On said Patrick Keeling having died without means Reeve Robert McGhee received $4 for representing the Township at a Provisional Council held at Orangeville 26th September, for the purpose of selecting a site for new county buildings

1880

Council met Jan. 19th. Reeve William Airth Deputy-Reeve William August; Councillors, James Corbett, George Bailey and John Hogg.

1881

The new Council met Jan 17th. Reeve James Huntable Deputy-Reeve

Charles McDowell Councillors James Corbett, George Bailey and John Hogg. John Mills, having been Treasurer for 25 years, retired 1881. The Council tendered him a vote of thanks and presented him with a gold watch purchased at the jewellery store of J C Fox, Orangeville, for $75. Richard Sleek, of Melancthon P O., was appointed Treasurer, succeeding Mr. Mills.

1882

Council met Jan. 10th Reeve James Huxtable Deputy-Reeve Charles McDowell Councillors, John Hogg, George Bailey and W F Gowan.

1883

Council met Jan 15th Reeve George Bailey Deputy-Reeve William August, Councillors, W F Gowan, H H Walker and J C Sheek.

1884

Reeve, George Bailey Deputy-Reeve H H Walker Councillors W F. Gowan John Hogg and J C. Sheek

1885

Reeve George Bailey Deputy-Reeve H H. Walker Councillors John Hogg George Scott and N B. Allin

1886

Reeve George Bailey Deputy-Reeve John Polley Councillors John Hogg, George Scott and B. Allin

1887

Reeve George Bailey Deputy Reeve John Polley Councillors, John Hogg George Scott and N B Allin. The following Township Officers were appointed Clerk, James Rowe. Assessor Robert Mooney Auditor Jacob Walker and David Stewart, Caretaker of Town Hall Samuel Swift.

1888

Reeve George Bailey Deputy-Reeve John Polley Councillors, John Hogg, George Scott and Samuel McDowell

1889

Reeve George Bailey 1st Deputy-Reeve John Polley 2nd Deputy Reeve George Scott, Councillors, James Hay and Samuel McDowell.

1890

Reeve George Bailey 1st Deputy Reeve John Polley 2nd Deputy-Reeve Samuel McDowell Councillors, James Hay and W F Gowan.

1891

Reeve Robert McGhee 1st Deputy Reeve Samuel McDowell 2nd Deputy-Reeve W F Gowan Councillors Thomas Boles and J W Mc[illegible]son

1892

Reeve Robert McGhee 1st Deputy-Reeve Samuel McDowell 2nd Deputy-Reeve W F Gowan Councillors, Thomas Boles and Frederick Story In February of this year the Township Treasurer Richard Sleek, died, and was succeeded by Vickers Bates, of Horning's Mills

1893

Reeve Robert McGhee 1st Deputy-Reeve Samuel McDowell 2nd

Deputy-Reeve, Frederick Story Councillors Thomas Oldfield and John S. Allen. At the March meeting of the Council a resolution was passed granting James Dick the free use of the Town Hall as a general store for a short time his store the "Bruce" having been recently destroyed by fire. In the spring of this year the Township suffered a severe bereavement in the death of the Reeve Robert McGhee necessitating the holding of a special election Samuel McDowell resigned the office of 1st Deputy-Reeve and was elected Reeve by acclamation There was a keen contest between Thomas Boles and George McAuley for the position of 1st Deputy-Reeve which resulted in the election of Mr Boles in June 1893

1894

Reeve Samuel McDowell 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Boles 2nd Deputy Reeve John S. Allen Councillors Thomas Oldfield and John Ferris.

1895

Reeve Samuel McDowell 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Boles 2nd Deputy-Reeve John S. Allen Councillors, Thomas Oldfield and William Stone

1896

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1897

Reeve John S. Allen 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Boles 2nd Deputy-Reeve R. J Woods, Councillors, Wm Stone and Robert Fawcett

1898

Reeve, John S. Allen 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Boles 2nd Deputy Reeve R. J Woods Councillors, Wm. Stone and Robert Fawcett, Auditors W L. Roberts and William Gray

1899

In 1899 the County Council came under a new regulation whereby that body did not consist of Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of the various municipalities as heretofore but of an elected separate assembly known as County Representatives, hence the office of Deputy-Reeve in each Township was eliminated Therefore the Township Council comprised the following Reeve John S. Allen, Councillors, R. J Woods Wm Stone, Robert Fawcett and John A Russell

1900

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation. Michael Waters was appointed Caretaker of the Town Hall.

1901

Reeve Thomas Boles, Councillors, R. J Woods, Wm. Stone Wm McGhee and W G Dynes

1902

Reeve Thomas Boles Councillors, R J Woods, Thomas Oldfield, Wm McGhee and W G Dynes.

1903

Reeve Thomas Boles Councillors Wm. Stone Wm McGhee, Thomas Oldfield and W G Dynes.

1904

Reeve R. J Wernis Councillors, Wm Stone Wm McGhee W G Dynes and Thomas Oldfield.

1905

Reeve Wm Stone Councillors, Wm McGhee W G Dynes, Thomas Oldfield and Robert Fawcett.

1906

Reeve Thomas Oldfield Councillors Robert Fawcett J R Clarke, T C Dryden and James Higgins.

1907

After an experiment of eight years under the new regulations electing the County Council the former method of choosing that body from the elected Reeves and Deputy-Reeves was adopted and the Council for 1907 completed the following. Reeve William McGhee Deputy-Reeve Robert Fawcett, Councillors T C Dryden W G Dynes and James Higgins

1908

Reeve Wm. McGhee Deputy Reeve Robert Fawcett, Councillors T C Dryden W G Dynes and R. J Cornett

1909

Reeve Thomas Oldfield Deputy-Reeve T C. Dryden, Councillors James R. Clarke James Higgins and W H Silk.

1910

Reeve, Thomas Oldfield Deputy-Reeve T C. Dryden Councillors James R. Clarke R. J Cornett and James Higgins

1911

Reeve Wm McGhee, Deputy-Reeve, James Higgins, Councillors R. J Cornett, George Prentice W H Silk and W E Reid

1912

Reeve T C. Dryden Deputy-Reeve R J Cornett Councillors, W H Silk, George Prentice and W. E Reid in this year the veteran Clerk Jesse Brown resigned after holding the position for the past 36 years and was succeeded by the present clerk Mr T K. Slack.

1913

Reeve T C Dryden Deputy-Reeve R. J Cornett Councillors, George Prentice W H Silk, and W. E. Reid.

1914

Reeve T C. Dryden Deputy-Reeve, J R. Clarke Councillors W G Dynes, R H Halbert and R E Oldfield.

1915

Reeve, R J Cornett, Deputy-Reeve J R. Clarke Councillors R. H Halbert R E Oldfield and George Prentice

1916

Reeve R. J Cornett, Deputy-Reeve, J R Clarke Councillors R H Halbert, George Prentice and James Fairbairn

1917

Reeve J R Clarke Deputy Reeve Geo. Prentice Councillors, R. B Oldfield James Fairbairn and Joseph Duke

1918

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1919

Reeve, George T Prentice Deputy Reeve Joseph Duke Councillors W G Noble, J. A Russell and Arch Vance

1920

Reeve George Prentice Deputy-Reeve Arch Vance Councillors W G Noble J A Russell and Frederick Stuart.

1921

Reeve, Wm McGhee Deputy-Reeve J A. Russell Councillors, R. B. Oldfield, Fred Stuart and A K. Henry

1922

Reeve Arch. Vance Deputy Reeve W G Noble Councillors R B Oldfield A K. Henry and Alex. Elliot

1923

Reeve, Arch Vance Deputy-Reeve W G Noble Councillors, R. B. Oldfield, Alex Elliot and J F Stuart.

1924

Reeve W G Noble Deputy-Reeve R. B Oldfield Councillors Alex Elliott J F Stuart and W J Ferris

1925

Reeve W. G Noble Deputy-Reeve R B. Oldfield Councillors, Alex. Elliot W J Ferris and J F Stuart.

1926

Reeve J A Russell Deputy-Reeve W J Ferris Councillors J F Stuart, T E Watson and W B Madill

1927

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1928

Reeve W J Ferris Deputy-Reeve T E Watson Councillors, W B. Madill James Stinson and Vernon Nethercut.

1929

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation

1930

Reeve T E Watson Deputy-Reeve James Stinson Councillors, Alex Hunter Vernon Nethercut and James Oldfield.

1931

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation

1932

Reeve James Elgison, Deputy-Reeve, Vernon Neithercut, Councillors, Alex. Hunter James Oldfield and R. C. Dynes.

1933

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1934

Reeve Vernon Neithercut, Deputy-Reeve James Oldfield, Councillors, R. C. Dynes Herbert Nicholls and Albert Richardson

1935

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation

TOWNSHIP CLERKS

The Township is supposed to have been organized between 1839 and 1840 but there seems to be no record of township officials other than that Paul Jarvis was Reeve for several years in succession, and that on account of the very bad roads he sometimes had to walk to Barrie to attend council Melancthon at that time being a part of Simcoe County James Watson who settled on lot 294, s w Toronto Limit about 1848 soon became Township Clerk, but as to whom was Clerk during the previous ten years nobody appears to know Therefore the Township Clerks were as follows

1—James Watson (1848—1871)
2—Kenneth McAulay (retired 1873)
3—James Brown (1873—1912)
4—T. E. Sloch (1912—1927)

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS

John Mills (1856—1861)
Richard Slack (1861—1869)
Vickers Estes (1869—)
John S. Allen (1870)
James Denkin (19)

EARLY REEVES

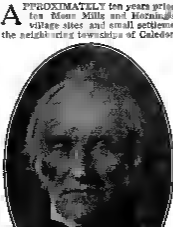
There is no mention of anyone other than Mr. Jarvis occupying the position of Reeve from the formation of the township until the arrival of James Beashell, who had recently arrived from Toronto, where he had been employed as contractor with the Grand Trunk Railway He purchased the hotel on the Toronto Limit lot 293 from John Oliver's Mills that had been recently built by Mr Aitcheson but which was considerably extended by Mr Beashell At that time the Township of Melancthon was in Simcoe County When the County of Grey was formed in 1852 James Beashell was Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton and when the County Council met in Owen Sound Mr Beashell was elected the first Warden of the County of Grey He continued as Reeve until sometime in the year 1854, when James Brown a grandfather of James Brown now of Melancthon according to the minutes, was Reeve for the remainder of the year 1854. James Watson brother in law of James Beashell was the township Clerk In those days, having lived on lots 294-5 s w which he took up from the Crown He died suddenly at John Bell's hotel, where the council was in session John Bell's hotel stood on the east side of the creek just below what afterwards became May's Corners In 1855 Elias R. Gray was Reeve of Melancthon and Proton while in 1856 Thomas McKee of Proton was Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton In 1857 Melancthon

and Proton became separate municipalities, Elias R. Gray being elected Reeve of Melancthon and Thos McKee Reeve of Proton. They were each re-elected again in 1858. In 1859 Charles McDowell of McDowell's Corners (Dundalk) was Reeve of Melancthon and in 1860 the honors against went to the Old Survey by electing the former municipal war-horse Paul Jarvis, to the Reeve's chair.

CHAPTER XIV

ORANGEVILLE

APPROXIMATELY ten years prior to the founding of Orangeville Eramosa, Mono Mills and Hornings Mills were surveyed and laid out as village sites and small settlements had been formed here and there in the neighboring townships of Caledon, Mono, Amaranth and Garafraxa.



Orange Lawrence

Orangeville was named after its founder, the late Orange Lawrence, who arrived in the district in 1848. Mr. Lawrence was an American having been born in the State of Connecticut in 1795. When a young man he moved to Canada and settled in Halton County. He was a captain in the militia during the eventful years of Mackenzie's rebellion in 1837. When he first came to the "back woods" where in later years arose the town of Orangeville the place had a rather forbidding aspect. Miles of bush separated sparsely settled communities, the majority of the inhabitants were Indians, and numerous wild animals were to be found. The winters were colder and the snow much deeper than Mr. Lawrence had been accustomed to in the fruitful county of Halton.

But Mr. Lawrence being a man of energy and with more than average natural ability was not discouraged. He purchased the land on which the town now stands from Robert Hughson who had a few years before settled in Amaranth. A field of five acres had already been cleared and a primitive sawmill formed the nucleus of the future town.

The site chosen by Mr Lawrence for a village which by a fortunate turn of events has since become the seat of Dufferin county happened to be on the border line between the townships of Mono and Garafraxa and also between the counties of Simcoe and Wellington The location had another important advantage in being on the small stream that runs into the Credit River just below having in a short distance a fall of 120 feet, driving sawmill, grist mill and woollen factory

Started at what was then a little hillside now East Broadway the hamlet of three or four houses soon grew into a stirring village of several hundred inhabitants The first store was started either by Mr Lawrence or Mr Galbraith Authorities differ as to which. It is said that the first hotel was in the stone building that still stands on the north-east corner of East Broadway and Second Street known as the Graham Hotel," kept by Mr Graham although in all probability the first hotel was a log building Mr Jones opened the first blacksmith shop on the north side of the road and Mr Robert McKeown was the pioneer shoemaker He later was appointed a justice of the peace

Mrs. Orange Lawrence

Orangeville was a village of considerable importance many years before it was incorporated and as a number of influential ratepayers resided in the village some of whom were prominent business men, candidates for municipal honors were frequently chosen from Orangeville and elected to the council boards of both Mono and Garafraxa The village was incorporated in 1864 and the first municipal council answered Its following members Reeve F C Stewart Councillors, Messrs W E Thompson Dr W S Hewat John May and Thos. Jull The village had a population of 1,200

Among the business men of the village in 1870—three years before its incorporation—appear the following names.

T & Buckham general store and grain buyer William Parsons stoves and tinware Ingraham & Stevenson woollen factory Wm. Armstrong drugs, Webster Bros, implements, F C Stewart, general store R. H. Rout, fire insurance W E Thompson, general store G H Underhill jeweller Francis Irwin groceries wines and liquors W. Campbell & Sons tanneries, Orangeville and Mono Mills Jull & Co wagon and carriage makers J. B. House drygoods Dr Wilkie dentist William Montgomery wagon maker Penfold Huddleston & Co steam laundry David Lindsay boots and shoes C J Wheelock, Provincial land surveyor Sophia Donnet stoves and ironware Guy Leslie, clerk of the Ninth Division Court, Robert McKeown shoemaker P E McBain, teacher John Paley, Sun newspaper, Thomas Davidson shoemaker The medical profession was represented by Dr Joseph Corbett Dr W S. Hewat and Dr A W Gamble, the legal profession by Maitland McCarthy and Pullin & Street. The hotels were George Hill "The Marksman's House" of

Kelly West Simcox Hotel John Wilker Commercial Hotel, J Jones and S Vanwyck of the Wellington Hotel, East Broadway

An old newspaper clipping gives the report of Orangeville markets in February 1861 as follows Fall wheat, $1.00 to $1.05 spring wheat 90c to 85c oats 18c to 20c barley 45c to 47c peas 40c to 45c dressed hogs $4.50 to $5.00 hay $7.50 to $8.00 butter 13c to 15c eggs, 10c to 12c potatoes, 20c to 30c per bag Orangeville had no railway in those days and all the grain or

Home of Orange Lawrence founder of Orangeville situated on First Ave. directly across from present home of Dr J W Leach.

produce purchased on Orangeville market had to be transported to Brampton or Toronto by teaming generally in the winter season with sleighs

On December 15th, 1861 a gloom was cast over the village of Orangeville by the death of its founder Mr Orange Lawrence in his 56th year Mr Lawrence had resided in the village continuously since he founded it eighteen years previously was instrumental in establishing the post office and was himself appointed the first postmaster holding the position until his death. The great ambition of his later years was to see the village he founded in the woods and had with unabated energy and much personal sacrifice sustained to the end of his earthly career. Incorporated and had he lived about two years longer his hopes would have been realized Mr Lawrence was the Independent candidate for the riding of North Wellington in the approaching election of the time of his demise

A popular history of pioneer days was the log tavern that stood on the north-west corner of East Broadway and Centre Road (Purple Hill) known as Clark's Hotel. According to the story told by one of the oldest citizens, this was "a lively corner" a few years before Orangeville was founded It is also

said that on the intervening hills between the village site and Purple Hill grew an abundance of huckleberries in the early days

In the year 1851 Elgin Myers, Q.C. Crown Attorney for Dufferin and senior member of the law firm of Myers, Robb & Clark with offices at Orangeville and Toronto, attracted considerable attention by his advocacy of annexation of Canada to the United States. Upon being reminded by the Mowat government that the "Public advocacy of the transfer of Canada and its people to a foreign nation is inconsistent with the holding of a public office in connection with the administration of justice" he insisted on the right of free speech and declined to resign at the same time addressing large audiences in Toronto, Montreal and other points. He was dismissed by the Mowat Government in 1892 and was succeeded as Crown Attorney by W. J. L. McKay at that time a rising young barrister of Orangeville

* * * *

SHELBURNE

Shelburne is said to have had its beginning in the eventful days of 1866, when the country to the south was in the throes of civil war and General Sherman was leading the Union army in his memorable "march to the sea." In that year the late Wm. Jelly the father and founder of Shelburne came up from the vicinity of Bowling Green, in Amaranth township, and purchased the farm on the Melancthon side of the townline where the Berwick block the Mansion House and Wesley church now stand. After making a small clearance Mr. Jelly built a frame hotel on the site of the present Mansion house and the hamlet that soon sprung up was known as "Jelly's Corners."

R. W. Brett,
Iormer reeve of Shelburne.

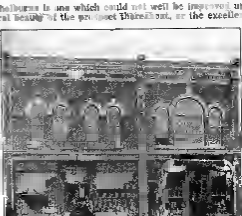
The first business places following the opening of the hotel, were a general store, kept by the late Edward Berwick. George Doney's blacksmith shop on the present site of McKay & shop and Henry King's shoemaker shop. Mr. Berwick commenced business in the district in 1865 but his first store was at Dundalk (Scotch Settlement Gravel Road) where he opened a small general store but soon settled at Jelly's Corners.

An old Atlas of the County of Grey dated 1880 gives the following very interesting sketch of Shelburne in the early years

"Situated at almost the south-easterly extremity of the County of Grey where the townships of Amaranth in Wellington County and Melancthon in Grey join their borders and a few hundred rods west of the eastern border of the latter the village of Shelburne is composed of territory acquired partially from each of the townships named in which it is situated. It is entirely indebted by its present decidedly thrifty and pro-

gressive condition. Before the construction of this road, the village of Shelburne closely resembled mercantile corporations which "exist only in contemplation of the mind," but from the rural hamlet, without commercial attractions beyond such as are necessary to cater to the paramount needs of a rural community—consisting of a small store, kept by Edward Berwick, a blacksmith and wagon shop, and the hotel of Wm. Jelly, the founder of the village—it has risen with the tide of progress, which follows in the wake of railway construction, to be one of the "spiciest" little towns within the County of Grey.

"The location of Shelburne is one which could not well be improved upon as regards the natural beauty of the prospect thereabout, or the excellent quality of the country surrounding it. It is the latter feature, of course, which has been the principal factor (subsidiary to the railroad) in building the place up to its present proportions, and upon which it must mainly depend for its future prosperity. But there are innumerable other features in the composition of the village which contribute as an aggregate whole to the rapid strides in advance of its immediate trade rivals, which Shelburne has of late been making, and among these none are more patent than the liberal enterprise of its citizens, which is unmistakably displayed in the superior class of buildings, mostly of red brick, which grace its streets, and have earned for it the reputation of being one of the best built up villages in this respect in the north-western peninsula.



A. E. Noble's Store and Vance's Law Office

With a population closely approaching 1,200 and institutions of trade including eight general stores, two drug stores, one steam grist mill and two steam sawmills, foundry, cannery, with numerous et ceteras usually found in towns of like size, besides a smart weekly newspaper, *The Free Press*, and churches and schools fully up to the high average characteristic of Canadian villages, Shelburne gives brilliant promise of future consequence and of occupying ere long a most important place as one of the chief trade centres of this section of Ontario.

As before intimated, it formerly comprised portions of Amaranth and Melancthon townships, the major portion of the village being then on the

Residence of the late Hugh Falconer Shelburne.

Wellington side of the county line having advanced sufficiently in the scale of commercial dignity and possessing more than the number of inhabitants requisite to an incorporated village the people of this flourishing locality determined to seek separate municipal organization and accordingly the territory mentioned was incorporated under the General Act provided for such corporancies in 1878 and assumed its independent municipal existence the first of January following as part and parcel of the county of Grey

The list of municipal officials under whose direction Shelburne assumed the dignities of village government, included the following viz William Jelly Reeve John Macbeth George R. Hanna James C. Whitten and Irn Beffey Councillors with F G Dunber officiating as Clerk

From a copy of the Shelburne Free Press published in 1874 the following names appears among the advertisers E Berwick & Co general merchants T MacAdam & Co grocers Corbett Bros druggists Wm. Robertson sawmillers G R Hannah hardware Robert Murray carpenter and builder T Powell shoemaker Richard R. Smith pumps Jeffery Bros. sash and doors etc. Duncan Hyndman livery Joseph Murphy builder Hugh Carson harnessmaker Daniel E Cowles stoves and tin store E Needham jewellery J F Bunting photographer James Whitten auctioneer Thos J Cayen barrister and solicitor Col Armstrong, real estate and loans J Hemstreet & Co. butchers F G Dunber J P and conveyancer Drs Barr and Norton The Mansion House T Jennings, proprietor, Queen's Hotel Archibald Irwin proprietor Royal Hotel C M. Hastings, proprietor Primrose House J Wilson, proprietor. At the same time or shortly afterwards George Rutherford conducted a land and insurance business The early blacksmiths in succession were George Doney Angus Bell, James Hogan, Robert McKay and Graham Patterson. George Watts conducted a waggonmaking shop

CHAPTER XV

ALMOST immediately after the surveyors made their blaze through the dense forest for the "Toronto Line," surnaming Hall's Corners with the road running south from Sydenham Village (Owen Sound) to Johnstown (Chatsworth) end to the settlement in the old Survey of Proton the big trees felled and removed and a temporary road built intending settlers from Toronto and the frontier townships found their way into the district and took up homesteads here and there on either side of the new road.

The first actual settlements along the newly opened road are said to have been on "Beechell's Hill, Darragh's Hill and McDowell's Corner in 1860. Four pioneers, Andrew Darragh, Samuel Hamilton, Mr Atchison and probably James Wilson, followed the surveyor's blaze up to what later became known as "Beechell's Hill." Here the four men set to work and built the first log haven in the district on lot 290 N E Mr Darragh settled on lot 286 N E. where the Gravel Road church now stands, Mr Watson on lot 284 S W., opposite to Mr Darragh and Mr Hamilton on lot 292 S W. now George Barrett's farm. These lots had been recently taken up from the Crown. Other pioneers who about the same time followed the blaze still further north they reached the southeast border of the Old Survey of Proton were the Noble, McDowell, Agnew, McAulay, Ballard, Stinson, McKee and Elias B. Gray families. A village was founded a little later at the corner of the "Toronto Line" and 250 sideroad and was for a few years known as McDowell's Corners." From log taverns Claudius Elkins on the corner McKee's a few rods below on the Proton side of the road John Bell's and Robin's taverns still a little further down on the Melancthon side of the road.

Regarding the first post office a native of the neighborhood informs us that Elias B. Gray's house was between 240 sideroad and Robin's hotel. Mr Gray was the first postmaster and named the place "Dundalk" after his native town in Ireland. After Mr Grey James Mulholland was postmaster for a time after which the post office was moved up to James May's hotel on the corner where it remained until the coming of the T. G. & B. Railway when it was moved over to the village which sprang up around the "railway." A store was later started at the "Corners" by Edward Berwick who, after a brief period moved further down the line to Jelly's Corners. Then the late Henry Graham conducted the store at the Corners for a short time but soon moved the business over to the village where he opened the first store in what is now Dundalk.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES

The pioneers of Dufferin County, unlike those of the counties bordering on Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay, where there were good fishing facilities had to turn their attention to some other means of support. Along the lake shore fishing was often the leading industry. But in an interior county like Dufferin the lot of the early settler was similar to that of the United Empire Loyalist when he first came to Canada: call—making his living from those two great natural sources—the land and the forest.

The first thing to do was to build a log shanty and clear a small area in the bush for garden and other spring crops—potatoes, turnips and a little spring wheat, but early and late frosts were a great drawback to the first farmers although the grain that escaped the frost was of the very best quality.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture at first was necessarily of a primitive character. The hoe the wooden plough and the "V drag" were the chief implements used in preparing the land and seeding between the stumps in the newly burned off fallow. True the farmer "in the know" did have to contend with wild mustard, Welsh grass and this various other weeds that menace the average farmer today and barring the possibility of summer frosts the crops matured and ripened in due time.

Harvesting commenced by cutting the grain with sickle and scythe followed by the "hair-lers" with hand rakes gathering the swathe into bundles, which were tied into sheaves. If a man wielded three acres a day it was considered a good day's work, the cradle being mainly a fancy crop on the new land. The "drawing in" was done with oxen and jumper or cart—in later years with wagon. For the first two or three years the threshing was done with the flail and the farming still had as much as a sufficient number of settlers had located in a district the old-time horse-power threshing machine succeeded the flail. Threshing usually did not start until the beginning of winter.

As the years passed on the scythe and cradle were replaced by the mowing machine and the reaper and still later by the self-binder. During the early years all the various crops grown in the district were scarcely sufficient for home consumption, but as the land was cleared and larger acreages came under crop some of the farmers soon put potatoes grain and hay for sale. They were however under a great handicap because of the long distances over very unfavourable roads to the nearest market, Brampton or Streetsville and a few years later when local markets were established at Orangeville and Currie's (Camilla). With the coming of the railway of course times changed and owing to the use of so much machinery the industry of agriculture is more extensive and vastly different nowadays.

The pioneer settlers met with many difficulties in their attempts of live-stock raising. Bears and wolves were a serious menace to sheep, pigs and even young cattle, while the raising of poultry was practically impossible with the diminishing woods and larger sheltering cheese wild animals also diminished, making their haunts in the deeper recesses farther back in the slowly receding forest.

TIMBERING

As settlers came in a sawmill was soon erected and the lumbering industry commenced thus affording a means by which the settler could obtain the next notes of lumber which was ponderously burned in log-heaps. Here again the lack of access to a market for lumber was a handicap and the products of the mills whether lumber, lath, or shingles, found a local market. A few sawlogs cut during the winter were floated down the Grand River

in the spring to Fergus and other points, where there was a ready market, but this privilege only applied to those who had taken up homesteads near the river.

But the old Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, built in 1872-3 from Orangeville to Owen Sound, and the branch from Orangeville to Teeswater proved a great boon to the people of Dufferin county, giving them a means of transportation for lumber, cordwood, railway ties, telegraph poles, etc., all along the line. Thus the lumbering industry became the chief work, at least in the winter season, of the settlers. The late Mr. W. H. Hunter of The Maples was one of the leading buyers of cordwood along the line in the seventies.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR

From the dawn of civilization in what was then the "back woods"—over one hundred years ago—down to almost the present time one of the very important industries has been the delightful work of sugaring-off in the beautiful springtime, another means of making a livelihood from the products of the primeval forest—nature's gift. The work usually commenced about the second week in March and continued to the first of May, according to how late the snow remained in the woods.

With favourable weather—warm sunny days and frosty nights—it was the busy season for the whole family, often boiling down all night until three o'clock in the morning. They would make enough molasses and sugar for their own domestic use throughout the whole year and also had considerable for sale trading it for goods at the nearest store. The syrup being always of the best quality—thick and delicious—there was a ready demand for it in the frontier towns and villages. The industry was carried on extensively in all the townships of Dufferin in the early days and is still continued where there is sufficient maple woods. Mr T. K. Slack, Clerk of Melancthon and former M.P.P. for Dufferin, has a large and well-kept sugar bush a modern and improved plant and facilities for boiling and taps from 300 to 500 trees every spring.

That very necessary branch of agriculture fruit-growing of course did not flourish during the pioneer days in Dufferin. Some of the first settlers, however were sufficiently thoughtful and enterprising to plant small orchards of apple plum and cherry trees as well as currants and berries, in some cases trees were grown from planting apple seeds cherry and plum stones—with the result that twenty years ago at least a few farmers in Mono, Melmur, and the Old Survey of Melancthon had good fruit crops of native growth.

CHAPTER XVI

Pioneer Hotels

DURING the twenty odd years from the opening of the Toronto & Sydenham Road until the advent of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway the settlers in the township through which this road runs had no means of travel or transportation except by teams of oxen or horses or walking which, of course created an almost constant stream of traffic all the way from Owen Sound to Brampton and Toronto especially in the winter season. Farmers from Sydenham, Holland, Glenelg, Artemesia, Proton, Osprey, Melancthon, Amaranth, Mulmur and More could be seen from December to April driving sleighloads of produce from the farm and forest—grain, dressed hogs, beef, poultry (and sometimes venison), tubs of butter, maple sugar, hides and skins—to markets at Orangeville, Brampton and Toronto.

This heavy traffic along the main thoroughfare between the lakes created the necessity for the numerous log tavern or stopping-places that dotted the "Toronto Line" at every mile or two from one end to the other, some of which did a thriving and profitable business. The late William Hall for instance, between hotel-keeping and farming, became the wealthiest citizen in the township. Along the road for about thirty miles through what is now the county of Dufferin, the hotels in the early days were as follows: Orangeville had several hotels, J. Jones, S. Vanwyck, George Bell, James Kelly, John Witter and others, all doing a lively business. On the Prince of Wales Road between Orangeville and Camilla, stood the large hotel of George Tipling, while at Camilla Corners James Currin kept a good hotel. At Whittington Robert Bousfield kept the "Whittington House." But there were two roads leading from Orangeville to Whittington either by way of Camilla or by Farmington. On the latter road the hotels were the "Perfect House" at Springbrook the "Coffin House" a little further west and Wallace's hotel at Farmington before reaching Whittington. Continuing north from Whittington for Rowellista as it was called in those days) the next stopping place was "Kennedy's tavern in Kennedy's swamp" at the corner of twenty sideroad. A little further north on the hilltop like an ancient citadel stood "Mount Nebo Inn," kept by Joseph Trueman (later Coleridge)

Previous to 1854 there was no tavern along this line from Trueman's north until the traveller reached the "Wheat Sheaf Inn" built in the early

fifties by the late Michael Sheaff and kept by him for several years, about seven miles north. Of course there was William Hall's hotel at Hall's Corner on another road leading to Orangeville, probably via "Currie's Corner," years before Primrose or Shelburne appeared on the map. This road is supposed to have led north to Horning's Mills, Maple Valley, Singhampton and on to Collingwood. Subsequent to 1854 William Jelly's hotel, a frame building, stood at Jelly's Corner, on the site of the present Maxsies House. On the next hill, a few rods north of Michael Sheaff's "Wheat Sheaf Inn," was Beschell's Hotel Two miles further on was the big log tavern, colloquially known as the "Persian Hotel," built and kept by Francis O'Boyle. In later years this hotel was conducted in turn by Michael Sheaff, William Hughes, James McCoy, John McGregor, Michael Callaghan, the Flaherty family, and others. Half a mile further north was O'Mullerane's log tavern. O'Mullerane came from Cashel, Tipperary County, Ireland, the ancient capital, where Brian Boru and other kings of Munster ruled over southern Ireland.

Four miles north of O'Mullerane's on the north-east side of the road stood the well known hotel of James Corbett who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Melancthon in 1857. Having taken up from the Crown 100 acres—50 acres on either side of the road—Mr Corbett built one of the best log hotels on the "Toronto Line," which he conducted continuously for about thirty years. In postal circles and by stage drivers the place was known as "Tarano." Twelfth of July and 5th of November celebrations, as well as council meetings, were often held at "Tarano."

Still further up the line were Robins and John Bell's hotels, only a few rods apart on the northeast side and McKee's log tavern on the southwest side of the line. At McDowell's Corners was the Dundalk hotel, built and conducted for some years by Claudius Elkins, and later by James May. Patrick Langley and others whose names we cannot recall. The original tavern was a log building, but was destroyed by fire at a very early date. The latest information is that the corner was thus taken over by Mr May who built the present large frame structure. Log taverns flourished here and there all the way up to Owen Sound. A Mr Johnston is said to have built the first tavern at what afterwards became Inglehope four or five years before the "Toronto Line" was surveyed. In the late fifties Edward Harrison kept one of the better class hotels at Durham Corners. Mr Harrison was also a member of the township council for several years.

In the late sixties P. G. Close of Toronto wholesale merchant, came into possession of several 50 acre lots in Melancthon fronting on the Toronto & Sydenham Road and as it had already been decided to build the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway from Orangeville to Owen Sound the town seemed opportune for opening a hotel and general store at four corners two of which Mr Close was already the owner and where in all probability there might soon be a railway station. With such encouraging prospects Mr Close sent J. W. Morey up to Melancthon to look over the situation. The result was that the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway Hotel, an imposing two storey and attic building with 9 ph walls and spacious rooms, was erected on the southwest corner of lot 29 1st. Anglesally the farm of James Mitchell, but now the property of James Brown. The store was built to the east end of the hotel, almost enclosing the space from the hotel proper to the line fence between the Mitchell and Sawden farms.

This may be main on the part of Mr Morey was the beginning of an era of prosperity in Melancthon. The securing of material from this neighboring woods and from the nearest gravel as well as the brick kilns, sand and gravel necessary for the erection of five completed buildings created much work for all the native help in the neighborhood carpenters—George and

Ezra Merkley Jas Sawdon, George Reddick and George Young—plasterers, painters and laborers. Mr Morey immediately put on a large force and soon had the hotel with stable shed and other buildings, along with the store, built and ready for occupation. One informant says this was during the summer of 1870 the first stock of goods and liquors arriving from Toronto about harvest time Mr Morey who was an American with more than average ambition and enterprise, employed considerable help both in the store and hotel as he carried on both wholesale and retail business supplying the log teamsters in the district with liquors. He carried an average of fifteen barrels of whisky beer and wines Mr Morey was the manufacturer of the celebrated "Morey's Bitters" sold in hotels and drug stores throughout the province

While "Tom Bruce" as the hotel and store were called were known as "Morey's Hotel and "Morey's Corners" Mr Close was supposed to have been the real owner of both property and business and it was certainly a great boom for Melancthon to have both store and hotel of so large a capacity doing such an extensive business in the district. Although the railway was not built until about ten years afterwards Melancthon immediately had daily mail service and goods could be dropped off the train for the store.

Having founded the business and carried on successfully for about two years, Mr Morey was succeeded by James Sloan also from Toronto who eventually took over the business of both store and hotel from Mr Close and became sole proprietor. Mr. Sloan increased the stock and expanded the business not only into the distant parts of Melancthon, but also into the neighboring townships of Amaranth and Proton. He conducted the business with marked success until the late summer of 1876 during which time "The Bruce" was one of the best equipped and most popular hotels between Toronto and the Georgian bay equal to the best in either Owensville or Queen Sound. A flag pole fifty feet high, stood on the opposite side of the road and was outlined for 24th of May and 12th of July celebrations, which included horse-racing foot-racing, jumping, tug-of-war etc. Council meetings continued to be held at Sloan's hotel until the new Town Hall was built in 1874.

About 1874 the "Long Swamp Tavern" was sold by the late Michael Shoaff at Shoaff's Corner 2 miles distant. It was a log building and was kept by Mr. Shoaff until the early until his death in 1886

In April, 1881 James McCoy built the "Wayside Inn," a frame structure with shed and stable, on lot 26S S W thus making four taverns within a mile and a half namely Michael Callaghan's and Michael Shoaff's on opposite corners at 2 sideroad, James McCoy half a mile south and John McGregor's tavern, "The Bruce" below Melancthon Corners and post office

Early in the years 1882 the erstwhile veteran hotelkeeper the late Robert Bell who spent his days and spent at Cedarsville post county when he was landlord of the village hotel seventy years ago opened "The Bruce" hotel with a full stock of liquors, after it had been closed for a season After making some material changes in the layout of the rooms Mr Bell arranged a big ball as the "grand opening" one pleasant night, being already advanced in years Mr Bell retired in about one year's time

In March, 1883, Felix McManaman one of Melancthon's earliest pioneers, leased "The Bruce" for one year and after making some further alterations in the huge building put in a complete stock of liquors and opened the popular hostel for business a few weeks time

In the beginning of the year 1884 Mr McManaman disposed of the business to Waters Bros. Michael and John, who continued until the passing of the Scott Act, which closed all the hotels in the municipality The last hotel

opened on the Gravel Road was the "Melancthon House" kept by Messrs Sullivan & Young in the frame building that stood on the corner of the Edward Bell farm now owned by George Barrett. This was during the brief period of Melancthon's "inflated prosperity" when James Dick conducted the big Fairview Store in the "Stone Building" in 1862 and 1863.

Speaking of the pioneer tavern, "Backwoods Life" says

"The tavern in Canada especially in the backwoods still bears something of its old English significance—it is a place of hospitable entertainment for man and beast, and as such is one of the prime necessities of a new country. Let no one therefore judge rashly of the tavern or imagine that the tavern-keeper is ex-officio a publican and a sinner. Nor need the traveller scruple to sit down to his meal, or lie down to rest, he will find prime host do his fair thing by him for he is generally a sturdy honest fellow and has the credit of the settlement to maintain."

CHAPTER XVII

OUR RAILWAYS

FROM the time the first settlers came to the townships now comprising the County of Dufferin to the building of the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway—between thirty and forty years—the people living in these townships had no means of transportation excepting by teaming. For about ten years before the railway of course the means of passenger traffic was by stage

Application for a charter for the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway was made to the first session of the Ontario Legislature in 1867-68 for a line with a three feet six inch gauge or greater if so desired at a later date. After much discussion the charter was finally granted for a line from Toronto to Orangeville and Owen Sound, and also from Orangeville to Teeswater. the company agreeing to complete the road to Owen Sound by 1872. The road was built in sections, and the first sod was turned in the first section of the Teeswater branch from Orangeville to Arthur on October 3rd 1868 by May 1st 1871, the track was laid as far as Orangeville.

The chief engineer was Edmund Wragge born in Worcestershire England 1827. He had extensive engineering experience in England and came to Canada September, 1869 and became chief engineer of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce and the Toronto & Nipissing Railways. He was appointed General Manager of the T. G. & B. Railway in 1878 in 1880-1881 the gauge was widened to four feet eight and a half inches. In 1883 the T. G. & B. Railway was leased to the Ontario & Quebec Company and became a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company system.

HURON-ONTARIO STREET

When Sir John Graves Simcoe established the capital of Upper Canada at Newark in 1792, it was thought that point was in too immediate danger of invasion, from across the American frontier, so the Governor had the capital removed to York (Toronto.) But here he was met by another danger attack by Indians of the north and west. He therefore saw the necessity of building roads in various directions so as to open up communication between the military stations of the country. Yonge Street, connecting York with Barrie Dundas Street, connecting York with the west, and Huron-Ontario Street

(Centre Road), connecting Port Credit and Collingwood, via Mono and Melancthon, were all projected by Simcoe, and go back to quite an early date. Hurontario Street was not, however, really opened up at that time, but merely "blazed" through. Referring to this road in his "History of Simcoe County" Mr. A. F. Munster, M.A., says: When Joseph F. Bowerman and others living in the south parts of Nottawasaga Township petitioned the District Council in October, 1847, to establish the line of road between the 8th and 9th concessions of that township, along the route which afterward became the important highway known as the Centre Road, or Hurontario Street, this leading thoroughfare was either not opened for any distance south of Melmur, and north to Glenhuron or was in a very crude and primitive condition. The petitioners sent a diagram with their petition showing the route, with the deviations around the hills, which they proposed, and Mr. McGibbon, one of the representatives from the township, reported a grant of 100 pounds by the Board of Works for road purposes. Nottawasaga, but as the required notice had not been given, the Council laid the matter over until the next session.

At the same session of the District Council (October 1847) Daniel Markle and other residents of Melmur petitioned for the opening of Hurontario Street in that township. It was opened at the south end of Melmur for four miles (10 lots) and the petitioners asked to have it completed to lot 32 Le to the base line of Nottawasaga. But they met with the same red tape as their neighbours in Nottawasaga had done. They were politely informed that they possessed all the requisite power within themselves and were told to request a District Road Surveyor to examine survey and report to the Council at some of its future sittings, taking care to give three months notice of their intended application to the Council in some conspicuous places in their own neighborhood and in the Barrie Magnet newspaper.

Undaunted by the red tape the pioneers both north and south of Lavender set to work and Archibald McNabb's project on the road through Melmur and Nottawasaga came before the Council at its very first session after this, viz. in February 1848. Mr McNabb was then a District Road Surveyor and Hurontario Street appears to have been in his division. But some further delay arose over at least part of the route, and it was not until October 1848 that the District Council finally passed a by-law establishing Hurontario Street through Melmur. This making the last link between Lake and Lake it was completely open from Orangeville to Nottawasaga Bay in 1850 when W. H. Smith wrote his book on Canada (Vol. I. p. 200).

TORONTO AND SYDENHAM ROAD

The Toronto and Sydenham Road, known for the first twelve years as "The Dundas Line," was surveyed in 1840, although Proton claims to have had settlers as early as 1834 in the township of Insignia, now as the Old Survey of Proton. This road connected Toronto with Sydenham (Owen Sound) before its name. A few years previous to the coming of the Toronto and Sydenham Road, Chatsworth (at that time Johnstown) had communication with Sydenham village by way of the Garafraxa Road which ran from Fergus up through Mount Forest, Durham and Chatsworth to Owen Sound and was surveyed by the pioneer surveyor, Charles Rankin, P.L.S., in 1837.

There is some doubt as to whether the Toronto and Sydenham Road was surveyed by Mr. Rankin or by Mr. Gibson. Both gentlemen were employed when the townships of Proton, Artemesia and Melancthon were surveyed. Previous to the survey made of the T and S Road in 1848, there were two

different routes leading from Toronto to Orangeville, one by way of the "Sixth Line" via Stanley Mills, Caledon East and Mono Mills, the other being Hurontario Street by way of Brampton (now No. 7 Highway). Another primitive road from Orangeville eighteen through Mono township to Hall's Corners, at the point where the four townships of Mono, Mulmur, Melancthon and Amaranth meet, and on to Morning's Mills. But apparently there was no direct road leading towards Proton and Artemesia, the first settlers of these townships having come in along the Garafraxa Road by way of Durham and Priceville. When the T. & S. Road was surveyed through to Owen Sound, a strip on each side of the road was also surveyed; three concessions wide into fifty acre lots, incoming settlers receiving one "free grant" lot with the opportunity of purchasing the adjoining lot. In the case of these lands from the crown to settlers, or in the case of a sale by one settler to another, the original wording in the description of the lots on either side of the T. and S. Road is still in use. For instance the deed of the lot where the present Melancthon post office and general store stand would read thus: "Lot 500 First Concession North East Toronto and Sydenham Road Melancthon County of Dufferin." This road was first known locally as the "Toronto Line" and later as the "Owen Sound Gravel Road" until with the advent of the Provincial Highways it became No. 10 Highway. It has, however been known officially as the Toronto and Sydenham Road ever since it was "chopped through" 85 years ago.

With the opening of the "Toronto Line" soon came the early settlement of the townships through which the road ran. Pioneer settlers "trekked" in from the older settled townships and took up land here and there all along both sides of the great thoroughfare. The first settlements were of course on the front lots, and gradually extended to the back concessions and beyond. Post offices were established at convenient points along the line and villages soon sprang up.

The late Henry Armstrong is said to have opened the first post office in Proton township at Inkstop in 1851 and in 1853 the record says "Beechell's Post Office" was opened by James Beechell on the hillside of the farm now owned by Mr. John Oliver, one seven-eighth mile below Mc Anchen Corner. About the year 1860 the combined townships of Amaranth and Melancthon had only 800 population but in the years immediately following the construction of the "Toronto Line," population increased very fast in these townships.

These were some of the achievements—and many hardships—of the plucky pioneers and original builders of what is now the great motor route that runs through Dufferin County and on to Owen Sound, the northern metropolis on Georgian Bay.

CHAPTER XVIII

Post Offices, Journalism, Education and Churches

THE following list of Post Offices in Dufferin County by Townships has been kindly supplied to the writer by the Department at Ottawa

AMARANTH

POST OFFICES IN DUFFERIN

Post Office	Established	Postmaster
Amaranth Station	May 1st, 1874	Archibald Lamb
Black's Corners	Sept. 1877	Samuel Black
Bowling Green	Jan 1st, 1870	William E Jelly
Laurel	Aug 1st 1861	James Speers
Waldemar	Jan 1st, 1870	David Jenkins
Whittington	October 1st, 1861	Robert Sewefield

EAST GARAFRAXA

Mareville	May 1st, 1873	Wm McCormick
Nereward	Nov 1st, 1867	John Allen
Orton	Oct. 1st, 1861	Thos Turner
Reading	Sept. 8th 1852	James Donaldson
Vanatter	May 1st 1870	James Vanatter

EAST LUTHER

Colberk	Sept. 1st, 1880	Wm. Colberk
Monticello	July 1st 1875	Frank L. Holmes
Kelton	Sept. 1st, 1864	William Bryan
Peegadum	June 1st, 1867	Robert Dickson
Turbert	Aug. 1st, 1868	M. McMurchy

MONO

Camilla	Feb. 1st 1881	Hugh Curris
Rika	July 1st 1871	Chas Smith
Eder	June 1st, 1854	T Martin
Granger	Nov 1st 1860	Wm Dynes

Hoobley	Aug. 1st, 1888	Alex. Lewis
Lorraine	June 1st, 1854	James Morrison
Primrose	Oct. 1st, 1889	C. McCutcheon
Moss Centre	July 8th, 1881	William Large
Moro Mills	Oct 6th 1886	
Melville Cross	Nov 1st, 1880	Henry Scott
	(to Caledon)	
Kelsey	Nov 1st, 1858	Fleming Clingang
Sheldon	Sept. 1st, 1867	John Alexander
Violet Hill	Oct. 1st, 1878	Francis Robinson

MULMUR

Airlie	July 1st, 1869	George B Lee
Bunda	June 1st, 1840	
Black Bank	Dec 1st, 1859	Henry Allen
Lavender	June 1st, 1860	J. B. Maslin
Mansfield	Oct 1st, 1858	M Colquhon
Mulmur Corners	July 6th 1841	John Little
Maple Valley	Dec. 6th 1851	Joseph Gibson
Honeywood	July 1st 1855	Robert Lawrence
Perm	Aug 1st, 1875	Paul Gallagher
Rosemont	July 1st, 1861	George Cummings
Randwick	Jan 1st, 1874	Wm Parkhill
Rucklview	July 1st, 1846	Robert Reid
Stanlak	July 1st, 1857	W M Beatty

MELANCTHON

Augustus	April 1st, 1886	Wm August
Corbetton	July 1st, 1881	James Corbett
Jessopville	April 1st 1852	William Gray
Riverview	Aug. 1st, 1881	S. M. Carey
Rathkville	July 1st, 1879	George Redek
Shrigley	Jan 1st 1865	George Bailey
Ivisiloge	July 8th, 1864	George Armstrong

* * * *

In each of the following six Post Offices the names of the Postmasters are given from the year in which the the Post Office was established down to the present.

ORANGEVILLE

Established 6th August, 1851

Postmaster	
Orange Lawrence	August 6th 1851 to December 1861
W. S. Hewat, M D	June 1st 1862 to March 1864
Guy Leslie	April 1st, 1864 to March 1880
Edward Leslie	April 1st, 1880 to April 1907
J F Bradley	June 3rd, 1877 to January 27th, 1912
John Park	February 1st 1912 to March 14th 1927
George H Harshaw	June 10th 1927 to date of writing
Gordon S Hayes	

SHELBURNE

Established 1st September 1860

Postmaster	
Wm Jelly	September 1st, 1865
Edward Berwick	October 1st, 1872
Duncan McVannel	March 16th 1903
J M Kennedy	January 12th, 1920

GRAND VALLEY

Established 1st November 1860 as Luther Name changed 1886.

Postmaster	
E Stanley	November 1st, 1866 to June 7th, 1870
Wm Dawson	October 1st, 1870 to December 18th 1879
John Gordon	January 1st, 1880 to June 1st, 1881
Wm R Scott	January 1st, 1882 to June 15th 1903
R P Taylor	October 1st, 1903 to July 29th 1913
Samuel Maxwell	October 1st, 1913 to date of writing

HORNING'S MILLS

Established 6th August, 1861

Postmaster	
James McGee	August 6th 1861
Paul Jarvis	November 1st, 1866
William Airth	May 23th 1866
G Leslie Airth	February 12th, 1886
John P Matthews	October 1st, 1886
Alex McKinney	June 1st 1880
W L. Roberts	October 21st 1900
James Thomas	August 8th 1905
R. K Lambert	November 28th, 1928

MELANCTHON

Established 6th July 1851

Postmaster	
James Bischell	July 6th 1851 to January 1st, 1853
James Brown	January 1st, 1853 to June 13th, 1917
Alice Brown	June 13th 1917 to December 5th 1916
Chas O'Neill	December 9th 1918 to July 22nd, 1924
Hugh J Matthews	July 22nd 1924 to March 19th 1926
Robert R. Martin	March 19th 1926 to December 23rd 1926
John H. Ritchie	December 23rd 1926 to present time

DUNDALK

Established 1st December 1856

Postmaster	
Elias E. Gray	Dec. 1st, 1856 to July 1st, 1868
James Muckelland	July 1st, 1868 to July 1st, 1870
James May	July 1st, 1870 to August 1st 1877
J J Middleton	August 1st 1877 to April 1st 1882
Thomas Handbury	April 1st, 1882 to June 1882
Mrs. E Handbury	June 1st 1882 to September 19th, 1886
R. G Handbury	September 19th 1886 to date of writing

CHAPTER XIX

Orangeville Newspapers

DUFFERIN County Journalism began in Orangeville over seventy years ago. Early in January 1871 John Foley Sr. and James Alnslee founded the Orangeville Sun which was also described on its title page as "The Caledonia, Erin Caledon Alliston, Adjala, Mono and Amaranth Advertiser". The Sun was the only newspaper published in the immediate district for several years. It was a large and very creditable newspaper for those early days of no railway connection and difficult means of travel and transportation being a four page seven column paper, about the size of the average rural weekly of the present day

John Foley Sr.

Although the Sun was always Conservative in policy its title page carried this quotation "All Extremes are Error and Truth lies Between." Orangeville at this time had a population of about one thousand although it was not incorporated as a village until three years afterwards. Later Mr. Alnslee withdrew from the partnership and Mr. Foley conducted the Sun successfully for many years. His son John Foley Jr. succeeded his father in the editorial chair and the Sun remained in the Foley family until the death of Mr. Foley in December 1932, after which the Sun was amalgamated with the Orangeville Banner.

In 1884 Orangeville had grown to such importance that it was incorporated as a village and the Liberals realizing the late Josiah Fatullo thought they should have a Liberal newspaper and Mr. Fisher Munro founded the Orangeville Advertiser in 1887. The village and district then had two well edited and up-to-date newspapers Mr. Munro conducted the Advertiser for many years, and after changing hands two or three times, it was purchased

by Messrs. William and Robert Wallace.

Under the firm name of Wallace Bros. the paper was enlarged and improved in general and became a strong exponent of the Liberal cause in Dufferin county. The "Daily Advertiser" was published every year during the municipal election campaign. Robert Wallace eventually withdrew from the partnership to take over the Alliston Herald and William Wallace conducted the Advertiser for some time, occupying the editorial chair for more than ten years. Having accepted a position on the staff of the Toronto Daily Star, Mr. Wallace disposed of the Advertiser to Mr. Kenneth McKay, who, after conducting the business for a short time, accepted a position on the Toronto Telegram, and sold out the Advertiser to Mr. A. R. Graff. By this time Orangeville had four newspapers and under such keen competition the Advertiser succumbed in 1902.

John Foley Jr.

The third newspaper to be established in the town (it was incorporated as a town in 1873) was the "Dufferin Post" by Messrs. Kaleman & McGuire in 1879. A few years later the Post was taken over by Mungovan Bros. the editorial chair being occupied by the late D. J. Mungovan, whose vigorous editorials attracted wide attention, often receiving comment from the city daily press. The Post ran a daily edition in competition with the Advertiser during the municipal campaign: we believe the Post was the originator of the enterprise.) After the death of Mr. Mungovan, the Post was continued by Mrs. Mungovan for a time until she disposed of it to Mr. Darraugh who again sold out to Mr. Vance A. Stella. Mr. Stella complete? It for about ten years and finally disposed of the subscription list and business to the Banner and the Sun and moved the plant to Trenton.

In 1893 Mr. Blaney McGuire launched the "Orangeville Banner" making four newspapers and Orangeville became noted as a newspaper town. Being an experienced newspaperman and popular in both town and country Mr. McGuire soon built up a lucrative business. Mr. A. D. McKitrick, B.A. became editor of the Banner and eventually formed a partnership with Mr. McGuire and the Banner became the leading newspaper in the town. Upon the death of Mr. McGuire in May 1901 Mr. McKitrick became sole proprietor. But Orangeville like many other Ontario towns has undergone a general weeding out of its newspapers and of the four papers that served the town for about nine years only one survives. The Orangeville Banner

SHELBURNE NEWSPAPERS

The people in the north and central part of the county were not without their newspapers in the early days. In the year 1875 the Shelburne Free Press, Conservative, was established by the late George Haines. For the first few years however, it had only a feeble existence. In 1879 Mr. James Cameron, who had been employed with both Guelph and Orangeville newspapers, purchased the Free Press from Mr. Haines and conducted it for five or six years. In 1885 the "Free Press Printing and Publishing Company" was organized, having members in the village and adjoining townships. The Company took over the Free Press and engaged Mr. R. L. Morrison, Principal of Shelburne

Public School as editor and manager Mr Cameron retaining the position of foreman Under the new management there was a noticeable improvement in both plant and paper, and with increased circulation and patronage it soon ranked among the leading rural newspapers in the province Mr Mortimer finally became sole proprietor and retained control until his death in August, 1919

Shelburne's second newspaper was the "Economist," Liberal, established in 1883 by Mr W L Smith, who conducted his enterprise very successfully for about twenty years, and then disposed of it to the present publisher Mr T F E Claridge

In the spring of 1923 the Free Press and Economist were amalgamated under the dual title of "The Free Press and Economist" and Shelburne, like many other Ontario towns is now served by only one newspaper

GRAND VALLEY

Journalism in Grand Valley owes its inception to the late John McPherson a man of some mechanical ingenuity and literary tastes who launched The Star in the last week of December 1883 It was a modest little sheet of eight pages, each 9x12 inches and soon grew to the standard sized paper of the day a four page sheet each 19x24 inches. In a short time the health of Mr. McPherson failed and on his death the ownership passed to D H Morrison, who guided its destinies for some years, when Mr. R. F Taylor took hold and controlled it until 1897 when the late W. L. Craig, latterly of Wingham assumed charge and conducted it for the next twenty-eight years But newspaper life was not all calm and serene sailing. Shortly after Mr. Taylor took charge, the "Tribune" made its debut, and after a checkered career of about two years passed out of existence when Mr Craig took over the Star Then a couple of years later the "Vidette" appeared on the horizon kept a sharp outlook for a little over two years, and when the big fire encountered the owners disposed of the business to Mr Craig who incorporated it under the name of the Star and Vidette On Nov 1st 1925, Mr J L Landsborough formerly of the Free Press at Shelburne took over the business From the foregoing it will be seen that the Star and Vidette with the end of 1933 completed fifty years of existence

DUNDALK NEWSPAPERS

Although Dundalk is just over the border line of Dufferin, it is fitting that some reference should be made to its newspapers.

The first newspaper published in the village was the "Guide," in 1872, but it only lasted a short time.

In 1886 the late Theophilus Hall, a school teacher, founded the "Herald," and, after conducting it a few years, sold it to Mr Newell. Mr. Hall then went to the Western States and entered the ministry of the Methodist church. Mr. Newell in turn sold the Herald to Mr. J. B. Squire of Toronto, who, by his lengthy and interesting editorials on local topics attempted to boost the Herald. About 1899 Rev. Mr. Hall returned from the State of Iowa, where he had been ordained to the ministry and again purchased the Herald from Mr. Squire and the paper showed a marked improvement under his management. Several years later it was purchased by another school teacher Mr Glendenning, who, after occupying the editorial chair for a few years, disposed of it to still another school teacher Mr T. H. Blackstock. About 1902 it was taken over by Mr J. R. MacIntyre a local banker who as editor and manager conducted it very successfully for thirty-one years, until his death in March 1933 and was succeeded by his son Mr Frank MacIntyre the present publisher

J. R. MacIntyre

CHAPTER XX

Education

EDUCATION in Dufferin (or rather in Orangeville and the township of Dufferin) can be traced back to 1844, when the Rev. Dr. Ryerson was appointed chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, for in that year the late George McManus was appointed Township Superintendent of Schools for Mono.

Previous to 1844 there was no provincial school system and schools were opened here and there according to the number of families in a locality that could afford to pay a teacher who usually "boarded around" in the section.

Township Superintendents were appointed by the County Council, one for each Township or union of Townships. Their duties were to visit each school in their district twice a year and deliver one public lecture on education in each section; to apportion the Legislative grant, issue cheques on the Township Treasurer payable to teachers; to assist in the examination of teachers for certificates and to report annually to the Chief Superintendent. They were allowed one pound a year for each school in their district. The following is a copy of the curriculum for teachers certificates:

Adopted October 3rd, 1846, by Her Majesty's General Command."

Regulations for the Examination and Classification of Teachers of Common Schools by the County Boards prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada. Candidates must give satisfactory evidence of strictly temperate habits and moral character.

Third Class Certificates

(1) Candidates are required to be able to read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading book.

(2) To be able to spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence dictated by the examiners.

(3) To be able to write a plain hand.

(4) To be able to work readily questions in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic and in reduction and proportion and to be familiar with principles on which these rules depend.

(5) To know the elements of English Grammar, and to be able to parse any easy sentence in prose.

(6) To be acquainted with the elements of Geography and the general outlines of the globe

(7) To have some knowledge of school organization and classification.

Teachers of French or German may substitute their knowledge of those languages for English, whose certificates will be limited accordingly

Second Class Certificates

(1) Candidates for certificates of Second Class Teachers, in addition to what is required for Third Class must be able to read with ease, intelligence and expression and to be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation.

(2) To write a bold free hand, and to be acquainted with the rules of teaching writing.

(3) To know fractions, involution, evolution and commercial and mental arithmetic

(4) To be acquainted with the elements of bookkeeping.

(5) To know common rules of orthography and to be able to parse any sentence in prose or poetry; to write grammatically with correct spelling and punctuation the substance of any passage which may be read.

(6) To be familiar with the elements of mathematical physical and civil or political geography as contained in any school geography

First Class Certificates

(1) In addition to the requirements for Second Class Certificate candidates for First Class Certificates must understand the elements of Mensuration and Land Surveying.

(2) Algebra to quadratic equation and to know the first four Books of Euclid.

(3) To know the outlines of general history

(4) To be familiar with the elements of botany zoology and natural philosophy

Some of the Local Superintendents of those days were A D Fordyce and Mr Clegg for Wallbridge (which included Orangeville Amaranth East Garafraxa and East Luther) and Paul Jarvis, of Horning's Mills; and Mr Ferguson of Proton for Melancthon township, at that time in the county of Grey

Mr A F Hunter, M.A., in his History of Simcoe County gives the names of the Township Superintendents for Mono and Mulmur as follows:

Mono

1851-1852—Abraham Marlis	1863-1864—Rev John Corbett.
1853-1856—Rev John Fletcher	1864-1865—Rev Alex. Henderson
1857-1862—Rev Jacob Vantage	1865-1868—Rev Richard Cleary
1860-1862—Moses Harshaw	1870-1871—Rev W M Christie

Mulmur

1851—John Little	1861-1866, 1868 and 1870-1871—Rev
1858-1856—Rev John Fletcher	Archibald Colquhoun
1857-1858—Rev Jacob Vantage	1867-1868—Rev John McCleary
1858-1860—John Cooper	

It will be observed that the majority of the Local Superintendents were clergymen, while in the schools of those days there were far more male than female teachers engaged. Most of the school houses were log buildings

From the founding of the first log school house in the infant village, Or-

engeville has been well supplied with schools In the late *fifties* and early sixties some of the teachers mentioned were George Frisi and F S. McRae As the population increased the attendance at the Common School also increased About the year 1869 a Grammar School was opened for senior pupils, with Mr C. S. Dickinson M.A. as principal and Orangeville schools became more or less noted for doing what at the present time is called High School work.

With the Incorporation of the town in 1873 and being chosen as the county seat six years later came the demand for a High School A site having been selected the High School building was erected and classes opened in 1880 with the late Alexander Steele B.A. as head master The school board was fortunate in securing a principal of the erudition and general culture of Mr Steele The average High School principal is an honour graduate in one department, but Mr Steele was an honour graduate in three departments—English and History Mathematics and Philosophy He was principal continuously and without interruption from the opening of the school in 1880 to 1915—thirty-five years—which is certainly a unique and creditable record during which time the school increased in size and prestige

N M. Armstrong Principal of Orangeville Public School

Orangeville High School also had the good fortune to have another teacher of more than average scholarship Mr R S. Jenkins M.A. who was classical master in the early nineties. Mr Jenkins was an honour graduate of Queen's University Kingston and after his teaching days in Orangeville pursued post-graduate work in both the University of Chicago and the University of Rome

Morning's Mills had a local reputation for the high status of its school under W F Munro and Thomas Norton (later Dr Norton) and other teachers of the long ago. In connection with "Backwoods Life," published in 1869 by W F Munro, teacher at Morning's Mills at that time R. L. Merriner, editor of the Shelburne Free Press added the following paragraph concerning the teachers in Melancthon in 1866.

"There were seven public schools and one separate school in the township The teachers at that time were:

S. Sec. No 1—T F. Holdship
S Sec No 3—W F Munro
S Sec No 3—George Leitch.
S Sec No. 4—Miss Brunker
S Sec. No. 5—Robert Russell
S Sec No. 6—Miss Lothlow
S Sec No. 7—Miss Isabella Brunker
Separate School—Miss Purtill"

The Free Press evidently forgot to mention the late David Stewart, who taught in S. Sec No 6 (Shrigley) at that time A few years later the late Robert Mooney taught in S Sec No. 1 (Silk's School)

Some of the early teachers in the other townships were

Mono—William Gray (Camilla), George Leighton and James Armstrong.

Amaranth—Jonathan Varnoe, Richard Banks and William Gray (formerly of Camilla) Mr Gray taught at Farmington, Whittington, Coleridge and Maple Grove. He later taught for eleven years in S. Section No. 7, Rock Line, Melancthon. The late Donald McKinley was another pioneer teacher in Melancthon and at Black's Corners and Maple Grove in Amaranth. In Mulmur township one of the early teachers was F. D. Henry, who taught for many years at Whitfield.

Shelburne Public School dates back about sixty years. Neither the exact date nor the name of the first teacher seems to be available. Previous to the founding of the school in the village the children of the community attended Silk's school, two miles north in Melancthon township, where the late Robert Mooney was teacher. As the population of the village increased the school building had to be enlarged, and a staff of two, and later, three, teachers engaged. In 1879 the late R. C. Mortimer became principal with two or three assistants, one of whom was Miss Hanna Wilkes, afterwards taught in S. Sec. No. 7 Melancthon. Mr Mortimer remained principal until 1895 when he resigned to become editor of the Free Press.

After Mr Mortimer Mr N McEachern was principal for a time and was succeeded in 1897 by the late R. E McMaster, one of the most efficient teachers of his day. Mr McMaster held the post until failing health forced him to resign in 1916. Although as yet rated only as a Public School Mr McMaster graduated each year a fairly large class of students with 3rd class teachers certificates. Principals of later years were W A. Martin Major Laing, Joseph Clark, B.A. T. E. Langford, M.A. and A. E Cooper, B.A. (1910)

The following is a list of the teachers, who taught in the old log, and later brick, school, Sec. No. 7 Melancthon from the time it was built about 1860, down to 1910—fifty years: Miss Brooker, Miss Johnston, Miss Wright, Miss McIntosh Mr Webster Mr Tansley Hamilton Brown Mr Campbell Miss McKenzie. Miss Kanna Miss Morrow William Gray Miss McCue William Williams Miss Dawson, Wellington Myers Miss Reburn Miss Stull and Miss Carsen.

What was supposed to have been the first school in the New Survey of Melancthon was a log building that stood on the corner of Lot 287 S W. facing the Gravel Road and was built probably about the year 1836 when the late Charles Ingolish was owner of the 50 acres upon which the building stood. But was purchased and occupied for many years by the late William Anderson. In more recent years the late George and Mrs. Sheaff purchased the farm and resided there This school served the community for a few years before the log school was built on the Back Line Two of the teachers were Mr Vert and T. E Reliable.

The first school in Grand Valley is said to have been built about 1862 and the first teacher was Mr McArthur Mr F C. Colbeck, B.A. now of Toronto, was teacher when the village was known as "Little Toronto." He subsequently attended Victoria University and after a brilliant course in graduation became principal of West Toronto Collegiate Institute retaining the position continuously for over thirty years Mr Colbeck was succeeded in the Grand Valley school by Mr R. E. Hamilton, who taught successfully in the village for several years.

As the former modest hamlet grew into an important village and became

incorporated, the school, of course enlarged, thus affording High School privileges to students of the village and district in later years. One of the provisional principals of over forty years ago was Mr David Smith, who did much to inaugurate High School work in the school.

Grantham had her schools years before Orangeville appeared on the map of Upper Canada, according to a record in the library in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Early settlers who came into the township from the south by way of Erin and took up the land where the future villages of Marsville and Reading soon became the business and trading centres of the district, organized the first school section in the township. Of course the first schools were log buildings with few and primitive equipments.

Although at this late date one would scarcely credit the assertion, it is claimed that about three-quarters of a century ago Reading had two schools and three churches within its borders. Teachers' examinations for certificates were held alternately at Fergus and Elora in those days and teachers often had to make the entire journey on foot.

Differin county also has claim to some distinction in the field of literature. Alexander MacLachlan (Scottish poet settled in the southern end of Amaranth township about the time of the American Civil War and engaged in farming, which apparently was not his natural vocation, his inclination being toward literary pursuits. He was a local poet of considerably more than average ability. He was appointed Government Emigration agent for Scotland in 1862. In later life Mr MacLachlan took up his residence in Orangeville where he died March 25th, 1891. His remains rest in Greenwood Cemetery. Many of his poems are still extant.

CHAPTER XXI

Early Churches

IN all probability the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Brebeuf, Daniel and Lalemant, in the days of Champlain, three hundred years ago were the first to carry the tidings of the Christian religion into the territory now known as the County of Dufferin. In those days the Petun or Tobacco Indians, inhabited the banks of the Grand, Pine and Boyne Rivers that take their rise in Melancthon and Mulmur townships and it is known that these faithful followers of the Cross spent several years with the Petun people before they paid the supreme sacrifice of martyrdom. This of course was approximately two hundred years before the first white man settled in the district. After the massacre of the missionaries and the burning of the Huron villages practically all missionary work ceased but their efforts were not wholly abortive as the Martyrs Shrine near the town of Midland affords pregnant proof.

Evidently there were both Anglican and Presbyterian missionaries in Mono, Mulmur and Caradoxa prior to 1830 or about fifteen years before Orangeville was founded some of the first settlers being members of these communions.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

The Anglican church in Canada began in the year 1789 with the consecration of Rev Charles Inglis, M.A. as first Colonial Bishop at Halifax

Four years later the Diocese of Quebec was formed and the Rev Jacob Mountain, M.A. rector of a parish in Hamilton, Yorkshire Eng. was consecrated as the first bishop in 1793. When he landed at Quebec on the 1st of November he was greeted with a kiss by Bishop Briand of the Roman Catholic church with the remark "Your people are in much need of you."

The second bishop of Quebec was Rt. Rev John Stuart, M.A., "the father of the Upper Canada Church." In 1785 he founded the first school in Upper Canada, a classical school at Cataraqui (Kingston)

John Strachan First Bishop of Toronto

The most outstanding churchman in Upper Canada during the pioneer period however was John Strachan Toronto's first bishop Born in the city of Aberdeen Scotland, in 1778 he was bereft of his father when he was a half grown boy He managed to attend the local school and later entered the University of Aberdeen from which institution he finally graduated with honours

At the age of 21 he came to Canada first settling at Cataraqui where he founded a private school in 1800 whence he moved to Cornwall After teaching and doing missionary work for a couple of years he was ordained to the ministry by Bishop Mountain of Quebec in 1803 and appointed rector of Cornwall. He was transferred to York where he became rector in 1812 and Archdeacon in 1827 He was consecrated first Bishop of Toronto in 1839 and during his long episcopacy of 26 years Bishop Strachan frequently visited the various parishes in Simcoe and Grey counties (now Dufferin) He died at Toronto in the year 1867

Previous to the formation of the diocese of Toronto (1839) it seems that the vast territory of Canada West was as yet under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec and the Rt Rev Dr Stewart second Bishop of Quebec established what was known as the Stewart Missions with Penetanguishene as a central point

The Rev. Adam Elliot, Anglican missionary, sent to Mono and Mulmur in July 1833 writes as follows:

"Having arrived in Mono, I performed Divine Service on Friday March 29th, at the house of Mr. Colborn, who resides on the 7th Concession. The hearers were very numerous and attentive. Many Scots attended from the Township of Adjala, which is situated immediately on the east side of Mono. I baptized 16 children on that occasion. In Mono the people are principally Protestants. One half of the inhabitants of Adjala are Roman Catholics. The members of the church in these townships are exceedingly zealous, and are very collicitous for a resident clergyman. A frame church was raised last summer in a central situation, but without aid from some source it will be long I fear before they can accomplish their undertaking. I was informed by the inhabitants that the Archdeacon of York first performed the service of our church in Mono, and that they yet entertain feelings of gratitude for his kindness in visiting their remote township at so early a period.

Rev Adam Elliot

From Mono I proceeded to Mulmur and performed Divine Service there on March 30th. I had an intention of visiting Mulmur on that occasion as I supposed the settlers to be very few but a member of the church who resides there came and requested me to preach in that township and baptize the children. About fifty persons assembled and twelve children were baptized.

Having returned to Albion I read prayers and preached on the second occasion. Though the weather was exceedingly fine the congregation was not large as general information had not been circulated among the inhabitants. On that occasion three children were baptized.

As I continued my journey to Caledon, I read prayers and preached at the house of Mr. Wood on the fourth concession of Caledon easy, east of Hurontario Street. About twenty persons were present and one child was baptized.

Having arrived in Caledon I read prayers and lectured there at the home of Mr. Dodds, who resides near the centre of the township. The congregation was large and attentive."

Your obedient servant,
ADAM ELLIOT"

From the above quotation it is evident that there was not as yet any church building in the district although there must have been a considerable number of Anglican families settled in the neighboring townships and

where timber was an plentiful these people could soon have built log churches, but they may not have been able to support a resident minister

Although Dufferin County is comparatively small in area it is divided among three different dioceses Toronto Niagara and Huron, thus creating the complicated situation of three bishops having jurisdiction over the churches in their respective dioceses within the county In the northern part of the county there is some uncertainty as to whether Horning's Mills or Melancthon (Gravel Road) was the earlier church There was no church building at Melancthon, but services were held in the old Orange Hall a log building that stood on the site of the present brick hall on the corner of the Barrett homestead lot 294 N.E This was probably ten years before there was any Shelburne except Jelly's Corners

One of the first ministers was Rev Mr Johnston of Priceville who made the trip of twenty miles on a rough road through the woods on a horseback. The congregation was fairly large members coming from the vicinity of what is now Shelburne and who from the Dundalk district On the church roll at that time appear the names of Corbett Charters Swift Stewart, Atkinson West, Mills Beachell Watson Hatten Andrews, Bedell, Harrison Berwick Jelly and Tunbury Doubtless there were other families whose names are not now available

A site was selected and material supplied to build a church but the undertaking was never consummated In the meantime a hamlet was springing up at Jelly's Corners where some of the influential members of the congregation resided and finally it was decided to build the church there—the present St Paul's church Shelburne

At quite an early date in the history of Melancthon the Rev Phillip Torque M.A. was rector of St John's Church Horning's Mills Creemore's Church Honeywood and Christ Church Whitfield He resided at Horning's Mills for many years Some of the rectors in later years were Revs A C Miles, F W Cowling, W J Armitage and W P Carpenter These three churches are included in the diocese of Toronto

St Paul's Church Shelburne, having developed from the mother church in Melancthon It is interesting to know about when and by whom the Melancthon church was founded The story that the Stewart family were enterprise in Moore and Melmoe in the early thirties spread to Horning's Mills and into the New Survey of Melancthon is not compatible with the facts

The probabilities are that some time the opening of the "Toronto Line" in 1848 several families of the Anglican persuasion (Corbett Charters Beachells Beckett Stewarts Atkinsons and others) settled in the district and that through the efforts of the late Archdeacon Mulholland of Owen Sound who travelled extensively visiting the settlers as they came in from the Ironside township and took up homesteads along the "Toronto Line," an Anglican minister was located about 1856 or 57 which afterwards became the Melancthon parish

St. Paul's church Shelburne, with St. James church Primrose and St. Paul's church Melancthone with St. James church Dundalk (the two latter in Dundalk parish) are included in the diocese of Huron Orangeville Mono and Grand Valley churches are within the diocese of Niagara

The three dioceses each of which takes in part of Dufferin County were formed in the following years

Diocese of Toronto	Bishop Rt Rev John Strachan	1839
Diocese of Huron	Bishop Rt Rev Benjamin Cronyn	1857

The following is a list of the rectors of St. Paul's Church Shelburne. Evidently the first three didn't reside at Shelburne as the church was not built until 1872 during the incumbency of Rev J J Morton. Mr Johnstone resided at Priceville Mr Bill possibly at Hornings Mills, proceeding Mr Toogue who of course lived at Horning's Mills six years There was a fairly large congregation at Melancthon services being held in the log Orange Hall on Daroch's hill and occasionally in the private house of Mr and Mrs. Tinbury just east of Jelly's Corner until the Shelburne church was built. The rectors were

Rev R W Johnstone	1868
Rev Rowland Bill	1868
Rev Philip Toogue, M.A	1870-1876
Rev J J Morton	1872
Rev George W Rixey	1878
Rev James Smyth	1878
Rev William Bevan	1880
Rev Mark Turnbull	1881
Rev H G Moore	1884
Rev S. H Shaw	1889
Rev W A. Graham B.A.	1889
Rev Wm. Hind	1899
Rev C K Masters M.A. B.D	1906
Rev R J S. Adamson, B.A	1907
Rev H. P Westgate B.A	1914
Rev John Morris	1916
Rev W H Hartley	1916
Rev R. F D Furford, B.D	1925
Rev G F Parson	1933

CHAPTER XXI (Part 2)

THE first missionary enterprise in Orangeville began by the efforts of the late Seneca Ketchum Sr., who came into the settlement from the vicinity of Mono Mills, and conducted services as a non-denominational lay reader about the year 1837. The Rev. John Fletcher was the first Anglican Minister appointed to the field in 1850, and remained until 1854. Mr. Fletcher was succeeded by Rev John Vandigo, who remained from 1856 to 1861, the first log church being located at Purple Hill. In 1861 the Rev Alexander Henderson, M.A., who had recently graduated from Trinity University, was sent by the late Bishop Strachan to the "Parish of Orangeville and Mono and parts adjacent." Mr. Henderson's incumbency was one of the longest in the annals of church history—forty years—until he retired in 1902. He was created canon about 1890. Canon Henderson was rector in the old St. Mark's church which stood on the site of the present brick edifice, the latter being built during his unusually long rectorate in Orangeville.

Seneca Ketchum Sr

A former citizen has kindly supplied us with the following list of the names of the succeeding rectors of St. Mark's Church

1902-1913—Rev G A Rix (now Bishop Rix)
1913-1915—Rev G W Tebbs
1915-1919—Rev Arthur R. Hewitt.
1919-1919—Rev F Eley
1919-1922—Rev T H. Stewart.
1922-1932—Rev John W McDonald
1932 to time of writing—Rev M. A. West-McMaster

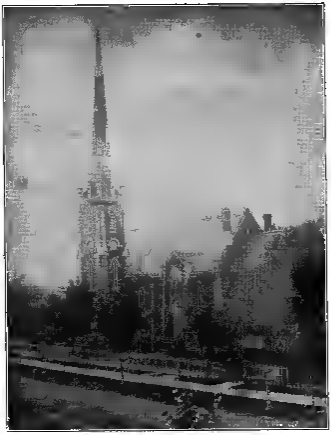
St. Mark's first log church built in 1837.

Rev John Fletcher

Jane Fletcher

Rev Alexander Henderson

Rev C. A. Rix



Present St. Mark's Church, as originally built with spire

HORNING'S MILLS PARISH

The Parish of Horning's Mills originally belonged to the Diocese of Huron but was transferred to Toronto Diocese about 1900 St. John's Church, Horning's Mills, Christ's Church, Whitfield and Cranston's Church Honeywood were among the first Anglican churches established in the district.

The following list of officiating clergy begins with the incumbency of

Rev. Philip Tocque, M.A.	1870-1878	Rev. A. H. Powell, B.A.	1911-1912
Rev. Geo. Lethington, L.Th.	1876-1878	Rev. W. F. Carpmiller, B.A.	1913-1919
Rev. R. A. Rooney, L.Th.	1878-	Rev. Herbert Naylor, L.Th.	1919-1921
Rev. W. E. Carroll, B.A.	1897-	Rev. J. E. Lennox	1921-1924
Rev. J. R. S. Hoyle, M.A.	1900-1904	Rev. D. C. Atkinson, L.Th.	1925-1932
Rev. A. C. Miles, B.A.	1904-1906	Rev. A. J. Forte, L.Th.	1932-
Rev. F. W. Goodeve, M.A.	1906-1909	Rev. A. E. Civis	1937-1938
Rev. W. J. Eccleston, L.Th.	1909-1910		

The parish of St. Luke's Church, Rosemont, is perhaps the oldest in the district. From as early time the parish included St. Luke's, Rosemont, St. David's, Everett and Trinity Church, Adjala. The Rev. Adam Elliott, a travelling missionary, visited the neighborhood and held services in a private house as early as 1835. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Darling, who did service in Mr. Elliott's house in 1842. Following Mr. Darling came Rev. George Hallen in 1845. Then came the Rev. John Fletcher from 1846-1856. The record says Mr. Fletcher built a church at Rosemont in 1844. The following list of clergy since is not complete but in the best available. Succeeding Mr. Fletcher came

Rev. John McLeary	1863-	Rev. F. J. Lynch	1898-1904
Rev. Thaddeus Walker	1870-	Rev. C. W. Holdsworth, B.A.	1904-1909
Rev. George Nesbitt	1874-	Rev. J. N. Blodgett, M.A.	1909-1912
Rev. E. Sibbald	1881	Rev. G. L. Grey, B.A.	1913-1924
Rev. C. W. Marsh, M.A.	1892-	Rev. H. A. Cheverton	1925-1927
Rev. E. Daniels, B.A.	1897-	Rev. C. W. McLean	1927-

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Beginning of the Roman Catholic Church in Ontario

Catholic history begins in the Province of Ontario with the coming of Champlain in 1615 and the establishment of a Recollet mission in the Huron country by Father LeCaron. The Jesuits soon followed and were driven out by the same terrible of 1649 when Fathers Daniel Brebeuf and Lalamant were massacred by the Iroquois.

Prior to the formation of the Diocese of Kingston the Bishop of Quebec had jurisdiction over both Lower and Upper Canada

The Rt. Rev. Alexander McDonell, D.D., was appointed Vicar Apostolic for Upper Canada in December 1820 with supervision over the vast territory lying west of the Ottawa River, which at that time had only a few scattered communities of Roman Catholics here and there along the southern frontier. In January 1826 he was consecrated first Bishop of Kingston and received spiritual ruler over this large missionary diocese for fourteen years. He died on January 14th, 1840 and was succeeded by the Rt. Rev. Remi gius Gallin D.D

The first Roman Catholic Church in Dufferin County was not built in Orangeville as is erroneously supposed, but in the New Survey of Malanchton. From the church in the Township of Adjala a mission was started in Melanchton. In the early 1840's, services being held in the home of Mr. McCue Sr. As settlers came in to the district St. Patrick's church, a large hewed log building, was built on the property of Patrick O'Boyle lot 200, facing the sideroad and just west of the C.P.R. railway. Owing to the meagre records kept in those days it is difficult to secure the exact date but one of the early citizens says the church was built about 1858. This would be during the episcopate of the Rt. Rev. A. F. Cherbonnel second Bishop of Toronto. Some of

the priests in the church in Adjala at the time who were probably instrumental in founding the mission in Melancthon were Fathers Pourcet O'Shea and Cyonic. This latter was also a member of the Board of Examiners to issue teachers certificates in Simcoe county. A little later come Fathers Ray and Donohoe.

Among the first members of St Patrick's Church in Melancthon were the names of McCue Breen, McMenamin Hagh O'Holleran Cullitan LaVelle Kesling Curran Waters Doyle Callaghan Brian Malone Lewis Geet and Francis O'Boyle. As new settlers took up homesteads both east and west in the "Toronto Line" St Patrick's soon became a prosperous church with a large congregation.

The old log church having been a conspicuous landmark and having served a good purpose in the community for about 90 years, was replaced in 1879 during the pastorate of Father Feeney by the present brick church on the hill on the east side of No. 10 Highway. The log church was also utilized as a Separate School building before the school in S. Sec No. 9 was built. Miss Purt Heter Mrs. James McCue of Melancthon) having been one of the early teachers. The following are the names of some of the officiating priests during the past eighty years:

Fathers J J Feeney P J Cassin J H Coty R J Maloney Dubey G F Murphy T Cleheey (the rector at time of writing) Father A F Callaghan.

St. Patrick's Church Melancthon was originally included in the diocese of Toronto but for many years it has been part of the diocese of Hamilton which however was created in 1856 just before the Melancthon church was founded the first bishop being the Rt Rev John Farrall, D.D. St. Peter's Church Orangeville belongs to the archdiocese of Toronto which was first erected at the diocese of Toronto in 1841, with the Rt. Rev Michael Power D.D as first bishop. The following is a list of the bishops and archbishops of Toronto from its inception down to the present time:

1842-1850—Rt. Rev Michael Power
1850-1860—Rev A. F. M. Charbonnel
1860-1899—Rev J. J. Lynch.

The sea became a Metropolitan in 1870 Bishop Lynch becoming the first archbishop. Following is the list of archbishops

1870-1899—Most Rev J. J. Lynch.
1899-1903—Most Rev John Walsh
1903-1910—Most Rev Denis O'Connor
1910-1912—Most Rev F. P. McEvay
1912-1934—Most Rev Neil MacNeil.

The parish of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church Orangeville was founded in the late seventies as a mission from St Cornelius Church Caledon by the late Rev J J Egan, later the Very Rev Dean Egan of Barrie. The present brick church was built in 1880 and the mission was served on by Father Egan until 1885 when it was organized as a parish by the late Archbishop Lynch.

The Rev Father Jeffcott, a hallowed memory was the first resident priest. His incumbency lasted about five years from 1885 to 1890 when he was succeeded by Rev. Father D. Minogue now Very Rev. Dean Morris, of St. Catharines. The following list of the clergy since Dean Morris ceased his work in the parish about 1892 is as complete as we have been able to obtain:

Rev. M. J. MacPhillips
Rev. L. Minehan.
Rev Kenneth Morrow
Rev W. A. Egan
Rev J. F. Sweeney
Rev T. E. Flanagan
Rev Joseph Dignanes, D.D
Rev M. J. Cerroll.
Rev T. J. McCabe
Rev F. J. Caulfield

Diocese of Toronto

The Diocese of Toronto was constituted by Pope Gregory XVI Dec. 17th, 1841 Very Rev Michael Power D.D. being the first Bishop. There were 3,000 Catholic inhabitants in Toronto when Bishop Power was consecrated but only one church St. Paul's built in 1842 The Bishop bought the block of land on which St. Michael's Cathedral stands and in May 1845 the corner stone was laid The cathedral was dedicated by Bishop Bourget of Montreal in September 1848.

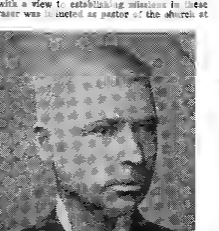
List of Bishops

Rt Rev Michael Power D.D. consecrated 1842
Rt Rev Armand Marie Odilon de Charbonnel, D.D., 1850
Rt. Rev John Joseph Lynch D.D 1860 (See became an Archbishopric in 1870 with Bishop Lynch as Archbishop)
Most Rev John Walsh, D.D. Archbishop 1889
Most Rev Denis O'Connor D.D., Archbishop, 1903
Most Rev F. P. McEvay D.D. Archbishop 1910.
Most Rev Neil McNeil D.D., Archbishop, 1912.
Most Rev J. C. McGuigan, D.D Archbishop 1934

CHAPTER XXI (Part 3)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

THE first missionary efforts in Dufferin county by the Presbyterian church were most likely introduced from the east, where Mr. John Carruthers, a school teacher in West Gwillimbury, according to his "Retrospect of Thirty-Six Years' Residence in Canada West," was appointed a "Catechist and Exhorter by the Presbytery of York (now Toronto) in connection with the Church of Scotland, to visit the destitute settlers in the Western section of Upper Canada." The probabilities are that Mr. Carruthers in his journeys through the country visited the early Presbyterian settlers in Melmour, Mono and Garafraxa with a view to establishing missions in these townships. The Rev. William Fraser was inducted as pastor of the church at Bond Head before the year 1846, and remained there for over forty years, during which time he visited different parts of what is now the County of Dufferin in the interests of the Presbyterian church. A mission was established at an early date at Morning's Mills, but old residents differ as to the time or by whom it was first introduced.

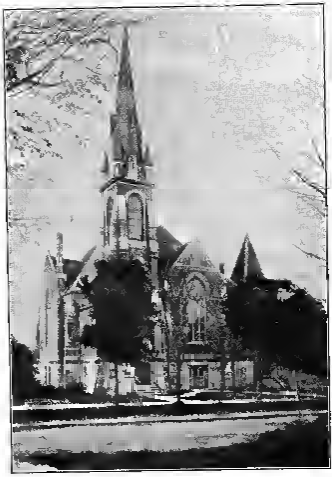


Rev W E. McKay

In the early days there were two branches of the Presbyterian Church in Orangeville the Old Kirk of Scotland and the Canada Presbyterian Church Rev W E McKay the veteran Presbyterian minister of Orangeville's pioneer period was pastor of the Old Kirk. According to the early record Mr McKay who had come from Ireland was ordained in Orangeville in the year 1859 and was pastor of the Presbyterian Church continuously until his death in 1888, a term of twenty nine years.

The following clipping from the Orangeville Sun of Feb. 1st, 1883 speaks of the opening of the New Canada Presbyterian Church

"The lately erected Canada Presbyterian Church was opened for divine service on Sunday Feb 1st Prof. Burns preached in the morning and the resident ministers Rev A McFaul at night At the Monday night tea meeting addresses were delivered by Revs. Hazzard Smith Gray Thompson, Fraley McKay and Millard. The church is described as a substantial frame roughcast structure 26 by 46 built in gothic style with solid stone foundation and seated to accommodate three hundred persons. It was built by Hugh Haley



St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Orangeville
(now Westminster United Church)
from plans prepared by Mr. Dunbar. The painting was done by Ferguson & Graham and the ornamenting and finishing by J. K. Riddal

Doubtless the Cascade Presbyterian Church was established both in the village and in the neighbouring townships years before the new church above mentioned was built. Although there seems to be no available record as to how long Mr McEwan was pastor of the church, it is probable that there were other ministers in church during the seventeen years from the building of the new church in 1865 to the union with the Old Kirk on March 30th, 1882 at which time Rev J M McIntyre was pastor of the Cascade Presbyterian Church. As a result of the union the new St. Andrew's Church was organized and shortly after the present large edifice was erected on West Broadway. Rev Mr McKay continued as pastor of the new church for about five years, when he was succeeded by Rev W A. Hunter, who in turn was succeeded by Rev D C Hossack, and Rev R. W Dickie which brings the record down to approximately the year 1900.

Shelburne Presbyterians organized their church in the late seventies, and as early record gives the following list of ministers during the first quarter of a century

1877 1880—Rev John R. Gilchrist.
1883-1896—Rev John Strath.
1896 1898—Rev T J McClelland.
1898 1898—Rev Dr G G McKerrie
1900-1904—Rev F W Anderson.
1905 1913—Rev Dr J A. McKenzie
" The above list may not be complete.

The first Presbyterian services at Black's Corners are said to have been held in the schoolhouse about the year 1850 being conducted chiefly by students from Knox College, Toronto. This church was built in 1882 when the Rev Alfred Gandier later Principal Gandier of Knox College, was pastor. Other early pastors were Rev J Campbell, Rev Hugh Crozier Rev A Miele and Rev J R. Bell.

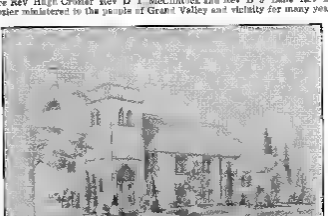
In the year 1866 the Rev J C Madill a travelling missionary conducted the first Presbyterian service in the village of Laurel which was held in the Town Hall. About two years later the Presbyterian Church was built. Rev J R. Bell records as well as Laurel, and Black's Corners' charges in 1882 where he remained for twenty-seven years. He was succeeded by Rev J A. Reddon and Rev A F Webster.

Horning's Mills has had a Presbyterian Church from a very early time. Several of the sturdy pioneers who had recently come from their native Perth and Edinburgh were not negligeful of their responsibility in the sphere of religion and soon founded in the land of their adoption the beloved church of their ancestors. We have not been able to secure a list of the first clergy who administered to the early Presbyterians of Horning's Mills, but the Rev J A. McDonald, B.A., was there about forty-five years ago. Later the Rev A E Neilly B.A. and still later the Rev R. M. Phalen F.A. were each stationed there for a number of years.

Creditton and Riverview churches were founded by the Rev J C. Madill in the early eighties and Gandier church (Keldon) by Rev Alfred Gandier about the same time. All three churches being in the same circuit afterwards and ministered to by Rev. Mr Madill. It was said that Creditton in its infant days had two stones two sermons and two liverns, and that shortly afterwards the latter were replaced by two churches. Pastors succeeding Rev Mr Madill were Revs Bradley Little W J Knox M.A (previously Science Mas-

for at Orangeville High School) H Ross and G W Rose F A There were some others whom names we cannot recall.

At Grand Valley some of the early ministers of the Presbyterian Church were Rev Hugh Crozier Rev D T McClintock and Rev D J Lane Rev Mr Crozier ministered to the people of Grand Valley and vicinity for many years.



Tweedsmuir Memorial Presbyterian Church, Orangeville built in 1940 by the continuing Presbyterians following the union in 1925 of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Canada

THE METHODIST CHURCH

The Methodist Church was the strongest of the Protestant denominations in the early days in Upper Canada. With the coming of the Empire Loyalists they settled around the Bay of Quinte, York, Lancaster and Niagara being practically a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church from across the American border. About the same time the Wesleyan Methodist Church was becoming established in different sections of Upper Canada.

A census taken about 1820 gives the number of clergy in the four Protestant denominations as follows: Methodists, 33 Baptist, 18 Church of England 16 Presbyterian and Congregational 15 The Methodists also had a large number of lay preachers a feature that contributed largely to the rapid increase of the denomination among the settlers.

The Methodists soon became so strong in Upper Canada that in 1828 they detached themselves from the American Church and formed a Canadian Conference. In the following year a committee met at Ancaster to consider the proposition of founding a Methodist College for the training of the clergy and at a subsequent conference held at Kingston it was decided to establish "Upper Canada Academy" at Cobourg. An aggressive canvass was made and

the necessary funds raised in proceed with the work of building the academy immediately. The corner-stone was laid on June 7th, 1842. By the summer of 1844 the building was completed, the first classes organized, and the Upper Canada Academy opened with the Rev Matthew Richey, M.A., as principal. Five years later, in 1841, it was renamed "Victoria College," with Rev. Dr. Ryerson as principal, and with power to confer degrees in various faculties. The name was later changed to Victoria University with faculties of Theology, Law and Medicine. Thus Victoria was the first university in actual operation in Upper Canada, and the Methodist Church became the forerunner not only in religion, but also in the sphere of higher education.

Probably ten years or more before the founding of Orangeville the Methodist Church had her missions and ministers working among the early settlers in the surrounding townships of Mono, Melnur, Albion, Caledon and Garafraxa. As to the dates, or by whom, the first Methodist mission was started old timers are not quite agreed.

Rev M S Gray

About the year 1823 we are told that the Rev. Peter Jones, who was half English and half Indian, was commissioned as a Methodist missionary to work among the Indians at the mouth of the Credit River. While Mr Jones made the mouth of the Credit (now Alderwarth Fort Credit) his headquarters he made frequent trips north through the townships of Chinguacousy, Caledon, Mono Melnur and Nottawasaga and along the shores of Georgian Bay and it is claimed by some that he established Methodist missions at different points in these townships.

Still another early record says that the Rev John Neelands a Methodist missionary was stationed at Owen Sound in 1842 and that he also preached at certain "appointments" in some of the townships now included in the County of Dufferin.

In the early years there were three branches of the Methodist Church in Orangeville—Wesley Methodist, Episcopal Methodist and Primitive Methodist—and it is possible that the first Orangeville mission was started by the Primitive Methodists. The Rev Thomas Dudley is said to have been the first Methodist minister stationed in Orangeville in 1856, and was followed the next year by the Rev M S Gray who, after a brief period in Orangeville moved to Amaranth where he founded the Primitive Methodist Church

near the centre of that township. Other early Methodist ministers of Orangeville were Rev. John Goodman, Rev. James Trawley, Rev. John Smith, and Rev. Richard Hassard.

On Sept. 13, 1883, representatives of the four branches of the Methodist Church, Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D., President of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, Rev. Albert Carman, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, Rev. John Goodman, President of the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada, and Rev. W. Pascoe, President of the Bible Christian Church of Canada, with Rev. Alexander Sutherland, D.D., Secretary of the Joint Committee on union, assembled in the city of Belleville, and agreed upon a Basis of Union of the said four denominations under the name of The Methodist Church of Canada, which was assented to April 19th, 1884. After the union the congregations of the three former Methodist churches in Orangeville were united to the Methodist Church.

Rev. John Locke

At the time of the union 1883 and '84, the record says that the pastor of Orangeville Methodist Church was the Rev Geo M. Brown, and that the ministers for the next twenty-five years were the following:

1884-1885—Rev Robert Cade and Rev J. Simpson.
1885-1887—Rev J. G. Laird and Rev J. Simpson.
1887-1888—Rev C. E. McIntyre

The Rev M. L. Pearson came in July 1890 and remained for several years after which appear the names of Rev. W. R. Parker and later Rev. John Locke. About that time the Rev. William Shannon (supernumerated) resided on Mill Street for a number of years

CHAPTER XXI (Part 4)

SPELBURNE Methodist Church dates back to about the year 1874, the Rev. R. B. Dunstan being the first pastor, and for the following forty years the list of ministers appears as follows:

1874-1875—Rev. R. B. Dunstan.	1906-1907—Rev. H. W. McDavitt.
1875-1877—Rev. W. H. Jemison	1907-1908—Rev. J. J. Redditt
1877-1878—Rev. C. W. Watch	1908-1907—Rev. Dr. S. G. Stone
1878-1879—Rev. Wm. Bacon.	1906-1908—Rev. V. H. Emery.
1879-1881—Rev. Henry Thomas.	1908-1909—Rev. C. W. Watch.
1882—Rev. Wm. T. Hicks.	1909-1907—Rev. B. R. Shrangway.
1882-1884—Rev. J. F. Metcalf	1909-1911—Rev. W. A. Potter
1884-1886—Rev. W. S. Hinton	1910-1912—Rev. W. A. Rodwell.
1887-1889—Rev. George Abbs.	1913-1916—Dr. J. T. Caldwell.

The Methodist Church is said to have had its beginning in the neighborhood of Grand Valley back in the late fifties, when the Rev. Jos. Hills, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted services among the early settlers before the church in the village was built. In those days it was known as the Luther Mission and later as the Luther Circuit. Following are the names of some of the ministers in later years: 1870 and 77, Rev. John Sanderson, 1875, '79 and '80, Rev. William Willmott, 1881, '82 and '83, Rev. Thomas B. Fydell, and Rev. Isaac Walwyn as assistant pastor; with Mr. F. C. Caldeck, a student, as supply laborer.

After the union of the Methodist Church of Canada in 1884 the Luther Circuit was changed to Grand Valley Circuit. The Rev. Wm. Bleloy was pastor in 1886 and 1887.

As to when or by whom the first Methodist mission was founded in Melancthon seems to be veiled in obscurity. The Horning's Mills Circuit was formed in 1863 with Rev. William J. Rewell as minister. Previous to that time Horning's Mills was part of the Artemesia mission, which dates back to 1857. The Osprey mission was in existence as early as 1851 when the Rev. William Shannon "who retired" in Orangeville about 1886 and who at that time informed the writer that he had been in charge at the mission at Horning's Mills in 1850 twenty years after the settlement had been founded by the late Lewis Horning. Did the early settlers of the Methodist persuasion live in the inland village and district for twenty years without a church or mission in the community? Nay, the probabilities are that Methodist missionaries were working there as early as 1850.

Proton mission was founded as early as 1864, the missionaries in charge being as follows: 1864 and '65, Rev. Joseph Hill 1866 Rev. Samuel E. Mansfield 1867-1854, Rev. Thomas Culvert, 1865 and '66, Rev. John L. Kerr.

As to whether the Gravel Road Church, Melancthon was an offshoot from Horning's Mills or from the Proton mission nobody in these modern times seems to know. However the original Horning's Mills Circuit was formed from the previous mission in 1863 and as early as 1863 the Rev. Peter Addison was pastor. In the old Gravel Road log church that stood in the rear end of the Gravel Road cemetery. The original owner of lot 28S N.E was the late Andrew Darragh, who presented the half acre to the Methodist congregation at that time and upon which they erected a log church and fenced off a cemetery. Evidently this was in the early fifties because it was the burial place of the late James Brown Sr. grandfather of James Brown, now of Melancthon, the late Mr. Brown having died in the year 1864.

For some years before the log church was built the early settlers assembled at the home of Mr. Darragh for Sunday worship under the leadership of a local preacher. Mr. and Mrs. Darragh were among the very first settlers who came into the district, shortly after the Toronto Line was opened

Rev W. A. Potter former minister of Shelburne Methodist Church and later Professor of Religious Knowledge Victoria University Toronto.

through from Hall's Corner to Owen Sound in 1848. Among those early workshippers were the names of Farrago, Slack, Silk, Hamilton, Thompson, Atchison, Mitchell, Harker, Brown, Devlin and Watson. The pastors on the Hornby's Mills circuit during the first twenty years were as follows:

1866-1864—Rev W. J. Hewitt.	1875-1876—Rev. Wm Terrouse.
1865-1867—Rev. Wm. Norman	1877-1878—Rev James Woolworth and Rev. W. H. Jamieson
1868-1870—Rev. Peter Addison	
1871-1873—Rev Thomas Culbert.	1878-1881—Rev. J. C. Wilmott and Rev. George Bowes
1874-1876—Rev Jesse Mahan	

We cannot recall the names of the clergy who immediately succeeded Revs Wilmott and Brown, but Rev John Goodman became junior in 1887 and remained during 1885 and 1886 The Rev. J. T. Caldwell (later Dr. Caldwell) was senior during 1886 and was succeeded by Rev. J. K Wilson.

About 1882 the Gravel Road Church separated from the Hornby's Mills circuit and became part of the Shelburne circuit, and Rev. J. F. Metcalf of Shelburne, became pastor of the Gravel Road Church. His successor was Rev. W. S. Hughes, who continued until the summer of 1886, when the Gravel Road Church again made a change of circuits by seceding from Shelburne and becoming connected with Dundalk circuit. The new meeting-house was erected first, from Hornby's Mills, and later from Shelburne were pastors of the Gravel Road Church from the beginning (whenever that may have been) down to the year 1886.

The new frame church (roughcast) at the Gravel Road was probably built during the pastorate of either Rev Mr Culbert or Rev Mr. Mahan, about 1873 the late James Rawden and the late George Redick being the committee for the carpenter work, and Messrs. Marshall and Emerick, of Horning's Mills, the masonry

Having become part of the Dundalk circuit the ministers at the Gravel Road appointment were

1886 and 1887—Rev W A. Strongman M.A. PhD LLD., Rev J W. Mahood (Junior Pastor)

1887 and 1888 —Rev Dr. Strongman and Rev R C Burton (Junior Pastor) with a large corps of local preachers

In 1888 the Corbetton Circuit was formed comprising the four churches, Corbetton Gravel Road (Malmachook) Riverview and Jassonville (Pleasant View) with Rev. R. C. Burton as pastor The pastors on the Corbetton Melancthon circuit during the next thirty-five years were the following

Rev R C. Burton.	Rev Chas. Langford.
Rev Thomas Legate	Rev W J. Tribble
Rev William Bielby	Rev Wm Williamson.
Rev J W Sanderson	Rev C C. Otton
Rev Ma Chittick.	Rev W G Wakefield.
Rev E S Service	Rev F G Stotesbury
Rev Thomas Scott	Rev W E Curran
Rev W F Brown	Rev G H Pogsan.
Rev T G McAteer	

Rev J. W Mahood, popular minister of Gravel Road Church 1883-88

In recent years the Gravel Road Church has quite become part of Hornby's Mills circuit.

The Honeywood circuit has three churches Honeywood, Terra Nova and Rockerville. Some of the early ministers were Rev. Mr. Reid, Rev. James Thompson, Rev. W H Laidlaw, Rev. C. C. Fry and Rev. Jas. Coleman.

Although Dundalk is just over the border in the County of Grey at least a partial list of ministers on the Dundalk circuit from the year 1878 is here given:

1878-1877—Rev Calvin Shaw
1876-1879—Rev. David Whitney
1880-1885—Rev Austin Potter
1885-1885—Rev Thomas Snowden
1885-1886—Rev Dr W A. Stronginan and Rev J W Mahood (Jr.), and Rev R C Burton (Jr.)
'30

The Dundalk circuit became so large about this time that the two ministers had to have a corps of local preachers in order to supply the different appointments or the same Sunday. Dr Stronginan was succeeded in 1886 by Rev W H. Moss and during the years immediately after Mr. Moss the following names appear Rev G H Cobbledick, W F Campbell Rev Thos Campbell and Rev H E. Wellwood down to about 1902

BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptist Church has been in operation in Orangeville for more than seventy years, the first minister Rev Allan E Kitchen having commenced his pastoral work there about the year 1843 just before Orangeville was incorporated as a village The community was well supplied with churches at the time having three Methodist churches, two Presbyterian and one Anglican

After Mr Kitchen, appear the names of Rev E D. Sherman and Rev C. Carroll in the seventies and early eighties

Then in 1882 Orangeville Baptist Church was fortunate in having a young minister who seemed destined to become prominent not only in the Baptist Church of Ontario and Quebec but also in the field of higher education the Rev J L. Gilmour M.A. D.D After a term of several years in Orangeville during which time the congregation increased in membership, Dr Gilmour held important pastorates in Hamilton and Montreal after which he accepted a position on the faculty of McMaster University where he remained until his death

The following is a list, though perhaps incomplete of the ministers with the approximate date that each commenced his work in Orangeville who succeeded Dr Gilmour

1891—Rev F Tracey (later Dr Tracey)

1883—Rev John Rumsey
1889—Rev S. B. Crosby
1888—Rev J. F. Brown.
1890—Rev C. E. Burrell.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST CHURCH

The Disciples of Christ Church was founded in Dufferin County over seventy years ago first in Garafraxa, and later in Luther—in fact it is claimed that the first church built in the settlement, which in after years became the Village of Grand Valley was the Disciple Church. Mr R. Rutherford, former Secretary of the Disciple Church Ins Ontario, has kindly supplied us with the following interesting sketch of the founding of the church in these townships:

In Garafraxa township, at Marsville, in the year 1830-1831 there was founded a small congregation of 25 members by Samuel Woolman a resident layman preacher of semi-Scottish preaching ability George Gess and George Dress were appointed elders to preside at weekly and other meetings. A frame roughcast house was put up using materials from the old Erin Centre Church. The congregation grew with the years and in January 1849 there was dedicated near the site of the original building a fine brick structure. Owing to removals to the West the church later had a struggle to exist and services were discontinued for there about 1925 and later the building was sold.

"At Grand Valley the Disciple cause was begun in the year 1832. At that time the village was called Little Toronto. The church was established through the labors of travelling evangelist named Jemes Kilgour and Alexander Anderson of the neighboring county of Wellington where the Disciple cause was much stronger. The first elders were Hugh McDougall and Donald McCallum. A house was built for worship. James Anderson a son of the founder preached for the church for some years. The congregation prospered and the church still exists, owning a handsome brick building, with a resident pastor serving the neighboring Disciple Church at Millsburgh. For many years Geo. Tough was a mainstay of the church. He died in 1826. George Gess was another elder who served until his death in very recent years."

LATTER DAY SAINTS CHURCH

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was founded in Dufferin County in the late eighties by the late Bishop R. C. Evans and local Elders. Services were of course conducted in the house of local members of the denomination at the beginning but churches were soon erected in different sections of the county. Garafraxa (later in Grand Valley) and at Marysville and Rochdville in the Old Survey of Melancthon.

Bishop Evans was a forcible platform speaker and a debater of more than average natural ability, at all times manly and willing to defend the doctrines and dogmas of the church of his adoption. Irrespective of whom his opponents might be.

The Latter Day Saints Church was also established in certain parts of Proton Township especially in the Varney district and at one time it had some followers in Dundalk and vicinity.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

The United Brethren Church was started in Dufferin County by the late Rev J. F. Durkee (of hallowed memory) and others during the palmy days of Shelburne's history—possibly about the time the village was incorporated —we haveall the date. An early residual influence is that the denomination commenced first at Horning's Mills "Spicks Valley Church, and a few years later at Shelburne. However he that as it may the church was well estab-

linked in Shelburne and flourished there for many years under the leadership of Mr Durkee and his successors—Revs. John Ahlstrom, J. Geach, W. A. Hopkins, J. B. Backus, T. B. St. Clair, and others whose names we cannot recall.

The United Brethren Church is of German origin, and was founded on the American Continent, at a conference held in Maryland in the year 1789. Its government was by Bishops and it was well established in twenty-three states in the United States, principally in the east and middle-west. The work was never very strong in Canada.

In his youth, Rev. Mr. Durkee had learned the trade of framer (carpenter) and could use the carpenter's tools when and wherever the occasion arose. With Shelburne as headquarters, he founded churches at Melrose (Rush Line), Shirley and Maple Grove, and while the building of the churches and church sheds was in progress Mr. Durkee did much of the work with his own hands. The baskets and rural sections were more densely populated in those days than they are to-day, hence the large attendances at the churches,

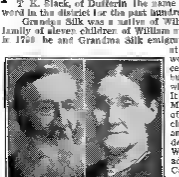
CHAPTER XXII

Pioneers and Other Prominent People of Dufferin County

WILLIAM SILK SR.

IN the annals of the early settlement of the Old Survey of Melancthon there is no more honored name than William Silk Sr., maternal grandfather of T. E. Black, of Dufferin the name Silk having been a familiar household word in the district for the past hundred years.

Grandpa Silk was a native of Wiltshire England, being the second in a family of eleven children of William and Sarah Silk also of that shire. Born in 1798 he and Grandma Silk emigrated to Upper Canada in 1832 settling at Hamilton for a few years where he worked for Louis Horning who had recently moved to Melancthon township but still owned considerable farm land where the city of Hamilton now stands. It is uncertain as to the year in which Mr and Mrs. Silk moved to the township of Melancthon but from the facts and circumstances immediately preceding and following their arrival it was evidently in 1837—in the stirring days of William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada and Louis Joseph Papineau in Lower Canada.



Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Silk. Mr. Silk was the son of Wm. Silk, one of the first settlers in Melancthon Twp.

Mr and Mrs Silk, with their child and moved from Hamilton to Melancthon in a wagon drawn by Mr. Horning's team of oxen the journey taking five days.

When Mr Silk landed in Melancthon he had only $2.50 in money. He continued to work for Mr. Horning but spent his spare time morning and evening chopping and clearing his own farm. He was handy with the carpenter's tools and made the first wagon in the township wholly of wood. The first white child born in the township was

their son John Silk (1869) and the first white female child their daughter, Mary (the late Mrs. George Broderick)

Their nearest neighbor was Squire Whitley, in the neighboring township of Malahide, a distance of about fifteen miles (with sweet interchange of hill and valley" along the winding by-way. Their nearest store was at either Aylmerville (Orangeville) ; Moss Mills, the distance to either hamlet, as the road ran, being about 27 miles.

In those days the pioneer settlers made large quantities of maple syrup and sugar and Mr. and Mrs. Silk loaded the two-wheeled wagon with the wooden wheels (squalking on the wooden axle with 400 pounds of sugar, along with a few dried skins of deer, foxes and other wild animals and made a trip to Hamilton with a yoke of oxen to secure supplies for the family household. On their arrival in Hamilton they found a ready market for their maple sugar and likes receiving $6. With this money they purchased a supply of groceries, including a barrel of salt, also some leather with which Mr. Silk made shoes for the children. They had considerable difficulty in making their return journey. Although the warm sunny days of spring had come the numerous hills were icy and the oxen being unshod they had to unload the salt at the bottom of every hill, roll the barrel up and then reload it. In this way it was estimated that they rolled the barrel several miles before they arrived home. They were three days going down to Hamilton and four days driving home again

The theft of the Herning and Vanneer shiftrans by the Indians in 1838 had such a discouraging effect on the few settlers in the community that all but the Silk family returned to "the front" and for several years Mrs. Silk was the only white woman in the township. Of course some of those who left returned a few years later to the new settlement and some at their grandchildren and great-grandchildren are still residents of Hornings Mills or vicinity

Soon after Mr. Silk arrived in Malmathus he took up land from the Crown and settled on the first hundred acres (Lot No. 8, on the 2nd line, which with his own hands he cleared and erected the buildings and which soon became one of the best farms in the township. He passed away in August 1878, leaving over sixty children, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD NOBLE

Among the first settlers of the New Survey of Mc anchton were Mr and Mrs Edward Noble. In the year 1849, as a young man of 22 years of age Mr Noble followed the surveyor's blaze from Cumming's Corner (now Shelburne corners) ten miles west of the "height of land" to Dundalk where he selected a homestead of 100 acres in what was then a wilderness. The following quotation from the Fruit Magazine published in Vancouver August 12th 1912 briefly depicts the interesting story of the lives of Mr and Mrs Noble as follows. "We are able to give to this number of the Fruit Magazine Scientific Farmer and Canadian Citizen, the story of Mr and Mrs Noble a veteran couple now resident in Vancouver after lives spent in Ontario and in the rigid but glorious Canadian climate. The simple annals of this honest hard-working couple are more eloquent than scores of government reports. They will prove that blessings accompany a life spent in husbandry among wheat and the kindly fruits of the earth more than columns that we could write about wheat lands and fruit farms. There is no need to add to or point a moral on their story—the illustration we give will the accompanying brief explanation tells their own story

Sixty years ago Edward Noble took his young bride into the nest he had built for a home in what was then a wild part of Ontario. For forty years the couple lived in their first home and here a family of twelve children was

born all but one alive, well and prosperous to-day Hard work temperance and "goodliness" have characterized the family One son has become a minister and as the Reverend S G Noble of Pittsburg Conference of Methodists has achieved a worthy reputation

Mr Edward Noble and his wife have been staunch Methodists and now in his 84th years the Old Worthy walks on Sunday to his church, a journey which would do credit to the prowess of a young man.

One by one the members of the family left the old roof tree and about twenty years ago the old home in Ontario was sold to Thomas Robinson, the old couple coming further west, and three years ago they built themselves a home in a charming suburb of Vancouver with their daughter Alice, the only unmarried member of their family to keep them company in the beautiful home now numbered in mists.

Thus diamond wedding was an event which created widespread interest, for throughout many family connections they have troops of friends There was a host present to-day to flower Island and enough members of the old Oxbow Band were gathered together to supply excellent music of the "Auld Home" Guests to the number of two hundred were entertained and the happy old pair were the recipients of presents letters and messages from near and far.

As the records of such a family are of historic interest, let us here state that Mr Edward Noble is a native of Tyrone County Ireland Mr and Mrs Noble were married on March 31st, 1852 In the Township of Mulmur in the county which is now called Dufferin Ontario On the 12th day of July 1842, Mr Noble walked with the Centennial Lodge of Orangemen and on July 12th 1912 he was hale and hearty enough to march with the Orangemen in New Westminster This seems a unique record and a proof of the sturdiness of the men of the East

The sons are A. F Noble C E, Noble and Winslow Noble of this city Robert J Noble and John Wesley Noble of Oxbow Sask and Rev S. G Noble pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church McKeesport, U.S.A. The daughters are Mrs Wm Marshall Toronto Mrs Wm Robinson, Stoughton Sask, Mrs. W H Jones Avola Sask Mrs E J Cooke Carlsval, Sask, and Miss Alice S Noble who resides at home with her parents in Vancouver.

And so we wheel in the lines of the purple annals of this Noble family—if the sun which conveys a truth may be forgiven This lesson is that like land of golden opportunities and honest, hard work and the conscientious and normal fear of God a prosperous existence and comfort for a man's children and children's children This lesson is that taught long ago by the Psalmist "I have been young and now am old yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken or his seed begging their bread."

JAMES BEACHELL

During the early 50's of the last century one of the most outstanding men in the western part of the territory then known as the Home District was James Beachell, Reeve of the combined township of Melancthon and Proton. It was in April, 1852 that the Reeves of the twelve townships assembled in the unpretentious village of Sydenham (now Owen Sound) and chose James Beachell as first Warden of the newly organized County of Grey.

Tall and massive in stature, a shrewd executive and a gifted platform speaker Mr Beachell soon became a potent force in the councils of the assembled representatives from the various townships of the recently formed county towering above his fellows like the stately elm amongst the shrubs and cedars. Had it not been for the fearless of his habit both reeve and resident of the township most remote from the County Seat he doubtless would have been elected to the halls of Parliament.

The frequent meetings of the County Council in those pioneer days

(every two or three months) together with the long journeys under very difficult conditions of travelling, by canoe, on horseback (those who were fortunate enough to own a horse) or on foot, along winding trails to the County Town, must have required on the part of the County Fathers an amount of courage and capacity for hard work quite unknown to the present generation. Mr. Beschell doubtless had these trips to harm could travel, especially in spring and fall, 65 miles from Meaford to Owen Sound, along a zigzag trail which was nothing more than a mere opening through the woods, no wooden bridges as yet to span the Grand or Saugeen.

James Beschell was a native of Yorkshire, England born in 1811, a son of James and Rebecca Beschell. He studied engineering and spent many years in France engaged in railway engineering and contracting, in which business he was unusually successful. He was married to Ellen, daughter of James Watson, also from Yorkshire, and Clerk of Melancthon Township.

Mr. Beschell came to Canada about the year 1848, landing at York, and on afterwards followed the surveyors line to Melancthon township and settled on the "Govett Line" (T. & S. Road) later that road was being opened through to Sydenham Village and when the New Survey at Owen was a mere wilderness He built and operated the first tavern on the "Toronto Line" and opened the first Post Office which was kept in the tavern He took up considerable tracts of land, both east and west of this road as the north as Flesherton

After spending a number of years erecting buildings and otherwise improving his large holdings in the County of Grey he returned to Toronto and died at Scarboro' Near the Don River in 1897, in his 86th year. Having left no family and dying without a will his fine property was nearly all squandered in litigation Mr Beschell will ever be remembered in Grey County as one of its most popular and representative men

JAMES BROWN

One of the outstanding pioneers of Dufferin County and especially of Melancthon Township was James Brown, the former veteran Clerk of Melancthon. Mr. Brown was born in 1838 in the city of Belfast, Ireland, where he attended the renowned National School until he was about twelve years of age and then assisted in his father's grocery store for one year.

The family consisting of his parents, one sister and himself, emigrated to Canada in 1852 the voyage on the ocean lasting several weeks before the ship reached New York They lived in New York State for a short time and in 1853 moved by way of Hamilton to Melancthon with horses and wagon

His father James Brown Sr., took up from the Crown the three 50 acre lots, Nos 288 50 and 50 1st con. N.E.T. & S. Road (now No. 10 Highway) They built the second log house in the immediate neighborhood on the 10th side, lot 286 the first house having been built on the adjoining lot, 287 about one year before by the Joseph Keating family The Brown residence was somewhat larger than the average log house in those days and for many years Melancthon post office, James Brown Sr having a little later taken over the post office which had until then been kept by James Beschell (Beschell's Hotel)

When his father died in 1855, James Brown Jr succeeded to the responsible position of postmaster while only seventeen years of age, retaining the office continuously for about sixty years. In those days the settlers received mail only once each week and a few years later twice a week James Brown carried the mail riding on horseback his route being from Melancthon to Dundalk (the log tavern by the creek) Hastings Durham's Corner Flesher's Corners (Flesherton) Cornahan (Markdale) Johnstown (Chatsworth) thence

east through Euphrasia to Sing's Mills (Singhampton) and down through Nottawasaga and Melmur to Mono Centre, Hell's Corners and back to Melancthon.

A tall, muscular youth with sufficient courage and determination to overcome the frequent difficulties and hardships of pioneer life he soon became accustomed to prevailing conditions and grew up with the new settlement. He was appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits in the County of Grey in 1860. He was a member of Melancthon Township Council in the early days and was appointed Township Clerk in succession to the late Kenneth McAulay in the early seventies and for forty years was the township's most competent authority on municipal law. During the regime of Sir Oliver Mowat, about 1882 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He was a profound student of the Revised Statutes of Ontario and was also a very efficient conveyancer for many years.

When the Dufferin Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized, he was appointed Secretary and Manager. He passed away in 1918 at the advanced age of 80 years.

CHAPTER XXIII

MICHAEL SHOAFF

FAMILIAR among the pioneer hotel-keepers along the Toronto and Sydenham Road was the name of Michael Shoaff. He was born on the level plain of Fiddlers Green in what was in early times the populous and picturesque township of Ancaster which dates back about 150 years. The long and scattered village of Ancaster is said to be older than either Dundas or Hamilton (the latter then known as Burlington.) An old record says that sometimes letters were addressed "Burlington near Ancaster" and that the village had a school as early as 1798.

Mr. Shoaff's maternal grandmother's maiden name was Miss Secord, kin and contemporary of Laura Secord famous in the annals of Canadian History herself of his father while not only about 10 years of age he was adopted by the Shaver family father and sons, who operated a large farm and young Michael learned to work on the farm. The family later moved to the Township of Nottingham, where they came into possession of a good farm in which Michael became heir when he attained his majority.

In his new environment in a promising young man soon became married to Miss Jane Ferguson of the same township and settled down to farming. The undertaking was of only short duration however for upon receiving a tempting offer for a cash sale of the farm he accepted, receiving a lump sum (according to various reports) of from $7,000 to $10,000. There is room for doubt as to the accuracy of the above figures because even $7,000 would at that time be the maximum value of the best farm in Durham county. However, being a cash sale the vendee was the recipient of a considerable sum of money. Michael had heard glowing reports of the signal success of James Beshell and "English" Hall who were engaged in hotel-keeping and speculating in land along a newly opened road from Orangeville to Sydenham village and having a place called Barring a Mills which was some day destined to become a city.

Buoyed up with a passionate desire for adventure together with an exaggerated opinion of his own ability as a speculator he boarded the next boat at the busy little port of Newmanville for Toronto where he sought the stage for Orangeville from which point he travelled on foot up as best he could getting a lift here and there to Appleville (Orangeville) Hall's Tavern and on to Beshell's Tavern and Post Office. His visit to the Beshell hotel was both

interesting and profitable. Mr. Beechell was a man of middle-age. Knew of the Township and Warden of the County and had an extensive knowledge of the people and conditions of the district, while Michael was a mere youth in his early twenties and quite unfamiliar with backwoods life. He pondered the words of wisdom as they fell from the Beechel lips as did Saul of Tarsus at the feet of Gamaliel.

Favourably impressed with the people he met and the great possibilities in the new and growing district, young Shoaff soon moved up to Methuen, bringing the Ferguson family with him. He took up, from the Crown, several lush lots on the Back Line including Lot 29 upon which he erected log buildings and where he resided for a few years. He later took up 100 acres on the Toronto Line, Lot No. 5 N.E. Old Survey Methuen, just below the creek at the 5th line corner where he built the big log barn the Wheat Sheaf Inn. The late George Young soon built and operated a log blacksmith shop beside the creek and the place began to look like the nucleus of a village. The log barn and stable stood across the road and open driving sheds stood on both sides of the road.

During the first year or two or while the proceeds from the Darlington farm lasted, the bar was well stocked with a full line of liquors. New settlers were fast coming into the district each year from the Trenton township and from the British Isles, locating on both sides of the Toronto Line and from the heavy traffic especially during the winter season when ploughing was good hotel-keeping was a profitable business, although his house was always open to patrons with or without pay. Michael's popularity now seemed to reach its climax but his generosity became his undoing in later life when the hard cold fact was so strikingly illustrated that "warm popularity and earthly possessions disappear simultaneously. Solid woods of beech, maple and elm with arms sweep, adorned the road on both sides in those days, but earthly possessions disappear simultaneously. Solid woods of beech, maple leaves."

Mr. Shoaff engaged workmen to chop and clear the land and for some of them he built another log house and barn on the next hill just below the hotel. He eventually disposed of the hotel and lived privately for a time in the second house after which he took over the Beechel hotel, which he conducted with more or less success for several years. About the year 1872 he moved two and half miles north to the Osborn hotel at the 2nd sides and corner which he kept for three years. He sold his Darlington last hotel on Lot 28 S.W. in 1875 which he conducted during the remainder of his life. Mr. Shoaff was an experienced and knowledgeable hostler and always kept big fills and double barrelled chaise behind the bar. He was a prominent member of the Orange Order and died in 1896.

RICHARD SLACK

The late Richard Slack was a prominent figure in the pioneer days and later years of Methuen Township. Born in the County of Fermanagh, Ireland in the year 1841 he received his early education in the National Schools of Ireland and with his parents emigrated to America in 1853 and after a brief sojourn in New York, moved to Methuen in the spring of 1854.

Grandfather Slack (Richard Sr.) took up from the Crown the 100 acres Lot 4 in the 4th Con. Old Survey Methuen, where the family settled and Lot 3 in the 4th Con. Old Survey Methuen, where the family settled and Lot 3 in the 4th Con. Old Survey Methuen, where the family settled and eventually secured adjacent farms for each of the three sons, Thomas, James and Richard all in the old Survey. Settling as they did in what as yet was practically a wilderness in one of the back townships of Upper Canada. Richard Jr. now just beginning the adolescent period of his early years became and in many instances quite different from those in the favoured land of his birth. Possessed of a keen mechanical mind he early learned to use the cor-

hunter's tools and by his own personal effort became one of the leading carpenters and farm framers in the township. Mr Slack was a very useful man in the community. Long before there was any veterinary surgeon in the district he was often called in by his neighbors to diagnose and treat afflicted livestock, in which he was very successful and for which his services were always given gratis.

A gifted platform speaker of more than average vigor and clearness the subject of our sketch was often in demand during a local political campaign. He was a devoted member and active worker in the Methodist church, an earnest diligent Bible student and well informed upon current topics, both national and international. He played an important role in municipal affairs, having been appointed Township Assessor upon different occasions, and in the early eighties when the veteran township official Mr. John Wallis, resigned the Treasurership, Mr. Slack was appointed Treasurer of Melancthon and retained the position until his passing in Feb. 1892, at the comparatively early age of 51 years.

HENRY BATES

Although some mention is made in the Public Archives at Ottawa of grants of land to different parties in Melancthon a few years prior to the coming of Lewis Horning in 1820 it is conceded that Mr Horning was the first actual settler in the township. Among the settlers who settled some with Mr Horning or immediately after were Mr and Mrs Henry Bates.

The following extracts from a Biographical Sketch of Pioneers in Melancthon Township in Belden's History of Grey County refers to Mr Bates "Henry Bates was of United Empire Loyalist descent, his grandfather having served in the royal armies during the Revolutionary War and being obliged to flee to Canada settled on the Niagara Frontier. Subsequently Mr Bates father settled in Nelson Township, Halton County and here Henry was born in the year 1811. Continuing the story says that the family later moved to New Brunswick and took up a bush farm on the banks of the River St John where Henry was engaged in the lumber woods and in helping his father to clear the land. He returned to Upper Canada and settled first in the vicinity of Hamilton but soon became associated with Lewis Horning, pioneering in Melancthon Township. He settled on Lot No 17 1st Concession Melancthon having taken up from the Crown a block of 200 acres of the best land in the district. The outfit consisted of a carpenter and millwright and had charge of building the mills for Mr Horning. Mr Bates held a variety of official positions during his residence in Melancthon. He was elected to the old District Council for three years, during part of which time thats meetings were held in the house of Mr Donaldson in Garafraxa. He also held a seat of the council board for a number of years subsequent to the creation of the Municipal Act, and had been a magistrate for nearly twenty years. He is one of those who have transformed the wilderness of his native province into the fairest of heritages for the succeeding race and now at the allotted three score years and ten he is awaiting his Master's bidding with the consciousness of a life well spent

WILLIAM HALL

The most progressive pioneer during the early settlement of four corners of Annaguash Mono Midhurst and Melancthon was William Hall locally known as "Scottish Hall Born in the village of Thirsk, on the moorlands in the North Riding of Yorkshire England Mr Hall emigrated to Canada in 1830 first settling in the Township of Nelson and moved to Amaranth-Melancthon Townline then in the County of Wellington in 1866

When Mr Hall came to Canada he was very poor but by the time he

moved to Amaranth Melanethon he had saved $300 With this money he bought a United Empire Loyalist Right" to 200 acres of land, which he subsequently increased to nearly 3000 acres and for many years his annual municipal taxes amounted to more than he had paid for the original 200 acres He owned lot, of course, in several of the newly organized townships and in later years became an extensive farmer

Many of the first settlers of limited means experienced much difficulty in making a livalihaad from their scanty clearing but Mr Hall didn't wait until the towering trees were felled and burned and the land cleared. He engaged in the popular—and sometimes profitable—business of keeping tavern having built one of the "better class hotels" at the corners—some say it stood on the Amaranth side, while others claim it was on the Mono side of the township the writer doesn't know However Hall's tavern served as a convenient "shipping house" for hunters trappers and explorers traveling north or west through the great interior to the blue waters of the Georgian Bay

It is said that the Yorkshireman has a character of his own marked by strawdiness good humour and droll simplicity and Mr Hall possessed a happy combination of these characteristics He was for many years a worthy member of Melanethon Council and eventually was elevated to the Reeve's chair when the County Council was held at Guelph He was also Justice of the Peace

MR. AND MRS GEORGE TIMBURY

Two of the first white people to settle in Melanethon Township were Mr and Mrs. George Timbury Mr Timbury was a native of Willsbire, England born in 1819 while Mrs. Timbury was born in County Armagh, Ireland in 1818 They both came to Canada when they were quite young settling first in Scarboro Township where they were married in 1845

They moved to Melanethon in 1847 and took up from the Crown the 100 acres on the 2nd line just east of Shelburne which in later years became known as the "Timbury Homestead" They later lived at "Timbury Corner" one mile north of Shelburne

When Mr and Mrs Timbury settled in the township their nearest—and only—neighbors were the William Hall family and the Silk family There were a few families up at the Hooring Settlement, but the township was mainly inhabited by roamable or scattered bands of Indians known as the Petun or Tobacco tribe.

When the first Anglican missionary came to the district the services were held in the Timbury home They were instrumental in founding St. Paul's church Shelburne Mr Timbury securing the bell on which his name is engraved They retired in 1870 residing in Shelburne until they passed away Mrs Timbury in 1893 and Mr Timbury in 1897

CHAPTER XXIV

JAMES McCUE

JAMES McCUE was truly a pioneer of the New Survey. Melanethon having settled there while only a half-grown boy. Born in County Galway, Ireland. His family emigrated to America about the year 1846 settling first in the Township of Adjala, Simcoe County.

They moved to Melanethon in 1851 his father the late Patrick McCue having taken up from the Crown the corner 179 acres, lots 279 and 280 N. E. T. and S. Road, where the formally finally settled and now owned and occupied by M. J. McCue. When Mr. McCue grew to manhood he took up Lots 279 and 280 in the 3rd Con. N. E. T. and S. Road one mile northeast of his former home which he cleared and shared and where in later years he erected the best farm buildings in the neighborhood.

Mr. McCue became the owner of several good farms was a prominent breeder of thoroughbred livestock and one of the most successful farmers in the township.

He was appointed a Justice of the Peace during the premiership of Sir Oliver Mowat in the early eighties and as an instance of his sound judgment he was often called in arbitrations. In politics he was a Liberal. Retiring from farming he took up residence in Dundalk where he passed away a few years ago.

WILLIAM FERGUSON

One of the earliest pioneers to settle in Grey County was William Ferguson for many years Superintendent of Common Schools in South Grey.

Born near Edinburgh, Scotland he received his education in his native city and came to Canada while a young man settling first in the Township of Ops, Simcoe County. When the County of Grey was formed in 1852 Mr. Ferguson moved to the Township of Artemesia settling near the Saugeen River where a little later was founded the picturesque village of Priceville.

His farm was one of the first to be cleared and cleared in the district and he was the first postmaster in Priceville. He was also a Justice of the Peace. He was appointed Superintendent of Schools at the formation of the county and retained the position for 35 years until in 1868 he resigned on account of failing health.

Mr. Ferguson was highly respected by the teachers in his inspectorate.

and in 1878 he was presented with a magnificent gold watch by the Teachers Association assembled in Flesherton In 1880 when the schools of Melanethon and Shelburne were added to the County of Dufferin Mr Ferguson was presented with a handsome silver headed ebony cane, suitably inscribed as a mark of respect from the teachers of Melanethon and Shelburne

Mr Ferguson retired in Shelburne a few years before he died in 1900 He was in his 79th year and had been a lifelong member of the Methodist Church.

GRANNY BECKEL

The so-called learned professions —Law Medicine and the Ministry— are not usually represented in a pioneer settlement in Canada until the population of the district is large enough to justify them coming. Of course a Christian missionary often ministers to the Indian tribes many years prior to the arrival of the first settler but not so in the case of the lawyer or the physician.

The pioneer settlers of Melanethon Township were fortunate in having one of their numbers residing in the district, locally known as "Granny" Beckel who ably filled the role of woman doctor during the 11 years previous to the coming of Dr Barr to Hornings Mills in 1886.

The late Mrs Beckel was a native of Devonshire England having been born in 1803 of the borough town of Tavistock by the River Tamar which divides the Victoria counties of Devonshire and Cornwall and where she was married to Mr Beckel in the early twenties of the last century

Those were the memorable days of the Hanoverian Kings when the southern counties of England had scarcely recovered from some of the evil effects of a previous age known as the Feudal System. Being blessed with a large family of growing boys and girls the Beckels were naturally desirous of providing for their future and upon hearing glowing reports of the wonderful possibilities in Rich North America (Upper Canada) they embarked on a sailing vessel from the port of Plymouth about the year 1840 and after six weeks on the Atlantic they landed at Quebec later arriving at the little lake port of Brockville and finally settled in the Township of Darlington where for the next 45 years they endured all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life in Canada West the land of peace and plenty

In the year 1855 they moved to Melanethon Township (the same year as did the late Jerome Corbett) and lived for a few years on Lot 9 in N E T & S Road (the Toronto Line") now the Alfred Porter farm. They eventually settled on the Bark Line Melanethon where Caesar Beckel shortly afterwards passed away

A few years later Mrs. Beckel was married to the late John Hodgins recently from Yorkshire England who owned and occupied the corner hundred acres opposite the Bark Line School See No. 7) and after several years all successful farming disposed of the property to the late Alexander Twigg, and retired on a small acreage two miles southwest across the Boundary Line Border where they both died Mrs Hodgins in 1886 and Mr Hodgins in 1892.

As above noted, "Granny" Beckel was the only doctor in the district north of Orangeville until the arrival of Dr. Barr Her popular medicines were mostly herbs of the woods and fields similar to those used by the Indian Medicine Men, namely or peppermint tea and balsam gum (Burnt from) being in demand also plenty of fresh air and exercise She could adjust a dislocated joint or set a broken limb and whether she worked two hours or two weeks on a case his fee was only $2 00 But often in midwinter without fee or reward, she travelled along winding by-ways through the woods, in deep snow and zero weather In minister to the sick and suffering Most of

the first settlers in the New Survey had recently come from England, Ireland or Scotland some of whom were very poor with practically no visible means of support. In such cases Mrs. Beckel not only responded immediately to the call to the bedside of the sick or dying but also took with her a little food and other necessary delicacies gratuitously supplied from her own meagre means

Mrs. Hodgins—"Granny" Beckel

Endowed by nature with herculean physique and more than average prowess and sagacity Mrs. Beckel was peculiarly fitted to play a prominent part in the pioneer life of Melanchton "whom wild in woods the noble savage

run." Inured to hardships she had no sense of fear, rather enjoying than fearing danger—even the menace of wolves and other wild animals so numerous in the dense woods in those early days failed to daunt her Spartan spirit. From her heroic courage and capacity for physical endurance her intimate associates colloquially dubbed her with the rather flattering sobriquet "Modern Boadicea."

As an instance of her muscular strength, daring and determination the following story is related by those who knew her better than did the writer.

When the Heckel family moved from the Toronto Line to the Back Line they had several cows that supplied milk and butter for the family but had no pigs to consume the surplus buttermilk. Hearing of Stephen Hood, a prosperous farmer living in the Old Survey near Mannerville who was noted for breeding and raising large and valuable pigs, Mrs. Heckel went to Mr. Hood's to purchase a pig. Selecting one that weighed 125 pounds and disputing a few minutes about the price Mr. Hood asked him how she would get the pig home as she had no conveyance in which she replied "I'll carry it. Mr. Hood said "If you carry that pig I'll make you a present of it." They bought the pig tied its front legs and also its hind legs and Mrs. Heckel carried the pig over her shoulders fully five miles to the Back Line over a rough road, struggling through the woods, crossing the creeks by walking carefully upon a fallen tree there being as yet only one bridge (over Carpenter's Creek). The pig grew to a large breed sow from which Mrs. Heckel raised three litters of young pigs.

Granny Heckel had the distinction of having lived under four English sovereigns, including the long and illustrious reign of Queen Victoria.

JAMES CORBETT

One of the most conspicuous figures in the New Survey of Melancthon in the pioneer days was James Corbett the father and founder of the village of Corbetton. Born in Ireland not far from the banks of the River Boyne in 1830, he early became identified with the Orange Order in the tenets of which in later years he became a recognized authority. While a young man in his early twenties he emigrated to Canada and settled on the "Toronto Line" New Survey Melancthon, having taken up from the Crown Lots 25S 1st Con. N E., and 26S 1st Con S W. T & S Road a string of 100 acres in 1866. Here he built and conducted continuously for about 40 years the big log hotel a few rods north of what is now Main Street Corbetton which was known as one of the best hotels between Orangeville and Owen Sound. The Toronto Line was as yet only a very primitive road through the woods, but Corbett's tavern soon became a popular hostelry being conveniently situated a few miles south of Dunham Corners so as to receive the travel coming northward of the steady influx of settlers not only along the Owen Sound Road but also those east and west on the Durham Road. In the winter season those settlers teamed what little grain grown in a small clearing they could spare for sale, also with their sleighs from farm and forest a load of butter dressed hogs or venison skins of wild or domestic animals, etc. to Orangeville or Brampton markets.

Although James Corbett was so well and favorably known in the travelling public the signal success of the Corbett House was in a great measure due to the admirable manner and amiability of the distinguished hostess, Mrs. Corbett. Not only the favored rich, but also the penniless pedestrian was welcome and became guest. Indian waifs from the remote recesses of the town ships occasionally wended their weary way to her door suffering from cold and hunger, and were the grateful recipients of her benign hospitality.

Hotelkeeping in a new and growing settlement in those pioneer days of

long ago was considered a man's job, but Mr. Corbett also carried on farming clearing the land and growing crops, and having a day's threshing every fall much the same as did his neighbors. If he didn't actually chop down the trees and clear the land with his own hands he engaged men and, at this pressing employment in the new settlement for those in need of such and assisted with the work himself when he could. The 50 acres south-west of the Toronto Line through which runs the south branch or feeder of the Ground River was in those early days a vast beaver meadow, half covered with water the early spring and was an ideal hunting ground in all seasons of the year.

Mr Corbett was a very useful man in the community. He was one of the leaders in establishing L. O. L. No. 809 Melancthon and also in founding the Anglican Church, both institutions being located on Bacragh's hill. He was a member of Melancthon township council for several years in succession. The village of Corbeston was named after him and he was the first Postmaster, while yet in the log tavern, before the village was founded. When with the coming of the C.P.R. station and the commencement of the village he and Mrs. Corbett took over the village hotel which had been opened by Mr. Daniels and still retained the Post Office until shortly before his demise in the late nineties.

EDWARD HARRISON

A nation contributing most to the early settlement of the new Survey of Melancthon were the English and Irish. Edward Harrison locally known as English Harrison being prominent among the former. Mr and Mrs. Harrison came from Yorkshire England and probably settled in Melancthon in the early fifties having taken up the 100 acres lots 277 and 278, N.E. T and S Road, now the property of the R. J Whitley family.

Mr Harrison kept the Durham Corner Hotel for a number of years. This hotel, one of the best between Toronto and Owen Sound in those days, was a large frame structure and stood at the corner of the Toronto Line (now No. 10 Highway) and the Durham Road about two and a half miles south of Flesherton. Like most of the taverns at that time, it had an open fireplace in the guest room but afforded better accommodation for the travelling public than did the average log tavern. Mr Harrison kept a span of horses and often drove to Durham, about twelve in les west, for supplies of liquors and groceries. He carried on the farm with the hotel and was quite popular. A local historian informs the writer that the Durham Corner Hotel was built a few years after the Toronto Line was opened through to Owen Sound (which was in 1848) by an early pioneer Joseph LeGard, who conducted it for several years.

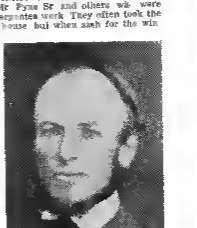
Mr Harrison was a member of Melancthon Township Council for several years during the early sixties. Some of his descendants now live in Toronto and other border cities.

CHAPTER XXV

JAMES SAWDEN

IN THE pioneer period the New Survey of Melancthon had within its borders what was locally known as the Carpenters Colonie including some Young George Merkley Jacob Silk, Mr Fyna Sr and others who were handy men and could do a job of rough carpenter work They often took the contract of building and closing in a log house but when such for the win dows or panelled doors were required they invariably called in James Sawden the English carpenter who had served his apprenticeship of seven years from when he was 14 to 21 years of age with the Brattwaite Company in the town mercial port of Hull on the Humber Yorkshire England

Mr Sawden came to Canada about 1830 first settling in Toronto, where he formed a partnership with George Baggin as carpenters and contractors. Mr Buggin was also from Yorkshire and in later years became the Rev George Buggin having filearded the carpenter's bench for the minister's pulpit In the year 1840 Rev Buggin was chairmen of the Markdale district of the Methodist church After his superannuation he resided in Toronto where he died in 1906 Some of the workmanship of Sawden & Buggin may still be seen in some of the elder buildings of York and Elizabeth Streets, Toronto About the year 1856 they dissolved partnership Mr Buggin entered upon a theological course with Victoria College Cobourg in preparation for the ministry while Mr Sawden moved to Melancthon and purchased the 50 acres lot No. 282,



James Sawden Sr

N.E. Tank Road (now No. 1 Highway) is on Mr. John Thompson. Here he carried on extensive general carpentering and undertaking business for nearly forty years until his passing in 1898.

He did considerable work in the "Connaught settlement" in Metcalfe. He built most of their houses, made their coffins and was chief funeral director at their burials in the big turned log R. C. church (St. Lawrence), which stood on the James Hammond farm, and was later moved to its present site and its name changed to St. Patrick, although he was of the Protestant religious persuasion. He died in 1896.

CAPTAIN JOHN CURPHEY

The late Captain John Curphey was a familiar figure in Metcalfe during the early days. At the time of his death in 1905, the following account of his career, published in the Christmas number of the Shelburne Economist in 1897, was reproduced.

Captain John Curphey who resides on Lot 6, Con 4, Col., is a Manxman, having been born in the Isle of Man in 1838. When sixteen years of age he went sailing, being engaged in the coasting trade two years. He next went on a foreign voyage from Liverpool to Valencia, Spain. From Valencia he went to Cadiz, where they loaded with salt, also onions for St. John's, Newfoundland. Seven years of his European trade were spent on the sea.

After returning home from Newfoundland he was engaged in a good many voyages to points on the Mediterranean coast, returning home by way of Alexandria. At the close of the Crimean war he came out on Allen Lines to Montreal left her and came to Toronto where he sailed for two summers. From Toronto he went to Boston, where he had charge of a barge for two years. Returning to Canada he came to Metcalfe in 1858 and two years afterwards he married Mary Jane Gillespie of the Mack Line daughter of the late George Gillespie and one of the early settlers of that part. Nearly every summer finds Mr. Curphey on the lakes of his favorite sailing and, notwithstanding the fact that between thirty and forty years of his life have been spent in this occupation the only accident met with was a broken rib at Gibraltar. He says he never had a black eye in his life and never spent a night away from his family's house when on land. Doubtless there are few sailors who can truthfully relate the same experience."

A TRIP OF SIXTY MILES

During the years 1850-51 a group of several families from the west of Ireland emigrated to Canada and founded a miniature colony in the New Survey of Metcalfe. They were mostly from County Mayo although a few were natives of the northern county of Donegal. The first to arrive naturally took no homesteads along the Toronto Line within the seven miles stretch between what in later days became Metcalfe village and Blaphorpe.

Lawrence and Patrick Breen, Owen Waters and two or three others came in 1855. Patrick settling on lots 256 and 257 2nd Con. S.W. and others on adjacent lots near the Grand River over which stream they are said to have built the first wooden bridge.

The pioneers didn't have to contend with the modern menace of spring floods like people of the present time do who happen to live on the banks of the Grand. As yet unscathed by the woodman's axe the stately trees with their spreading branches overhanging the river prevented the snow and ice from melting in early spring—"when winter lingering chills the lap of May." Thus the land retained its moisture permitting the surface water to disappear gradually before the usual thawing from its icy fastness of the river proper

After spending about seven years in an effective effort to hew out homes for themselves in what was practically a wilderness some of the settlers became discouraged when their crops, especially spring wheat and potatoes, were almost ruined each year by "summer frosts". Patrick Reed and Creek Waters decided to try their fortune a little farther down the Toronto Line, the former taking up lots north-east of the Line and the latter lot 287, 2nd con., S.W., where they both raised large families and became prosperous farmers.

The late David Hodgins, who had recently come out from Yorkshire, England, had taken up from the Crown the corner 100 acres lots 283 and 290, 2nd con. S.W., in 1852, and also owned the 1 leasing 50 acres, lot 288. But the Waters family also desired this lot, which, with their own, would make a very desirable farm of 150 acres. Civet tongues, red surgical, and jealousy, which developed into a bitter antagonism between otherwise free and friendly neighbors. The Crown Land Office for the County of Grey had been removed in 1853 from Sydenham village (Owen Sound) to the village of Durham, and settlers taking up land in Melancthon had to travel a four thirty miles to Durham to secure their title.

David Hodgins, then a big powerful man in his middle thirties, was determined to bring this new fertile land to a climax by starting out on foot to Durham for the title to the coveted 50 acres—he he thought—unknown to his neighbors but Mrs. Waters, being aware of his intended coupe d'etat, left at the first flush of dawn arriving at Durham several hours before David and securing the title deed for the 50 acres. She walked the entire journey to Durham and return sixty miles, arriving home the same night.

WILLIAM JELLY

One of the most outstanding citizens of Dufferin County and also of the former Grey County was the late William Jelly founder and father of the village of Shelburne. He was born in the year 1835 near Brocardin in the County of Leeds the son of the late John Jelly Sr. who emigrated to Canada from County Ardrie Ireland in 1820.

At the age of 22 years he settled in the Township of Amaranth, then in the County of Wellington and engaged in farming having located a United Empire Loyalist claim in the eastern of 1794 he moved to the site of the present village of Shelburne where he soon came into possession of considerable wild lands. He erected the first hotel, a frame building, where the present Mansion House stands on the Melancthon side of the county line then in the County of Grey when there was but one house within the confines of the present village.

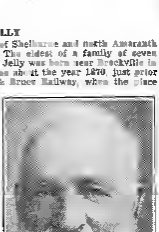
Mr. Jelly watched the rise of Shelburne after the impetus which it received from the construction of the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway in the early 70's. He sat in the Melancthon township council for several years first as councillor and later as Deputy-Reeve and when the village of Shelburne was incorporated he was elected as its first reeve and retained the office for several years.

Having attained considerable prominence in Conservative ranks he was nominated candidate for the local legislature at the general election in 1874. The contest was a triangular one with three Conservatives in the field. Dr. Barr the sitting member Robert McGhee of Hornings Mills, and William Jelly. The campaign was one of the most strenuous contests in those early days and Mr. Jelly was elected with a majority of 427 over Dr. Barr and 796 over Robert McGhee. In religion Mr. Jelly was an Anglican and was instrumental in building the original St. Paul's church Shelburne He passed away in October 1886

ANDREW JELLY

Conspicuous among the early settlers of Shelburne and north Amaranth was the familiar figure of Andrew Jelly. The eldest of a family of seven children, five brothers and two sisters, Mr. Jelly was born near Brockville in the County of Leeds. He came to Shelburne about the year 1870, just prior to the coming of the old Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, when the place was only an infant village in an immense woods with here and there a small clearing. He purchased the corner farm upon which in later years was erected the Shelburne Town Hall (then in Amaranth township, Wellington County Dufferin County not having as yet been created). The Mansion House, just across the street, built and kept by the late William Jelly, was the home unit within the confines of Grey County.

Mr. Jelly "Jelly-reformed" the part in clearing the waterville west acres of bush lands and in helping to build up the village of Shelburne. When the township was laid out Andrew Street was named after him. He was twice married his first wife being Charlotte Earl sister of the late James Earl, pioneer of Melancthon and grandfather of James Bell of Weston Mrs W McKeown and Mrs. Robt. Moore Toronto. Mr. and Mrs Jelly kept the hotel at Beaver Creek, in Hastings County for some time, and Mr Jelly was clerk of Lake township for several years Soon after moving to Shelburne Mrs Jelly died leaving Mr Jelly with eight small children In 1871 he was married a second time to Miss Mary Rayland recently from County Tyrone Ireland and to this marriage were born three children A man of huge physique strong and active with a happy disposition Mr Jelly lived to the advanced age of 97 and passed away in 1907 He was a member of the Anglican Church and a Conservative



Andrew Jelly

COLWELL GRAHAM

Mulmur township was settled by the descendants of the original Celtic stock, mostly from the north of Ireland amongst whom were the Graham brothers the late Colwell Graham of Primrose and Henry Graham for some years a prosperous general merchant of Banda.

The Grahams were born in County Armagh, and Colwell came to Canada when he was eighteen years of age and settled on a farm just east of Primrose two or three years prior to the organization of the township in 1851.

Endowed with more than average energy and enterprise this youthful son of Erin proceeded to enlarge the clearing and continue the improvements already begun on the farm of his choice, which in time became one of the best farms in the township.

During his long career Mr Graham was a very useful man in the community and soon became a popular figure in municipal and political circles,

COLWELL GRAHAM

serving his township as councillor and later as reeve for thirty years. As the Mulmur representative he took a prominent part in the formation of Dufferin County. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government. Retiring from farming he took up his residence in Shelburne a few years before passing in 1902 at the age of sixty two years. In politics he was a staunch Liberal and in religion he was a distinguished member of the Presbyterian church.

CHAPTER XXVI

WILLIAM GHANT

DURING what was known as the "Epoch of Colonization" in Grey and Simcoe counties following the years 1845-50, two well known pioneers of Malmachen the late William and Mrs Ghant came from Toronto to Hall's Corners and on to Beaufell's tavern walking much of the way. Choosing on their homestead the 50 acres lot No. 225 1st con S W T & S. Road they proceeded to clear a plot on the corner facing the Toronto line upon which to build a log cabin and plant a patch of potatoes. The foundation logs and dugout cellar of this primitive dwelling still noticeable in recent years, stood almost on the site of the frame tavern the Dufferin Inn built of rough hemlock lumber by James McGeey thirty years later.

After spending a few years here and making considerable clearing on the front of the lot the Ghants moved four miles farther back from the Toronto line and settled on a bush lot near what in later years became known as Small's Corner. Here they settled and cleared another farm erected log buildings and remained for several years. By this time the Ghant family five boys and three girls were almost full grown. With a view to securing farms for his family Mr. Ghant took up from the Crown a block of 300 acres in the 5th and 6th cons. S.W. which in recent years was known as the Farrier property. The timber on these lots consisted of considerable hardwood and maple and some evergreen and the Ghants father and sons, chopped and cleared a large acreage and became influential farmers, raising the usual crops of oats peas and barley. The maple syrup and sugar season lasted through the months of March and April and the Ghants usually tapped an average of 250 trees.

William Ghant Sr was a tall powerful man and during his long career in Melancthon he never owned a horse but did all his farm work with a yoke of oxen—sometimes he had two teams of oxen—and did much logging both for himself and his neighbors. His son Wm. Ghant Jr. owned a good span of bay trotting horses. The youngest son Thomas Ghant could play both the life and fiddle and was often engaged as fifer for L.O.L. No 900 Melancthon, on the 12th of July.

Mr Ghant often related thrilling stories of those "Slavery Days" in the Sunny South before the immortal Lincoln achieved the emancipation of his

race. Over fifty years ago the Ghants disposed of their large property in Metcalfe and moved to Lion's Head.

A. B. NOBLE

Pioneers of Western Ontario usually emigrated from the British Isles or from some older part of Canada and took possession of the land, but A. B. Noble, of Vancouver, B.C., is a natural-born pioneer of Metcalfe township, having been born at Dundalk (Gravel Road) in the year 1853, eldest son of the late Edward and Mrs. Noble. He attended what in the early days was S. Sec. No. 5 (Mayfield Journal) presided over by the veteran school master, the late Robert Russell. Upon completing the Common School course under Mr. Russell he continued his education at Hornby's Mills (Grammar School grade) under the tuition of the late Dr. Norton.

A. B. Noble

Young Mr. Noble had a desire for the business profession but finally decided on a business career and learning the hardware business in Orangeville he purchased the Shelburne hardware store from the late Mr. Driver and embarked in business for himself. Here he met with phenomenal success and was soon forced to enlarge his store. He conducted one of the largest hardware stores in the county for many years. A few years before he disposed of his business in Shelburne he built the fine Noble Block on Main Street which stands as a lasting monument to his energy and enterprise. An active member of the Lorne Methodist church he was one of the chief promoters in building the present Shelburne Wesley church.

About 40 years ago Mr. Noble disposed of his business interests in Shelburne and purchased a large hardware business in the city of St. Catharines which he carried on for a time but later retired from business and took up his residence in the city of Vancouver, B.C.

LOUIS GHANT

Prior to the formation of the County of Grey in 1852 a few adventurous spirits, among whom was the late Louis Ghant, wended their way along the newly blazed Toronto Line from Hall's Corners in Sydenham Village (Owen Sound) in quest of land upon which each might erect a house and home. Of course Edward Noble, Wallace Hallard and two or three others had already penetrated into what Pope calls "these deep solitudes" of the backwoods and had formed the nucleus of a settlement around what a little later became known as McDowell's Corner.

Born in the Southern States and coming north as far as Buffalo, Mr. Ghant followed the vocation of a sailor on the Great Lakes, sailing (as he often told the writer) "from Buffalo to Chicago" continuously for twelve years. While still a young man he came to Toronto and for a few years was in the employ of the late Sir W. P. Howland at the famous Lambton Flour Mills on the Humber.

Desirous of taking up a farm of his own he came to the New Survey of Melmathan and settled first on a lot in the 2nd con N E. just above the 27th sideroad. Although Mr Ghent owned and occupied farms in different sections of the township both east and west of the old Gravel Road he always resided in the New Survey. His method was to shop and prepare an acreage during the winter season ready for logging and burning off in the late spring to time for crops the same year usually oats peas and possibly spring wheat, potatoes and turnips. He would clear a field of five or more acres, doing the work with his own hands and the aid of a yoke of oxen.

Mr and Mrs. Ghent raised a family of three sons and five daughters only three of whom are now living. Mrs Ghent passed away in 1872 and Mr Ghent having lived over four score years died about forty years ago. He was a consistent member of St. Patrick's church, Melmathan.

DAVID STEWART

The late David Stewart, the veteran school teacher of Shrigley, was not only a popular member of the teaching profession, but was also distinguished in literary circles having been a prominent contributor to the local press notably the Shelburne Free Press and the Dundalk Herald under the nom de plumes, Toby Spratt in the former and Rosilynd in the latter over those Ona Herald had been founded by the late Rev Theophilus Hall in 1882. The following quotation is from the Shelburne Free Press at the time at Mr Stewart's death in April, 1905. "The late David Stewart was born in Glamis Forfarshire Scotland December 11th 1842. He received a good education in the parish school of that village being left an orphan while still very young he had to shift for himself as best he could. About the age of 13 he was apprenticed to the grocery and liquor trade in the city of Dundee. He remained at that occupation until he emigrated to Canada in the fall of 1859. For about 6 years he resided with his brother James Stewart now of Maple Valley and took a hand at everything connected with farm life. In October 1866 he entered the teaching profession and has taught continuously since that date nearly 38 years. During his long professional life as a teacher he only taught three months. He then moved to Shrigley where he had purchased a farm. He was employed as a teacher in School Section No 1 on the South Line of Omemee where he remained for twelve years and three months. He then moved to Shrigley where he had purchased a farm. He was employed as a teacher in that section ever since. As a teacher he was very successful and many of his pupils now occupy distinguished positions. He had always taken a very active part in the Dufferin Teachers' Association and was elected president on several occasions and also represented the Dufferin Association at the Provincial meetings at times. Mr Stewart was appointed a Magistrate a few years ago by the Mowat Government. The deceased was a man of sterling worth honest, upright and outspoken—and respected by everybody. He will be greatly missed in this section.

He had been closely identified with the Free Press as a correspondent almost since it started twenty years ago and is known to all our readers under the name of "Toby Spratt."

EDWARD BERWICK

The history of Dufferin county would not be complete without mention of the familiar name of Edward Berwick, the Merchant Prince of Dufferin and district years before the birth of the county. Mr Berwick first saw the light of day in the superb city of Belfast, on the River Lagan Ireland, where he attended the famous National Schools receiving a thorough grounding in the essentials of a liberal education.

Emigrating to Canada as a young man he settled first in Toronto and engaged in the mercantile business. He labored in Melancthon township was coincident with that great historic event, the ending of the American Civil War and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln President of the United States in 1865. He first opened a small store at Dundalk (Mayborough), but in a short time moved twelve miles south to the infant hamlet of Jelly's Corner (now Shelburne). His first store—a large one for those early days—was a frame building that stood on the site of the present Shelburne post office. At that time the sickwoods hamlet consisted of Jelly's hotel and two or three houses of pioneer families. A shrewd and energetic young man with a good business training he soon built up a large and lucrative trade in the fast growing district. A few years later he took into the business as partner the late R. A. Riky and the partnership thus formed continued down to ten years until the passing of Mr. Riky about thirteen years ago.

The business of the firm increased so rapidly that they were obliged to secure larger quarters. Purchasing the opposite corner they erected a large two-and-a-half story structure where the Royal Bank now stands. Here for many years they carried on an extensive grain buying business in connection with the general store. With the increase in the old population and the subsequent incorporation of the village R. Berwick & Co. erected the large Berwick block where for many years they conducted one of the largest general stores between Toronto and Owen Sound.

In the early days Mr. Berwick was the efficient auditor of Melancthon township. He was an outstanding member of the Anglican church and was a devoted and regular attendant when the services were held in the old log Orange Hall on Darrell's Hill Melancthon before St. Paul's church Shelburne was founded. He was also Superintendent of the Sunday School for many years. In politics he was a lifelong Conservative.

PAUL JARVIS

During the memorable days of 1861 the foremost topic engaging the attention of the people of Upper Canada was the American Civil War. Not that Canadians had any part in the war but because of their proximity to a belligerent nation.

Melancthon was then the southern appendage of Grey County. Paul Jarvis of Hanlan's Mills, being Reeve of the township and W. K. Flesher the father of Flesherton warden of the County. The war created an inflated market for all products of the Canadian farm and forest.

Mr. Jarvis a native of the West End of London, was a cultured and courteous Hills gentleman of varied attainments. He had learned the tailor's trade in London and after emigrating to Canada had taught in the Common School of the frontier township, about sixty miles distant from Melancthon.

He built the first store on the hillside near Polly's Creek, and was general merchant in Morning's Mills. He was Reeve of the township at different times, was a talented local Methodist preacher and was for one term Local Superintendent of Common Schools.

JOSEPH SWIFT

The late Joseph Swift was for many years one of the most energetic and progressive farmers on the old Gravel Road, New Survey, Melancthon.

Born in Warwickshire England near the big city of Birmingham, Mr Swift came to Canada while in the prime of life and for a time was engaged with the Grand Trunk Railway as a "rail-layer" in the construction of new lines of railway

He moved to Melancthon during the pioneer period, and purchased the 100 acres, lot 23 and 278, S.W., on the Toronto Line from the late Irish Malone, who had recently taken up the two lots from the Crown and built a primitive log house Mr. Swirl, shortly down the stately trees, cleared the land, erected modern buildings, and soon had one of the best farms in the district. He was a staunch member and generous supporter of the Anglican church and in politics a Conservative. He passed away during the early eighties.

DR. THOMAS NORTON

During the eventful years following the formation of Dufferin County the late Dr Norton was a popular physician and also one of the leading citizens of the district.

Born in Montreal, the son of the Rev William Norton, he spent his childhood days in that city. His father being a pioneer Methodist minister he of necessity had to move from one field of his work to another, and in 1866, '68 and '67 was pastor of the church at Horning's Mills. Here as a half grown boy the future doctor attended school taught by one of the best teachers in the county (Grey) the late W. F. Mills.

With the exception of Orangeville, Horning's Mills was the only school within the area that later became Dufferin County where certain High School branches were taught, and "Tommy" Norton as he was called having finished the Common School course continued with the advanced work including Algebra, Geometry and Land-surveying, under the able tuition of Mr Mumby with the view of becoming a teacher. He was so well and favourably known to the Horning's Mills school board of trustees that the chairman Mr Stephen St. secured him that if he succeeded in passing the examination for a 3rd Class certificate (or if not could secure a permit to teach from Mr Ferguson the Inspector) they would engage him as teacher.

Dr Thomas Norton

While yet in the adolescent age this studious boy walked (they had to walk in those days) the sixty-five miles to Orangeville where he wrote on Dr teachers examination which lasted for three days. The system of conducting examinations in those days required that all candidates regardless of what grade or certificate for which they were competing had to write on papers set for Third Class certificates during the first day papers for Second Class certificates on the 2nd day and those set for First Class certificates on the 3rd day. Of course they were only County Board certificates. Candidates, who merely made a pass during the first day were granted Third Class certificates and allowed to go home. But those who made a percentage high enough to justify their writing on Second Grade papers were allowed to remain for the second day and so on

Those at the conclusion of the 2nd day might compete for a First Class certificate during the third and last day.

At the conclusion of the examination Thomas Norton returned home, not with a Third Class certificate, or a permit from Inspector Ferguson, but with a First Class certificate. Needless to say he was engaged as teacher of the Hastings Mills school and remained there for a few years, until he entered the faculty of medicine at McGill University, Montreal. His teacher's certificate included a little more than the standard required for matriculation to medicine in those days, viz. the exception of Latin, which he learned privately from a local clergyman.

Graduating with M.D. from McGill, he returned to Meaford and formed a partnership with the late Dr. Bell, the firm name being "Drs. Barr & Norton, Horning's Mills and Shelburne," (note Horning's Mills is mentioned first). Both doctors had a very large and strenuous practice. During the early eighties Dr. J. Hunter was a member of the firm for a few years, supplying at both Horning's Mills and Shelburne until his sudden and untimely death at Horning's Mills. Then a little later Dr. Rooney recently graduated from Trinity College became a junior member of the firm which was then known as Drs. Barr, Norton & Rooney. Most of the time Dr. Rooney was associated with Dr. Norton in the Shelburne office.

After an extensive practice lasting for a period of over twenty years Dr. Barr disposed of the Horning's Mills end of the business and moved into Shelburne where the triple firm of doctors carried on until the later nineties when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and each continued his profession separately.

In 1903 Dr. Norton took into partnership Dr. A. T. Steele of Orangeville, who had graduated about one year previously the firm name being Drs. Norton & Steele. This partnership continued until Dr. Norton who had for some time been in failing health passed away in January 1904 at the early age of fifty-one years.

CHAPTER XXVII

JAMES HENRY M.D

JAMES HENRY M.D. son of Thomas Henry M.D. was born on the 12th of September 1843 and died at Orangeville on October 30th 1916. He practised his profession in the Town of Orangeville for over 50 years. At the age of 17 he entered the old Toronto School of Medicine and graduated from the University of Toronto as M.B. in 1863 and as M.D. in 1864. After coming to Orangeville he married Esther Graham and had a family of eight children six boys and two daughters. He had an extensive practice. Was mayor of the Town of Orangeville for a number of years. Representative of the Brock and Simcoe division in the Medical Council of Ontario for 30 years and president for two years. Was chief surgeon on the Toronto Grey & Bruce line of the C. P. Railway for 40 years. Was a member of the Militia of Canada for a number of years being chief surgeon in the 58th Peel Battalion and retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Dr. Henry was an Anglican in religion and a Conservative in politics.

Dr James Henry

Dr James Henry at the time of his death was coroner for the Counties of York Peel and Dufferin receiving his appointment for Peel and York in 1903.

Dr. Thomas Herbert Henry a graduate of the University of Toronto, his son who received his M.D. degree in 1888 practised with his father in Orangeville until his death June 24th, 1925.

SIMEON JELLY

The late Simeon Jelly was one of the early pioneers of Shelburne and district. Mr. Jelly came to Melancthon about the time of the American Civil War. He purchased the farm on which a considerable part of the village of Shelburne now stands. He was for many years one of the most progressive farmers of the township. In the early years Mr. Jelly was a prominent and efficient member of Melancthon township council. He was an active member of the Orange Order, a member of the Anglican church, and in politics a lifelong Conservative.

THOMAS J. WATSON

Among the early pioneers of the New Survey of Melancthon was Thomas J. Watson, who lived on Lot 294, S. W. T. & S. Road, on the hill opposite the Gravel Road church. Mr. Watson was the second child and only son of James and Jane Watson, of the city of Hull, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1832. He was educated for a civil engineer and followed that profession for some years in England.

He emigrated to Canada in 1848 and took up a temporary residence in Melancthon. He returned to Melancthon however, two only two years after which he lived in Quebec, New Hamburg, Galt, and Shakespeare, Ont. While at the latter place he built that section of the Grand Trunk Railway between Baden and Stratford and a portion of the Perth County gravel roads.

After an absence of 16 years he returned to Melancthon and resumed control of the 150 acres, Lots 293, 294 and 295, S.W. of that front known as Watson's Hill. Gravel Road. Here he and Mrs. Watson with six sons and two daughters resided until his death in 1875 but Mrs. Watson and the family remained on Watson's Hill for some years after Mr. Watson's demise.

REV. A. P. ADDISON

The Rev. A. P. Addison was one of the first Methodist ministers to preach the gospel in the New Survey of Melancthon having founded the Gravel Road Appointment during his pastorate at Horning's Mills, probably in the year 1860. A tall muscular man, and able to use the broad axe, he helped to hew the logs and build the first Gravel Road Methodist Church and became the first pastor. Mr. Addison was a native of Westmoreland, England and came to Canada when he was sixteen years of age. He took a theological course with Victoria College, Cobourg, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1859. He held various charges in central Ontario and in the Toronto Conference, being pastor on the Horning's Mills circuit during 1869-1871.

After spending thirty three years in the active work of the ministry he was superannuated in 1892 and took up residence in Toronto, but often preached in different pulpits until shortly before his death in 1925 aged 93 years.

His daughter Dr. Margaret E. T. Addison, B.A., LL.D. became quite distinguished in the educational field and held the post of Dean of Annesley Hall, Victoria University, Toronto, for a number of years.

Dr Margaret E. E Addison B.A., LL.D., was Dean of Annesley Hall Victoria University, Toronto, and a native of Herring's Mills

DR. JOHN ARMSTRONG

One of the early pioneer physicians to practice his profession in Dufferin County was Dr John Armstrong of Rosemont.

Having graduated from Victoria College Cobourg, with the degree of M.D in 1867 he settled in the village of Rosemont, which at that time was one of the most enterprising villages in Simcoe County Dr Armstrong soon became quite popular in the village and district, and carried on an extensive practice in the neighbouring townships of Mulmur Mono Adjala and Tosorontio for many years The nearest doctors to Rosemont in those days were either Dr Barr of Horning's Mills or the doctors of Orangeville.

P D HENRY

We think was one of the first settlements in Mulmur township and the late Parents D Henry was one of Whitfield's early settlers

Born in the United (Middle) States Mr Henry came with his parents to Canada when only a small boy and settled first near Prescott when the harbours on the St Lawrence were perhaps busier than they are today since the waterways were the chief routes of trade and travel. He received his education in the Common Schools of those days and also in the local Grammar School.

Having obtained to man's estate young Mr Henry had an urge to take up a bush farm in one of the new settlements which at that time were springing up in Upper Canada. Upon hearing encouraging reports of the district north of Orangeville and that the rapidly rising village of Horning's Mills might some day become a large town he made his way to Mulmur township there in Simcoe county and settled on a farm at Whitfield

Deciding to make his home at Whitfield Mr Henry early qualified for the teaching profession and taught very successfully for many years in his own neighborhood when the Rev Archibald Colquhoun was local Superintendent of Schools for Mulmur township and prospective teachers had to walk to Bondhead to attend the teachers' examination In later years Mr Henry conducted a general store and post office at Whitfield and also did an extensive conveyancing business Retiring from active business in the late nineties he purchased the John Wray property of sixteen acres at Melancthon Station where he spent the evening of life and passed away in 1908, having lived beyond the allotted age of three score years and ten.

WILLIAM H HUNTER

Few farmers are privileged to wield the influence and achieve such remarkable success in their calling as did the late William H. Hunter Sr of East Garafraxa Mr Hunter was a Canadian, born in Garafraxa and lived there during his whole lifetime His line farm and residence "The Maples," consisting of some five hundred acres of the best farming land in the district, is situated about five miles west of Orangeville

During the early days of the Inverm Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway when the chief industry among the farmers was the shipping and hauling of cord wood in the long winter season Mr Hunter was a prominent wood buyer along the road between Orangeville and Owen Sound. He was also an extensive breeder of purebred live stock especially Shorthorn cattle.

Mr Hunter was a leading Conservative in his younger days and often took part in a political campaign. He took a very active part in the formation of the County of Dufferin and had the honour according to the minutes of swearing in Mr R C Stewart as the first warden of Dufferin on July 15th 1879

In religion Mr Hunter was a Presbyterian. He passed away in 1906 aged 74 years.

William H Hunter Sr

John Park

JOHN PARK

Dufferin County history would be incomplete without the mention of John Park, for many years a prominent figure in East Luther and later in Orangeville

Mr Park was born in the seaside town of Peterhead Aberdeenshire Scotland in the year 1840 The family came to Canada in 1850 and settled first in East Garafraxa township About ten years later the subject of our sketch moved to the neighbouring township of West Luther settling on a bush farm which he cleared and on which he lived for ten years He later purchased lot 31 con 7 East Luther where he resided for many years.

Keenly interested in municipal affairs he was induced to enter public life at the early age of 26 years and was first elected to the Luther council in 1876. The township then formed part of the County of Wellington and Mr Park had to drive thirty-five miles to Guelph to attend meetings of the county council. Upon the division of the township some years later Mr Park was elected the first Reeve of East Luther He was one of the first to realize that the interests of his township

were linked with the County of Dufferin rather than the County of Wellington and became an ardent advocate of union with the newly formed County of Dufferin. He was Reeve if East Luther when the bill annexing the township to Dufferin was passed in the Legislature. It was largely through his influence that the C.P.R. was induced to erect a station at the embryo village of Grand Valley and he persuaded Mr. McIntyre, the first grain buyer, to locate there and always did what he could to promote the growth of the struggling village in its early days.

Mr. Park was elected warden of Dufferin in 1890 and his Grand Valley friends evidenced their appreciation of his services by tendering him a largely attended banquet at the Commercial hotel. His municipal record covered a period of twenty- six years and reached a climax with his election to the warden's chair.

In politics he was a staunch Liberal and took an active part in many election battles in Wellington and Dufferin counties. Soon after his retirement from the municipal arena, he was nominated as Liberal candidate in Dufferin against the late Dr. Carr, Conservative. Mr Park waged a strenuous campaign but in a strong Conservative riding he suffered defeat.

In June 1897 he retired from the farm and moved to Orangeville having received the appointment of Postmaster which office he filled very acceptably for four years. He was a member of the Masonic Order and Sons of Scotland. He was formerly a Presbyterian and later belonged to the United Church. He passed away in April 1904 in his 80th year.

GEORGE BAILEY

Over eighty years ago there came from the west of England to Canada a young couple who were in after years to play an important part in the life of Dufferin County east especially in the Township of Melancthon. Mr and Mrs George Bailey First settled in Toronto for a few years, during which time Mr Bailey was engaged as foreman on the Grand Trunk Railway having previously held a similar position in England, they moved to the County of Grey and purchased a farm, lot 20 con 1 E.H.S. New Survey Melancthon Here they carved out and built up one of the best homesteads in the township

When Shrigley post office was established in the early 80's Mr. Bailey was appointed postmaster the post office being kept in his own house He retained the office during his lifetime Mr was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government Mr Bailey took an active part in municipal affairs having served his township as Councillor for several years and later as Reeve for twelve years in succession

Mr Bailey contested Dufferin as Liberal candidate for the Legislature in the memorable three cornered campaign of 1890 when the late Dr Barr (Conservative) George Bailey (Liberal) and Dr Gaviller (Prohibitionist) were placed in the field the result of the election being as follows Dr Barr 1333 Mr Bailey 603 and Dr Gaviller 501 Had there been only a Conservative and a Liberal in the contest Mr Bailey might have won the seat notwithstanding the fact that Dufferin was a Conservative stronghold Mr Bailey passed away on his 84th birthday in 1915.

DR. JAMES McWILLIAMS

One of the early and prominent medical practitioners in the northern

Dr James McWilliams

part of Dufferin County was the late Dr James McWilliams, of Dundalk. Born in Waterloo County in 1853 he was educated in the public school, Galt high school and Trinity University Toronto from which institution he graduated in 1876 receiving the gold medal in medicine.

Immediately after graduation Dr McWilliams located in Dundalk, then a growing village near the borders of the counties of Grey and Dufferin, and he soon worked up a large and lucrative practice in both counties. He had the distinction of having practised his profession in the same village longer than is usual for most medical practitioners — continuously for 45 years. He and Mrs. McWilliams moved to Toronto where he passed away in 1934 at the ripe age of 81 years.

CHAPTER XXVIII

CHARLES MASON

ONE of the best known business men of Shelburne for over half a century was Charles Mason. Born in the Township of King County of York he was educated in the Public and High Schools and for a few years was engaged in the teaching profession.

In 1880 the general store of Foy & Mason was established in Shelburne, and ever since then the name of Charles Mason had been connected with the business life of Shelburne. After several years of very successful business, Mr. Foy accepting a position as commercial traveller moved to Toronto and the firm name became Chas. Mason & Co. Later J. F. Miller the local banker became a partner and the name became Mason, Miller & Co. In a few years Mr. Miller withdrew from the business and the name again reverted to Mason & Co. until 1904 when Mr. Mason disposed of the business to N. Fisher & Co. after which Mr. Mason conducted a private bank in the village.

For several years Mr. Mason took a prominent part in municipal matters and served for a number of years as Councillor and at different times as School Trustee, being Chairman of the School Board. He also held several other important offices in the village. He was a member of the Orange Order and a Justice of the Peace. In politics he was a prominent Liberal and a member of the United Church. He died in 1934 in his 84th year.

REV. PHILIP TOCQUE

Three score and ten years ago the Rev. Philip Tocque came from the diocese of Nova Scotia where he had been ordained to the priesthood ten years previously, and was admitted to the diocese of Toronto. At that time the Anglican Bishop of Toronto was the Rt. Rev. A. N. Bethune who had succeeded Bishop Strachan the year before. Mr. Tocque was appointed to the northern parish of Hocking's Mills in 1857 at that time a part of Grey county and for the next six years he was a dominant figure in the spiritual life of the village and district.

Rev. Mr. Tocque was born in Newfoundland in 1813 where he received

als primary education and later moved to the United States. He graduated from Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, with the degree of M.A. in 1862, having been ordained as deacon in the diocese of Connecticut in 1852.

During these memorable years when Rev. Mr. Tocque was rector of St. John's Church, Hornby's Mills, the congregation did not merely consist of a few members in the village and immediate vicinity as has been the case in later years, but its parishioners resided here and there in both the Old and New Surveys of Melancthon and in the neighboring township of Mulmur.

A mission has probably been established at Whitfield as a result of the efforts of such early missionaries as Revs. Adam Elliott, John Fletcher and others who were then in charge of St. Luke's Church, Rosemont, a few years before Mr. Tocque came to Hornby's Mills, but the present Christ Church, Whitfield, was built under his supervision and opened by him as the first rector in September 1874.

The jubilee of the church was held on September 28th, 1924, when Rev. R. E. Lennon was rector, and Rev. Canon Biddell of Toronto, a special friend of the Tocque family, was present at the jubilee services. Here Miss Mary Tocque then the only surviving daughter of Rev. Mr. Tocque, and also three of his sisters Mrs. John Robinson, Mrs. George McNabb and Mrs. Nixon Rutledge all of whom were present on the occasion of the opening of the church 50 years before. A remarkable feature of the service was the fact that Mrs. Rutledge officiated at the organ in 1874 and also played the opening hymns at the re-opening in 1924. Mrs. George Leitch, who had built the church and who had incidentally made his first window sash (for the church) was also present at the re-opening.

Rev. Philip Tocque

Rev. Mr. Tocque was a frequent contributor to the press upon religious and current topics. He also wrote the History of Newfoundland. He died in Toronto in 1890 at the ripe age of 88 years.

JACOB P. WALKER

Although Jacob Walker was not a pioneer he was nevertheless a prominent figure in business and municipal circles both in Shelburne and Melancthon, having been Village Treasurer for a number of years and Township Auditor for Melancthon about half a century ago. He was also a good Accountant and Conveyancer.

Mr. Walker was born in Rathdrum, County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1846, near the "Meeting of the Waters" and within seven miles of the Vale of Glendelough and Saven churches—immortalized by Tom Moore in his beautiful poems, "Sweet Vale of Avoca" and "By That Lake Whose Gloomy Shore." Mr. Walker was a descendant of the late Rev. George Walker, Acting Governor of Derry during the siege of 1689.

In 1868 Mr. Walker came to Canada but remained only a short time

when he returned to the Old Country. In the spring of 1870 the lure of the great possibilities in Canada again drew him across the Atlantic. He came to Toronto, but owing to a slow recovery from typhoid fever, his physician advised him to go to the country He came to the village of Shelburne, Dufferin county, where he soon regained his health and took a position in the general store of E. Seyrick & Co. He was married to Miss Sayak, Tinsbury in 1872. He and Mrs. Walker moved to Saskatoon, Sask., in 1909 where he held the position of Assessment Commissioner until his retirement in 1921. He remained in Saskatoon until his death in 1926.

WILLIAM GRAY

One of the familiar figures in the teaching fraternity of Dufferin county of half a century ago was William Gray, the veteran teacher of Melancthon. For a number ... have taught in the schools of four counties and under the jurisdiction of four different school inspectors is a unique experience. Such was the case in Mr. Gray's long record as a teacher.

Mr. Gray was born in the mountainous township of Caledon. With limited facilities for acquiring an education in those primitive days, Mr. Gray like many other pioneer students had many difficulties to overcome. He often related the story to the writer. He attended the log school in the district and unlike the average farmer's son who was glad to be entered the old second book "dropped out of school." Mr. Gray continued the Common School course to completion which qualified him to write for third class teacher's certificate.

The Master" in some of those Common Schools occasionally taught certain subjects of Common School rank.

When the next teachers examination was held at Brampton young Mr. Gray competed for a third class County Board certificate and was successful. He secured his first school at or near Alton and commenced to teach at about seventeen years of age. His next school was at Camilla, which at that time was in the County of Simcoe. After a few years spent in teaching he took a course of training at the old Normal School Toronto, where in addition to the practical training, students received further instruction in Grammar School subjects and were granted life certificates.

He taught at Farmington, Banfield's Whittington at Coleridge Maple Grove and S. Sec. No 7 Melancthon his last school in which he taught continuously for eleven years.

Mr. Gray was auditor of Melancthon Township upon different occasions was a prominent member of the Orange Order and a Charter member of L. O. L. No 900 Melancthon. He was a member of the Anglican church. He passed away in 1912.

D. K. WALKER

During the hall century approximately from the close of the American Civil War to the opening of the World War the late D. K. Walker was a prominent figure in the business and municipal life of Dufferin and particularly of Melancthon Township.

Mr. Walker was a native of the city of Belfast the industrial metropolis of Northern Ireland. In those days the average Irish boy was not privileged to pursue his education further than a working knowledge of the three R's received in the first three grades of the National Schools. Centres like Belfast, Armagh and Londonderry however had Secondary Schools, where students might continue with a course of study similar to that given in the Lower and Middle Schools of Ontario and Mr. Walker having been raised in Belfast had the advantage of attending such a school.

Coming to Canada as a young man he entered the mercantile life in Toronto, but was soon transferred to Melancthon, and was given charge of an

embryo general store at Dundalk (Maydowns) which he conducted in the stilling room of the Maybourne Hotel. But after an attempt to build up a trade with the early settlers of Proton and northern Melancthon without much success the store which was owned and supplied by a Toronto firm was moved to Jelly's Corner twelve miles south, where a new frame building was erected on the site of the present Shelburne post office and where the late Edward Berwick was manager and eventually became proprietor of the business.

About that time the late William Morey came from Toronto to Melancthon and built the Grand Block in which he opened the "Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Hotel" and a large general store and Mr. Walker was engaged as manager retaining the position until some time after the business was taken over by the late James Sloan. A little later in partnership with Mr. Tetzlaff he established a general store in the old log building just north of Melancthon corner, wherein the late James Brown had kept the post office. thus Melancthon has two general stores within his borders.

Mr. Walker was also engaged in farming ins some time on the Back Line of which time he took an active interest in municipal affairs, having been elected upon different occasions as Councillor and Deputy Reeve. He was also Township Auditor for a number of years.

Possessed of more than average literary attainments he was a frequent contributor to the press and wielded a tearless and facile pen. Mr Walker was also a Justice of the Peace.

ANGUS BELL

It is not often that a community has within its borders one who is not only the oldest citizen but who has also lived in the same place for the greatest number of years. Such however is the unusual occurrence in the case of Angus Bell, Shelburne's oldest citizen.

Mr. Bell was born in the Township of Eden but moved to Shavter while yet quite a young man and where he grew to manhood. He learned the blacksmith's trade which in those days was a more remunerative calling than it is to-day. He opened a blacksmith shop on the east side of Owen Sound Street, Shelburne then known as the 3rd Line a few years after Mr. Berwick established Shelburne's first general store in 1865 and married to the business very successfully until he retired a few years ago.

In his younger days Mr. Bell was an enterprising lacrosse player and was in many years leader of the choir in St. Paul's church. At the advanced age of 85 years he and Mrs. Bell are enjoying the evening of life and reside on Owen Sound Street.

GEORGE DONEY J P

The late George Doney was among the first settlers in what is now the Progressive village of Shelburne.

Mr Doney was born in Cornwall England and after emigrating to Canada came to what was then known as "Jelly's Corners" and opened the first blacksmith shop on the site of McKay's shop of today. He did an extensive business among the early settlers in the district for many years, after which he sold out to James Hogan and when Wilson Bros established the Shelburne Foundry they retained Mr. Doney as foreman.

He later took up a farm where the village of Riverview now stands and opened a blacksmith shop which he continued along with the farm.

Mr. Doney was appointed a Justice of the Peace during the regime of the late Sir James Whitney. He died at Riverview several years ago, was a member of the Methodist Church and a strong Conservative

MR. F. C. COLBECK

One of the outstanding educationists in Ontario to whom Dufferin county, and especially East Luther Township, has since claim, is Mr. F. C. Colbeck, M.A., formerly principal of Humberside Collegiate Institute, West Toronto.

Mr. Colbeck was born in the city of Brantford, but spent his boyhood days in Luther, where he attended Public School in the Colbeck settlement, one of the best farming sections to be found in Ontario. He received his High School education at Brantford Collegiate Institute and for a few years taught Public School in Luther Township, his first school being in 1879 at Grand Valley, which at that time was only a small hamlet.

Matriculating with honors in classics and mathematics he entered Victoria University, Cobourg. After a brilliant university course he graduated from Victoria with B.A. degree securing the medal awarded for special work in classics in 1885. Completing the Normal course of training for high school teacher he was classical master at both Ridgetown and Peterboro Collegiates [illegible] principal of [illegible] High School.

Desirous of entering a wider field with greater possibilities for the future in his chosen profession, he left over the principalship of the High School in the then thriving town of Toronto Junction which had about 5,000 population in 1894.

The High School of "The Junction" as the town was called in those days, was erected about two years before Mr. Colbeck took charge and the teaching staff consisted of the principal and two assistants. Retaining the principalship continuously for thirty-one years, he resigned in 1925 when the staff had been increased to thirty-three teachers.

Mr. Colbeck was examiner in classics for both Victoria and Toronto Universities, examiner in methods of teaching Classics and English for the Ontario Normal College, president of Ontario Classical Association and of High School Principals' Association. He was also a Senator of both Victoria and Toronto Universities. Mr. Colbeck resides in Toronto.

JOHN RUNDLE

One of the popular and worthy citizens of the New Survey of Melancthon in the good days of over half a century ago was John Rundle of the Gravel Road. Born in Cornwall, England, Mr. Rundle came to Canada while still a young man and settled first in Toronto. The family resided in the city and suburbs for a number of years after which they moved to Melancthon and purchased the 100 acres on the northeast corner of Gravel Road and 90 side road now the property of Mr. R. J. Woods.

The present commodious residence of Mr. Woods was erected by Mr. Rundle whilst at that time was the largest and best built house in the neighborhood. He also planted the orchard and evergreens which have been the attraction of travellers along this main thoroughfare for more than 40 years. Mr. Rundle was not only one of the leading farmers in the district, but was also a buyer and shipper of livestock, being one of the best livestock judges in the county.

A sane and sincere believer in the eternal truths of the Christian religion he was the real founder of the Carleton Methodist Church 78 years ago and was one of its most active workers and generous supporters. When Mr. Rundle retired from farming he and Mrs. Rundle took up their residence in Dundalk, but while on a visit to the West he passed away in Winnipeg, aged 76 years. The remains were brought home for burial in Dundalk cemetery in the autumn of 1913.

CHAPTER XXIX

S. M CAREY

THE pioneer merchant and postmaster of Riverview was the late S M. Carey who built and conducted the first store and kept the post office.

Mr Carey was born and brought up at Mill Grove Wentworth County where he taught in public school for a few years. The teaching profession however didn't appeal to him and he decided to try his luck in the newly founded district of Riverview.

S M Carey

Having purchased the bush farm on the south-east corner of the future village he built a general store and dwelling and donated the land for a Methodist church He took a leading part in establishing the church and building up the village in general In the fast growing community the late Rev Dr Strongman and Rev J W Malwood of Dundalk, being associate pastors. After carrying on the store for a few years Mr Carey disposed of the business and purchased the general store at Corbetton from the late J B. Shook and moved to Corbetton where with better railway facilities, he increased the trade.

He later disposed of the stock and business and leased the store to Mr Nicholas for three years and moved to the United States. He returned, however to Corbetton and at the expiration of the lease took over the store enlarged the building and conducted a very successful business for a number of years. In 1911 he sold out to Mr Smith and moved to Toronto, where he passed away in 1943, at the age of 81 years.

ALEXANDER STEELE, M.A.

Few people, if any, ever did more for the cause of education in Orangeville or Dufferin County than did the late Alexander Steele, the former Principal of Orangeville High School. Mr. Steele had a brilliant career.

Born at Port Stanley, in Elgin County, he attended the public school and continued his studies for matriculation to Toronto University at Weston Grammar School. He carried more than the usual work during his Arts course and graduated in 1876 with three honour departments, English, Mathematics and Philosophy. He was proficient in six languages.

Soon after graduating from the University Mr. Steele commenced his teaching career. He was never an assistant teacher, but was principal from the beginning, one year at Mitchell High School and one year at Aylmer High School after which he commenced his long period as principal at Orangeville.

Through failing health he retired until he resigned from Orangeville High School about 1915. He passed away in Montreal in 1916.

Alexander Steele, M.A.

R. H. McMaster

R. H. McMASTER

The historic township of Mono has given her quota of prominent and worthy sons, not only in the spheres of agriculture and business but they are to be found in the realms of law, medicine, theology and the teaching profession.

The late R. H. McMaster was born in Mono near Orangeville in the year 1848. He received his primary education at the local public school and at Orangeville High School where he qualified for a County Board Teacher's Certificate. After teaching for a few years in the public schools in his native county and having decided to make teaching his life work he entered Collingwood Collegiate Institute to qualify for a higher grade of certificate. Upon the completion of a brilliant course at the Collegiate he attended Toronto Normal School for his professional training, and graduated with what in those days was called a life certificate or a provincial certificate valid for life.

Having graduated from the Normal School Mr McMaster taught the Beaux Valley School Melbour Township very successfully for a number of years and the trustees of that school were fortunate in having a Normal graduate as their teacher because most of the teachers in the county at that time held only third class limited certificates Wallis he was still teaching at Beech Valley in the latter eighties the principalship of Shelburne Public School became vacant and Mr. McMaster applied for the position One of the stipulations was that the new principal must be a graduate of the Normal School and capable of teaching High School subjects, and Mr McMaster having these qualifications was engaged

The High School course at that time was designed to be a continuous course of four years comprising the Primary course of two years, followed by a third year known as the Junior Leaving course, and fourth year called the Senior Leaving course the three courses, Primary Junior Leaving and Senior Leaving, corresponding to the three grades of teachers certificates, Third Class Second Class and First Class respectively

The attendance at Orangeville High School was increasing at last that a fourth teacher had to be added to the staff quite a number of the students being from Shelburne and vicinity and the general feeling in Shelburne was that High School work should be done in Shelburne school, at least covering the Primary or course for Third Class Teachers' certificates Mr McMaster upon assuming the principalship proceeded to reorganize the school so as to include a class of High School students preparing for Third Class Teachers certificates and each year afterwards a comparatively large class passed the Departmental Examination for Third Class certificates

One of Mr McMaster's outstanding characteristics was thoroughness in his work and students prepared by him either for Entrance or for Teachers certificates seldom failed in their examination He was the honored principal of Shelburne school for ten years He passed away in 1901

HUGH FALCONER

Hugh Falconer

The late Hugh Falconer was one of Shelburne's foremost business men and municipal officers in the early days He was born in Scotland

According to a letter received by the writer from Mr Falconer shortly before he passed away in December last he first landed in Shelburne from Toronto on May 24th 1847 as a visitor and prospector but it happened to be at the time of the celebration of the Queen's birthday He recalls that some of the visitors came into the village in wagons drawn by oxen. All the games were held on Main Street including the ball game's race the competitors being William Jelly Jeremiah Brundridge, Archibald Reid and Robert MaKay

Mr Falconer opened a tailoring business in Shelburne in the early eighties He was councillor upon different occasions and Reeve of the village He was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government and Police Magistrate by the Drury Government He was later appointed County Magistrate and took up his residence in Orangeville

He finally retired and moved to Mount Dennis where he passed away just before the New Year In politics he was a Liberal.

HON. W. L. WALSH

Hon. W. L. Walsh was for many years a leading citizen of Orangeville and Dufferin County. Born at Simcoe, Norfolk County, in 1857, he attended the public and high school, Toronto University and Osgoode Hall. Graduating in law he became a member of the firm of McCarthy, Walsh and McCarthy, Barristers, Orangeville, where he enjoyed a large practice for twenty years. He was Mayor of Orangeville in 1881-82.

Disposing of his law practice in Orangeville, he went to Dawson City, and later to Calgary, where he opened a law office and was created a K.C. He was appointed Supreme Court Judge for Alberta, retaining the position until his appointment as Lieut.-Governor of Alberta retiring in 1932. He and Mrs. Walsh took up their residence in Victoria, B.C., until his demise in January 1933 at the ripe age of 91 years.

Blaney McGuire

BLANEY McGUIRE

A sketch of Orangeville journalists and printers would scarcely be complete without some reference to the late B. McGuire founder of The Orangeville Banner

Mr McGuire was born and raised in Orangeville, where he attended the local schools and learned the printing trade He was associated with the old Orangeville Gazette and was for many years foreman in the office of the Dufferin Post

In 1865 he established The Orangeville Banner and Orangeville could then boast of having four newspapers in the town The late Mr McGuire was a member of the Orange Order and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He passed away in 1931

HON DR. T S. SPROULE

Dr. Thomas Simpson Sproule was one of the outstanding men in the County of Grey Born in the Township of King County of York in 1843 he moved with his parents while still a small boy to the Township of Osprey where he learned to work on the farm and also learned to face the hardships incident to pioneer life He was educated in the local Common School of those days continuing the Grammar School course and prepared himself for Matriculation to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor after which he entered the faculty of medicine at Victoria University Cobourg. He graduated with the degree of M D in 1868, and commenced a very successful practice of medicine which continued for many years in the village of Markdale

Dr. Sproule had a long and important parliamentary career having represented East Grey for thirty-seven years He also served for a time in the County Council. He was first elected to the House of Commons for East Grey (which then included Meaford and part of Sheiburne) in 1870, when Sir

Hon. Dr. T. S. Sproule

John A. Macdonald was premier and of whom he soon became an intimate friend. He was a strong advocate of the National Policy and was an outstanding member of the Orange Order, being Sovereign Grand Master of the Royal Orange Association of British America, succeeding Hon. N. C. Wallace and President of the Triennial Orange Council of the World.

He was appointed Speaker of the House of Commons in 1911 and retained the position until 1915 when he was called to the Senate. He passed away a few years later at Knarsboro Hall, his fine home in Markdale.

CHAPTER XXX

WILLIAM WALLACE

FORTY years ago one of the leading weekly newspapers of rural Ontario was the Dufferin Advertiser. William Wallace being its editor and publisher.

Mr. Wallace was a native of the Emerald Isle having been born in 1844 a few miles south of the beautiful city of Cork the great southern emporium of Ireland. He came with his parents to Canada while only a small boy settling first at Kingston. The family moved to Orangeville about 1876 and the subject of our sketch received his education in Orangeville Public and High Schools. He learned the printing business in the office of the Orangeville Sun and eventually became editor.

William Wallace

In 1881 he and his brother R. J. Wallace purchased the Dufferin Advertiser from J. P. Kennedy the partnership continuing until 1897 during which time the Advertiser which had been in existence for twenty years was enlarged in volume and reached its zenith of prosperity. At that time Orangeville had four weekly newspapers and competition was very keen. The partnership dissolved in 1897 but Mr. Wallace carried on the business until 1903 when he disposed of the plant to Messrs Dodds & McKay and accepted a position on the mercantile staff of the Toronto Daily Star. He was municipal editor of the Star 1900-1902 after which he became connected with the Crown Life Insurance Company and was Superintendent of Agencies 1902-1907 General Manager 1907-1911. He was then appointed Inspector of Agencies for the Confeder-

ation Life Association in which capacity he continued until 1926 when he became Supervisor of Field Service retaining that position until he retired a short time ago. In religion Mr Wallace was a Presbyterian and in politics a Conservative

WALTER DOUGLAS HENRY K C.

Walter Douglas Henry, K C third son of Dr James Henry of Orangeville was born at Orangeville on the 26th of November 1874. He was educated in the public and High Schools at Orangeville and in Principal Steele He received his matriculation in 1890 and entered Trinity University at Toronto from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the age of 19 years. He broke away from the medical line and entered Osgoode Hall in the study of law and was called to the bar in 1898. He practised his profession at Orton for three years in partnership with H. E. Burbidge son of Mr Justice Burbidge of the Court of Exchequer Subsequently he returned to Orangeville where he practised for twelve years, and then entered partnership with the Honourable I B Lucas at Markdale He was created K C in 1923 and appointed Crown Attorney in 1931 This office he held until the change of government in 1934 when he was relieved of office by the Hepburn government. He is still practising law with an office in Owen Sound and one at Durham He is an Anglican in religion and a Conservative in politics and at the present time President of the Liberal Conservative Association of North Grey. He is married but has no family

HON. I. B. LUCAS

Hon. I. B. Lucas

The Hon. I. B. Lucas requires no formal introduction to the readers of these pages. A native of Lambton county he graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1888 and commenced the practice of law with the late W. H. Wright (later Judge Wright) as partner first in Owen Sound and later in Markdale and soon had a very large clientele not only throughout the county of Grey but also in Dufferin and while not a resident of the county his intimacy with the people caused them to look upon him as one of them selves. He was, in later years the senior member of the law firm of Lucas Raney & Henry

Mr. Lucas was a member of the Ontario Legislature for Centre Grey continuously for 21 years 1898-1919. He was Provincial Treasurer in 1913 and 1914 and Attorney General 1914-1919 He was created a K.C in 1905 In politics he is a Conservative and is a member of the Church of England He resides in Toronto

REV. DR. J. T. CALDWELL

Few clergymen are as well known to the people of Dufferin and adjacent counties as Dr J T Caldwell Born in the Township of Chinguacousy Peel County in the year 1859 Dr. Caldwell received his primary education at the local Public School and Brampton

High School when the late Carter Fessenden, M.A., was Principal of that institution.

Matriculating to Victoria University, Cobourg, he entered the faculty of Arts and graduated with B.A. degree in 1906, and M.A. in 1904. Pursuing the usual course in the faculty of Theology he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist church in 1907. In order to better fit himself for the work of Minister he entered Montreal Theological College, where he took a post-graduate course and received the degree of B.D Continuing his post-graduate studies with Wesleyan Theological University, Bloomington, Illinois, that renowned institution conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1890.

Dr Caldwell's first appointment was as Junior minister at Kleinburg, and he afterwards held pastorates at Dearboro, Maple, Horning's Mills in 1891, Pickering, Midland, Minden, Owen Sound, Fleshertom, Shelburne (1914-1917), Don Mills (Toronto circuit) Alton, Schomberg and Bayle Falls.

Just after his ordination he was married to Miss M. E. Scott, M.A., of Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby.

Dr. Caldwell's charges were all in the Toronto conference although he had pressing invitations from Burlington in the Hamilton Conference and from Strathroy in the London Conference. He was superannuated in 1928 and resides in Toronto

ROBERT J WALLACE

Robert J Wallace

Robert J Wallace the erstwhile popular Reeve of the suburban village of Swansea was born in 1874 in the Hibernian Isle County Cork near the mouth of the boyant Shannon.

In 1875 his parents emigrated to America and lived for about three years at Kingston but eventually moved to Orangeville in 1876, where Robert attended the Public and High Schools.

Choosing the printer's profession, he served his apprenticeship first in the office of the Dufferin Post and later in the Advertiser and in 1889 he and his brother William Wallace purchased the Advertiser the firm name being Wallace Bros and Mr R. J Wallace becoming foreman and assistant editor

About the year 1896 Mr Wallace purchased the Alliston Herald, which he operated for about seventeen years very successfully He also served acceptably in the town council and became Mayor of the town in 1910-1911

In 1914 or 15 Mr Wallace disposed of the Alliston Herald and moved to Toronto where he was engaged for some time in the insurance business He again turned his attention to municipal affairs and in 1920 was elected Reeve of the village of Swansea. He was re-elected each succeeding year for ten years certainly a rare and distinguished record. In politics Mr Wallace is a Conservative and in religion a Presbyterian. He resides in Toronto.

REV J R. BELL

The late Rev J R. Bell was the popular pastor of Laurel Presbyterian church for many years. Born in the County of Armagh Ireland in 1834 he came with his parents to Canada when only four years of age settling in Wellington county

As a boy he attended what in those days was called the Common School and continued his education at the Grammar School in the picturesque village of Saltwood on the Grand River. He entered the mercantile business and owned a general store but resumed his studies at Fergus High School secured a teacher's certificate and taught Public School for a few years He took his theological course at Knox College Toronto, graduating in 1862. Most of his active work in the ministry was at Laurel and Black Creek. He was superannuated in 1919 and took up his residence in Toronto. He passed away in 1926

Rev J R. Bell

GEORGE M. VANCE

During the twenty years 1896-1916 the late G M. Vance was a prominent and potent force in the business social and municipal life of Shelburne and Dufferin County

Mr Vance was born in 1862 in the village of Millbrook Durham County where he attended Public and High schools. After matriculating he entered upon the study of law with the well known law firm in those days of Currey, Eyre & Wallace of Lindsay and Toronto. He later read law first in the office of J A. Freeston Grand Valley, and later again in the office of the late W L. Walsh Orangeville

Graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1893 he opened a law office in Shelburne where he soon built up a large and lucrative practice He served with distinction at the Shelburne Council Board, first as Councillor and as Reeve in 1900 and 1901 He was created a K. C. in 1908.

Upon the death of Judge Arnagh at Barrie he was appointed Senior Division Court Judge for Simcoe in 1913. He was a popular member of the Argyle church and in politics a Conservative He passed away in 1927

D J MUNGOVAN

The story of Dufferin County would be incomplete without a reference to the late D J Mungovan who for over twenty years was editor and manager of the Dufferin Post

Born in the Township of North Easthope in the County of Perth he attended the Public School and Stratford High School. Matriculating to St. Michael's College Toronto he received a thorough grounding in the department of Classics preparatory to either Theology or law He chose the latter and becoming Articled as a Student-at-Law commenced the study of law first in a Toronto office and later in the office of J F Macmillan, Orangeville the first Crown Attorney for Dufferin.

But having a natural inclination for journalism he abandoned law and assumed the editorship of the Dufferin Post and by the force of his trenchant pen raised the status of Dufferin County journalism to "the name of human greatness." His rich vocabulary gave him powers of description that—when the occasion arose—he could use as genial as gentle as a mother's tender touch to her expiring babe, or as he sometimes the case, when it behooves an editor to fight a foe or defend a worthy cause, he had a ready fund of stinging satire that he freely applied—in the late Theodore Roosevelt would say—"by the hammer and lance" method.

The Dufferin Post enjoyed a large circulation and was for many years a potent force in Dufferin County. Mr. Bell was a member of St. Peter's R. C. Church and was a staunch Conservative. He passed away in 1907 at the age of 85 years.

W J BELL

The late W. J. Bell, eldest son of the late Rev. J. R. Bell, formerly of Laurel was born at Fergus in 1870. He was a graduate of Orangeville High School, the Agricultural College Guelph and Toronto Normal School.

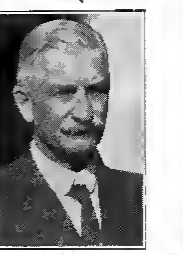
Mr. Bell taught school at Farmington and at Orangeville Public School just after his graduation from Normal. He was later Principal of the Kemptville Agricultural School for a number of years. He died in 1935.

FREDERICK H SILK

During a period of about thirty years—or from the late eighties to 1917—one of the most popular business men in Shelburne and throughout Dufferin County was Frederick H. Silk, the estimable and accomplished manager of the Shelburne branch of the Union Bank.

Mr. Silk was born in the progressive town of Ingersoll on the banks of the River Thames, where he attended Public and High Schools graduating with a teacher's certificate. He also graduated from the Shaw Business College. Chatham. After teaching for a short time he applied himself to the banking business and soon took charge of Helleman's Private Bank at Shelburne. In a comparatively short time developed into one of the foremost private banks in Ontario.

After the Halsted Bank had been in operation for about fourteen years it was taken over by the Union Bank and Mr. Silk automatically became manager of the Union, continuing until 1917 when he was transferred to the Elm Street branch of the Union Bank in Toronto. After serving the bank satisfactorily in the city for a few years Mr. Silk retired to private life.



Frederick H Silk

He was a prominent Liberal and was for many years President of Shelburne Reform Association a position he filled with marked distinction. He served at different times on both the town council and the school boards. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1905 and was well versed in the Revised Statutes of Ontario. He was a member of the United Church and passed away in 1920.

THOMAS F BROWN

Among Shelburne's enterprising business men for almost half a century is Thomas F Brown. Born in Simcoe County he attended Public and High Schools and graduated from the School of Pharmacy He opened Brown's Drug Store in Shelburne about the year 1889 continuing in business ever since

Mr Brown has had a long and useful municipal record. He was for ten years a member of the School Board two years Chairman Councillor in 1897 98 99 and 1900 and Reeve on different occasions since In politics he is a Liberal

THOMAS H BELL

Thomas H Bell of Toronto a son of the late Rev J R Bell is a former Dufferin County boy having been born at Melancthon and brought up at Laurel He received his education at Laurel Public School Orangeville High School and at London Normal School He taught school at Black's Corners Price-ville and at Port Burwell.

He entered provincial politics in 1926 having been elected for the Toronto riding of Bellwoods the vote being 5,059 for Mr Bell, Conservative to 1 334 for the Liberal candidate Mr Bell retired from politics in 1934. He is engaged in the insurance business and resides in Toronto.

CHAPTER XXXI

Dr. Alfred Gandier

REV DR. ALFRED GANDIER

THE people of Melancthon Luther and Proton have pleasant recollections of the late Rev Dr Alfred Gandier former Principal of Knox College Toronto. It the summer of 1891 while he was pursuing the Arts course at Queen's University Kingston he was sent to Black's Corners as a student minister and from there established the mission on the Grand River at Keldon which soon developed into Gandier Presbyterian Church

Dr Gandier was born in Frontenac county near Kingston in the year 1861 He was educated in the public and high schools and Queen's University Kingston (B A) and at the University of Edinburgh (P D) He received the degree of D D from both Knox College Toronto and Montreal Theological College and the degree of LL D from the University of Toronto

During the nineteen years 1889-1908 he held three different pastorates, Brampton, Halifax and Toronto. He was Principal of Knox College Toronto, for nineteen years 1908-1927 Principal Union Theological College 1927-1928 Principal Emmanuel College 1925-1932 Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church 1912-1926 and Moderator of the General Assembly in 1923 He served two summers, 1881 and 1882 at Black's Corners and Keldon and was quite popular He died in 1938

HUGH CARSON

Hugh Carson

A familiar figure among the first citizens of Shelburne was the late Hugh Carson who opened the first saddlery and harness shop in the village in 1868 Mr Carson was a native of Dufferin county having been born in Mono in the year 1847 a son of the late Hugh and Mrs Carson Sr early settlers of that township but who originally came from County Armagh Ireland.

Mr Carson took an active part in the development of Shelburne was a member of the Village Council during the early years, and was instrumental in the building of Knox Church of which he was a consistent member until his death in 1912. In politics he was a Conservative

CHARLES E McKEOWN

One of the most popular figures in Orangeville and Dufferin County for more than half a century was C K McKeown K C Born in Orangeville in 1866 he was educated at Orangeville Public and High Schools and Toronto University (B A. 1890) He studied law in the office of Hon W L Walsh Orangeville formerly Lieut-Governor of Alberta. He graduated from Osgoode Hall as Barrister and Solicitor in 1894 and immediately opened an office in his native town where he practised law He was created a K C in 1907

Mr. McKeown always took a keen interest in public affairs and, after serving as Councillor, he was elected Mayor of Orangeville in 1906 and again in 1907 because President of the Canadian Lacrosse Association. W. Master I. O. L. No. 627, and Harris Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Orangeville, Past Z. Ionic Chapter Royal Arch Masons. He was first elected to the Ontario Legislature (for Dufferin to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. P. W. Lewis at the bye-election, July 24th, 1907. Re-elected at the general elections in 1908 and again elected in 1911, 1914 and 1919. In 1927 he was appointed Chairman of the Municipal and Railway Board and retained that position until 1935.

Mr. McKeown had law offices in both Orangeville and Toronto. In politics he was a Conservative and in religion was a member of the United Church.

Charles H. McKeown

ROBERT J. WOODS

One of the most outstanding citizens of Guelph, Ont. to [illegible] Province of Ontario is Robert J. Woods. Born in 1858 at Garrie, Ontario, he moved with his parents to the township of Carrick, Bruce County, where he attended the local school and grew to manhood. He carried on farming and served on the council board of Carrick.

Having purchased the John Randle farm on what is now No. 10 Highway he moved to Melancthon where he was soon elected to the Township Council in successive years, eventually becoming Reeve.

Mr. Woods was nominated for the Legislature as a Temperance and Moral Reform candidate in the bye-election of 1907 and again in the general election of 1908, but suffered defeat in each case. In 1921 however, he was elected for Dufferin in the House of Commons and was assigned to a front bench seat in the House. Being a gifted platform speaker he took a leading part in the debating, his speeches being published verbatim in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto daily newspapers. Mr. Woods retired from the farm in Melancthon in 1937 and now resides near Guelph.

As a result of the provincial election in 1919 and the Federal in 1921 Dufferin and Grey ridings including Melancthon in the former Proton (in the latter) were numerically strong in both Houses. Dr. G. M. Leeson and T. Slack in the Legislature (now F. E. Oliver) and Miss Agnes Macphail and R. J. Woods in the House of Commons. R. J. Hulbert formerly of Melancthon was also a member of the Ottawa House at that time.

F. S. M. O'FLYNN

For thirty years or more one of the most prominent men in business circles in Shelburne and vicinity was F. S. M. O'Flynn. The writer knew him intimately and if he mistakes not, he began his career at Marsling's Mills where he learned the milling business.

A few years later he entered into partnership with the late George Shepard, of the famous Proton Mills, of Primrose, and the firm carried on as

extensive milling business for a number of years supplying flour to neighboring towns and villages

About the middle eighties he embarked in the mercantile business and purchased the flour and feed store on Main Street, Shelburne from William Richardson and in a short time also became one of the leading grain buyers in the village. After conducting a fast growing business for a number of years in the former Richardson stand, Mr. O'Flynn seeing that he must have larger quarters, built the present O'Flynn Block, taking his son T. J. O'Flynn Shelburne's present popular Reeve into the business. Named the former well-known firm of O'Flynn & Son, which continued until Mr. O'Flynn passed away about twenty years ago. In politics, Mr. O'Flynn was a Liberal and in religion a Presbyterian

E. L. MORTIMER

Among the prominent business men of Dufferin County especially in the field of journalism during the early days, was Robert Lee Mortimer. Born on the farm at Honeywood, in Melancthon township. In the year 1851 he was educated at Honeywood Public School, completing the entire course 13th Form (in those days) which qualified him to write for a Third Class County Board Teacher's Certificate but at the conclusion of the examination he was awarded a Second Class Certificate. After teaching school for some time in Simcoe County he attended Rockwood Academy, Collingwood Collegiate Institute and Ottawa Normal School, graduating with a permanent Provincial Certificate. He again followed the teaching profession in Cookstown, Phelpston and other places and finally assumed the principalship of Shelburne Public School in 1870. He held this position for five and one-half years, but finding his natural bent to incline toward journalism, he resigned that position in 1885 to accept the editorship of The Shelburne Free Press, under the proprietorship of The Shelburne Printing and Publishing Co. The Free Press having been founded in 1875 by George Raines and taken over by James Cameron in 1878. Mr. Cameron retained the ownership of the paper for many years, even after Mr. Mortimer became the sole proprietor in 1885, and under their management the Free Press increased its circulation and soon became an influential organ in Dufferin County

E. L. Mortimer

REV E. J. ADAMS

The Rev E. J. Adams was one of the early Methodist ministers in Amaranth Township having been stationed at Laurel during the four years, 1901-1904.

Born in Derlington Township, County of Durham in 1863, Mr. Adams moved with his parents to Lambton County where as a boy he attended the Public School having decided to enter the ministry of the Methodist Church

he took a classical course at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and in 1902-03 he pursued a theological course at Victoria College, Toronto.

Mr. Adams was associate minister with the late Rev. W. T. Madden at Laurel during 1902-06. His first charge after his ordination was at Mono Mills during 1906-09. He was again appointed to the Laurel circuit, being minister in charge for four years, 1901-04. Mr. Adams was stationed on the Forest circuits in Western Ontario, including Collingwood in 1910-20, during which time he was President of Toronto Conference. He was superannuated in 1930 and resides in Toronto.

A. D. McKITRICK

Of the imposing array of Orangeville journalists to suit the sex of Journalism, was late John Riley Sr., who founded The Sun. A. D. McKitrick, late editor and publisher of The Banner was the last surviving captain of the said surviving ship. Some of the Orangeville editors were ingenuous Canadians of other sections than Dufferin county, while others again came from beyond the sounding sea. Mr. McKitrick, however, was born and reared in Caledon and was a fellow student with the writer at Orangeville High School under the late Principal Steele.

A. D. McKitrick

After a brilliant course at Toronto University he graduated with degree of B.A. in 1885 with honors in the department of Political Economy preparatory to entering the profession of law, but finding his natural bent toward journalism he assumed the editorship of The Banner and a little later became a partner with the late Mr. McQuire, who founded the paper in 1893.

Mr. McKitrick had experience in municipal circles having been mayor of Orangeville in 1908-9. He was a member of the United Church.

R. H. HALBERT

Mr. Robert H. Halbert, of Uxbridge is not only a prominent citizen of his own town and County of Ontario, but was also popular in Dufferin and Simcoe counties.

Born in 1870 in the Township of Melmour which at that time was in Simcoe County, Mr. Halbert has had a somewhat eventful and enterprising career. After living in Toronto and West and in Shelburne he moved to Melrnaben Township having purchased the 100 acres Lots Nos 9 and 10 4th Con. Old Survey just east of Melancthon Station, where he carried on farming very successfully for several years, during which time he was a member of Melancthon Township Council.

Being one of the pronounced farmers of Dufferin County he was President of the United Farmers of Ontario for five years. As proof of his popularity in the Farmers Party he was chosen candidate for the House of Commons by the U.F.O. in the bye-election in North Ontario December 1918 although a citizen of Dufferin County at the time. He was elected and then

fresh up his residence in Uxbridge. He was re-elected in the general election in 1925. Mr. Hulbert is a member of the United Church.

Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Cotton

REV. DR. THOMAS H. COTTON

Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Cotton rector of St. Aidan's Anglican church, Toronto, was one of the many Manx boys who become distinguished in the field of education and in the church.

Graduating from Orangeville High School he entered the faculty of Arts, University of Toronto and received B.A. 1903 and M.A. 1905. He graduated in Theology from Wycliffe College in 1908. Continuing his studies at Wycliffe in post graduate work he received B.D. 1911 and D.D. 1917. In course Dr. Cotton was ordained as deacon in 1902 and priest in 1903. After serving for a few years first as assistant and later as rector he accepted a position on the teaching staff of Wycliffe College occupying the chair of Apologetics and Hebrew until 1919 when he became rector of St. Aidan's.

PROFESSOR J. A. LEIGHTON

Professor J. A. Leighton of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, is one of the numerous graduates of Orangeville High School who have attained distinction in the field of education abroad. Born in Caledon Township in the year 1870, the son of James Leighton, he was educated at Orangeville High School, the Trinity University Toronto, winning the Governor-General's gold medal (B.A. 1894) Graduate Scholar and Fellow Cornell University (1894-96, Ph.D 1896) studied theology at Episcopal Theological College Cambridge Mass. taking B.D degree in 1898, post-graduate work at Harvard, 1896-99 Tubingen, Erlangen and Berlin Universities 1896-97 Hobart College (LL.D. 1912) Dr. Leighton was Professor of Philosophy and Chaplain at Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y. 1897-1901, and 1901-1907 was Head Professor of Philosophy at Ohio State University Columbus Ohio.

He was also a prolific writer, being author of the following books "Typical Modern Conceptions of God" (1901), "Jesus Christ and the Civilization of To-day" (1907) "The Field of Philosophy" four editions 1911 to 1924 "Man and the Cosmos (1922) "Religion and the Mind of To-day" (1924) "The Individual and the Social Order" (1926) "Individuality and Education" (1928) "Social Philosophies in Conflict" (1937) He was also a contributor to "Contemporary American Philosophy" 1930 "Contemporary Idealism in America" (1932) "Educational Problems in Colleges and Universities"

(1921); "Philosophical Essays in Honor of J. E. Creighton" (1917). He has published many articles in standard periodicals, was chairman and chief author of the report of the Committee on Functions of Faculties in University Government and Administration of the American Association of University Professors, and President of the American Philosophical Association (1937-38). Dr. Leighton has served as visiting professor of Philosophy at Stanford University, the University of California, the University of Southern California, University of Utah, etc. He is also a member Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary society of humanistic scholars, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

W. M. KANNAWIN

W. M. Kannawin, a former Smithsonite, the new Rev. Dr. Kannawin, General Secretary of the Board of S.S. and Y.P.S. in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto, was popular in literary and social activities at Orangeville High School during his sojourn there in 1891 and '92. Born and brought up at Georgetown, where he attended public and high school, he secured a teacher's certificate and taught Public School for a few years in the County of Wellington.

Dr W M Kannawin

Moving with his parents to Shelburne in the late eighties, he attended Orangeville High School and graduated with Honour Matriculation. Having decided to take up the work of the ministry of the Presbyterian Church he entered the faculty of Arts, Queen's University, Kingston and graduated with the Honour Degree of B.A. in classics in 1896. He was ordained to the ministry in 1899 just after graduating in Theology.

Continuing his theological studies with Queen's he secured the B.D degree in 1900. He held pastorates at Woodville and other places east of Toronto and later in Toronto and Hamilton. His Alma Mater honored him with the degree of D.D in 1934.

CHAPTER XXXII

O. D SKELTON

ORANGEVILLE High School has a long list of graduates many of whom have attained to positions of prominence and trust in various parts of the world Among them is O. D Skelton Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs Ottawa, at the time this is being written.

Born at Orangeville in 1878 son of Jeremiah Skelton an Orangeville merchant and afterwards a school principal, he attended Orangeville Public and High Schools and Cornwall High School Queen's University (M.A 1900) and University of Chicago (Ph.D. 1906) From 1901 to 1905 he was engaged in magazine work and in graduate studies in the University of Chicago In 1907 he was appointed lecturer in political science Queen's University and in 1908, Sir John A Macdonald Professor of Political and Economic Science From 1919 to 1923 he was also dean of the faculty of arts. In 1923 he attended the Imperial Conference in London as technical adviser to the Canadian delegation This was followed by a temporary appointment as Counsellor Department of External Affairs, Ottawa and in 1925 he became Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

He is author of 'Socialism, A Critical Analysis (1911) 'Economic History of Canada Since Confederation' (1913) 'The Railroad Builders" (1916) 'The Day of Sir Wilfrid Laurier" (1916) 'Life and Times of Sir A. T. Galt" (1920) 'Our Northern Neighbor' (1920) 'Life and Letters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier' (1921)

Governments have come and governments have gone while Dr Skelton stayed on as Under-Secretary serving loyally premiers of different political opinion Reliance was placed upon his good judgment and extensive knowledge of foreign affairs and constitutional questions by Sir Bennett as well as Mr King In the determination of Canada's attitude towards the United States and the world Dr Skelton has given service of the greatest value His wide knowledge of international questions his judicial temperament and his unassailable integrity provide him with some of the most essential qualifications —Toronto Star

Dr O. D. Skelton

REV G. R BRACKEN

The Rev G R. Bracken rector of the Church of the Advent, Toronto, is a native of Dufferin County having been born in the Township of Mono, 1883. Mr Bracken was educated in School Sections Nos 5 and 18 Mono and at Orangeville High School, where he graduated as a Public School teacher After teaching for a few years in his own township he matriculated and entered the faculty of Arts, Toronto University, from which institution he graduated with degree of B.A. (1912) and M.A. (1913) He took his theological course at Wycliffe College Toronto and was ordained in 1912 His first

charge was as assistant minister at St. Ann's church, Toronto.

Desiring to improve his qualifications for the great work of the ministry he took a post graduate course with Wycliffe College and secured the degree of B.D. in 1892 Mr. Bracken was rector of the Church of the Advent, continuously for about sixteen years.

By George Clingan

DR. GEORGE CLINGAN

One of the popular medical men in Dufferin county of half a century ago was Dr. Clingan, at time of writing, Col. George Clingan, M.D., M.P.P., of Virden, Manitoba. Born in Orangeville Ont., in 1866, he was educated in Orangeville Public and High Schools and Toronto Medical College. After graduation he practised his profession for a number of years in the village of Hornby's Mills, succeeding the late Dr. Barr. He later moved to Western Canada and resumed his medical practice. In 1906 he was elected President of the Manitoba Medical Association.

Dr. Clingan has had quite an important military career, commencing in 1900 with the 13th Manitoba Dragoons (the oldest mounted unit in the West) headquarters at Brandon, which he took to England. He was later sent to France as O. C. No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital near Boulogne where he served until the armistice returning to Canada in January 1919 to resume his place in the Manitoba Legislature

DR. F. W. LEWIS

One of the outstanding citizens of Dufferin County during the closing years of the last century was Dr. Frederick W. Lewis who at that time was in possession of a large medical practice in Orangeville and district.

Born in 1865, Dr. Lewis was educated in the Public School, Athens High School and at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons Kingston, Ontario. He took an active interest in municipal and parliamentary affairs and was a platform speaker and debater of more than average ability.

He contested Wellington County unsuccessfully for the House of Commons at the General Election in 1896. When the late Dr. Barr the veteran Conservative member for Dufferin in the Legislature resigned his seat to accept the nomination for the House of Commons in 1904 Dr. Lewis was nominated for the Legislature and elected at the General Election in 1905 He was a member of the Church of England and passed away in 1907

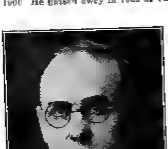
WILLIAM DYNES

The late William Dynes was a native of Dufferin County having been born in the good, old township of Mono where he attended the local public school continuing with certain high school subjects including bookkeeping. He served at the council board for several years, both as Councillor and Deputy-Reeve

In the early nineties the Patrons of Industry were fast becoming the dominant political party in Dufferin and when the nomination was called to

chosen a candidate for the Ontario Legislature. Mr Dynes received the nomination and contested the riding against the veteran Conservative member the late Dr Barr. Mr Dynes was elected by 2,640 to 1,550, a majority of 1,090. The late Dr. Barr, Mr Dynes was elected by 2,640 to 1,550, a majority of 1,090. Mr J. L. Haycock member for Frontenac was Leader of the Patrons of Industry and had a following of some fifteen members in the House. In the election of 1898, however Dr. Barr was again elected with 2,660 votes as against 2,091 for Mr Dynes a majority of 569

Mr Dynes was President of the Dufferin Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company from the date of its inception until his removal to Saskatchewan in 1906. He passed away in 1935 at Victoria, B.C., at the age of 90 years.



Thomas C. Dryden

THOMAS C. DRYDEN

The name of Thomas C. Dryden stands out prominently among the Reeves of Melancthon. Mr. Dryden was born in the township of North Dumfries near Galt in the year 1875, where he attended the old stone school. He entered upon his apprenticeship as a machinist in the Cowan Foundry Galt when he was about sixteen years of age.

Moving to Melancthon township in 1897, he purchased the sawmill at Riverview where he carried on an extensive business for a number of years. Mr. Dryden's municipal career commenced with his election to Melancthon council in 1908. He was re-elected in 1907 and 1909 and in 1909 he was elected Deputy Reeve and re-elected in 1910. He was elected to the Reeve's chair in 1912, at the early age of thirty-seven years. He was re-elected in 1913 and 1914, at which time he was also chosen Warden of the county.

Mr Dryden was a member of the Masonic Order and in religion a Presbyterian. A prominent Liberal he was chosen as candidate in the Federal election in 1917 against the late John Stark Conservative. Of course Mr. Dryden went down to defeat in the Conservative stronghold of Dufferin, the vote being 3,402 to 798. When he disposed of the sawmill at Riverview he moved to Shelburne where he was engaged in the automobile business for a short time after which he moved to Toronto in 1920.

WILLIAM A. WANSBROUGH

Forty years ago William A. Wansbrough was a distinguished citizen of Dufferin County. In his early thirties. Born on the 7th line of Amaranth, near what—in by-gone days—was the flourishing hamlet of Bowling Green on the banks of a tributary of the Grand River, he was a son of the late Robert and Mrs Wansbrough, early settlers of that township. He received his education in the Public School and in Orangeville High School, after which he was engaged in the teaching profession in the Public Schools of the State of Washington. He returned to his native county where he followed the vocation of farming and soon became one of the successful farmers of Amaranth Township.

William A. Wansbrough

Mr Wansbrough took a keen interest in municipal affairs and served for many years at the township council board first as Councillor then as Deputy Reeve and finally as Reeve. He was Warden of Dufferin in 1902. He contested Dufferin as an Independent Candidate for the Ontario Legislature against the late Dr. F. W. Lewis, Conservative in 1905. He retired from farming in 1914 and took up his residence in Grand Valley where he was engaged in the insurance business until shortly before his death in 1924 in his 69th year. He was a member of the United Church

CHAPTER XXXIII

REV E. B. SERVICE

ONE of the most distinguished clergymen in Dufferin County was the Rev E. B. Service who was pastor on the Corbetton circuit in 1893 and 1894.

Born, educated and ordained in the United States Mr Service was admitted to the Toronto Conference and held different pastorates in central Ontario. Appointed to Corbetton circuit in the summer of 1893 he erected a large canvas tent beside the church in which he conducted a series of evangelistic services. He was assisted by neighboring ministers, but did most of the preaching himself.

Possessed of more than average scholarly attainments and an orator of compelling eloquence he held his large audiences spell-bound as he occasionally made an abrupt break from the solemn or sublime to the amusing or ridiculous. He was also a talented bass singer and as a result of the special meetings there was a noticeable increase in the congregations of the four churches on the Corbetton circuit.

Clergymen of such exquisite talents do not as a rule remain long on a rural circuit, and after two years at Corbetton and a short time on a northern circuit, Mr Service was appointed to a Toronto pulpit, and later to St. Paul, Minnesota in the diocese of the renowned Bishop Mitchell.

JOHN REBURN

John Reburn was for many years a prominent figure in the municipal and political life of Dufferin County.

A son of the late Thomas and Mrs Reburn, early settlers at Melrose he was born at Whitfield. As a young man he soon became interested in municipal matters and his neighbors nominated him for township councillor. He was elected and this was the beginning of a successful municipal career which led from Councillor to Deputy Reeve then to the Reeve's chair and finally to the warden's position of Warden of Dufferin County.

A staunch Conservative, he won a high place in the councils of his party and in 1919 was selected to contest Dufferin against T. K. Slack U.F.O. candidate at the General Election for the Ontario Legislature. He went down to defeat with the Hearst government of the day but won the respect of his friends and opponents alike by reason of the clean campaign he conducted. Mr. Reburn was a strong Orangeman and an active member of the Anglican Church. He passed away in 1927 in his 70th year.

Rev. A. W. Downer

REV. A. W. DOWNER

The brilliant member for the constituency of Dufferin-Simcoe is Rev. A. W. Downer, B.A., an Anglican clergyman.

He was born in Simcoe County in the year 1904. He received his education in the local Public School, Cookstown High School, Toronto University (B.A.) and at Wycliffe College. Mr. Downer is a member of the Orange Order and is chaplain of Queen's York Rangers. He was elected as a Conservative candidate in 1937, succeeding the seat from the sitting Liberal member. He resides in Dunvegan.

WILLIAM DUCKWORTH

William Duckworth, M.P.P. for the Toronto riding of Dovercourt, is a native of Dufferin County, born in the Township of Garafraxa in the year 1884.

Mr. Duckworth followed the vocation of a farmer for a few years in Luther Township, but moved to Toronto in 1906, where he conducted a wholesale produce business successfully for a number of years. He served as alderman for several years and in 1934 was elected to the Legislature for the riding of Dovercourt. He was re-elected in 1937. He is a member of the Orange Order, I.O.O.F. and Native Sons of Canada. He and Mrs. Duckworth attended the Coronation in London and had a trip through Europe. He is a member of the Baptist Church, a Conservative and resides on Brock Avenue, Toronto.

Samuel T Newton

SAMUEL T. NEWTON

One of the worthy sons of Dufferin County, who has made good in the far off Canadian West, is Samuel T. Newton of Winnipeg.

Born in Mono Township, Mr. Newton was educated at Orangeville High School and Toronto University. He taught in the Public Schools of his native county for a few years and was active in sports especially in football.

He moved to Winnipeg about thirty-five years ago, has been in the service of the Department of Education of Manitoba for many years and is at present Director of Technical Education for Manitoba.

ROSS A. McEWING

The present member for the Ontario Legislature for the constituency of Wellington North which includes the south-western part of the former Conservative stronghold of Dufferin is Ross A. McEwing.

Mr. McEwing was born in the Township of Maryboro educated in the local school and is one of the prosperous farmers in that township. He was a member of the municipal council from 1932 to 1937 and was also a valued member of the Union Telephone Company. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature at the General Election in 1937 as a Liberal candidate succeeding the late Dr. G. A. McQuibban a former Liberal Leader in the Ontario House. His constituency includes twelve townships and several towns and important villages. Mr. McEwing is a member of the United Church. His address is Moorefield, Ontario.

CHAPTER XXXIV

HON EARL ROWE M.P

CONSPICUOUS in the halls of Canada's Parliament is the Hon William Earl Rowe M.P. the distinguished member for the riding of Dufferin-Simcoe

A son of William and Mrs. Rowe of the Township of Gwillimbury, Simcoe County Mr Rowe was educated in the Public and High Schools of his own county and at business college, Toronto. He was elected township councillor in 1911 when only 21 years of age and was Reeve from 1919 to 1923. He was elected as Conservative member for Simcoe to the Ontario Legislature in 1926. He resigned his seat in the Legislature to contest the nomination for the House of Commons in 1929 and was elected. He was re-elected in the General Elections in 1930 and 1935. On August 30th 1935, he was chosen as a member of the Bennett cabinet without portfolio. At the Conservative convention held in Toronto June 3rd 1936 he was chosen Leader of the Opposition in Ontario, but still retained his seat in the House of Commons. Mr Rowe is a prosperous farmer and a livestock breeder. He is a member of the United Church Address: Newton Robinson Ontario.

Hon. Earl Rowe M.P.

FREDERICK G. McBRIEN

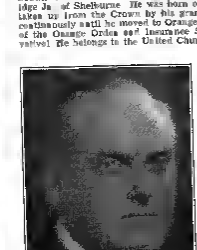
One of the public spirited young men of Dufferin County who has attained distinction in recent years is Frederick G. McBrien K.C. of Toronto.

Mr. McBrien was born in Mono Township in the year 1890. He was educated in Toronto schools and at Osgoode Hall graduating as a Barrister and Solicitor in 1922 and was created K.C. in 1934. He has served as Alderman and was a member of the Board of Education.

In the general election of 1926 Mr McBrien entered the arena of provincial politics, having been elected to the Legislature in East D S.W Toronto and re-elected in 1929. In 1929 he was elected for Renfrew constituency and in 1937 he won the seat for the historic riding of Parkdale He is a member of the Orange Order and is a Conservative

THOMAS KERR SLACK

One of the most popular men of Dufferin County from 1919 to 1934 was Thomas Kerr Slack representative for Dufferin riding in the Ontario Legislature Born in Melancthon Township he was the third son of Richard Slack from County Fermanagh Ireland and Elizabeth Silk Carrollton Silk was the second settler in Melancthon Township Mr Slack was educated at the local public school and married Margaret, daughter of James Brown of Melancthon in May 1906. He has one daughter Mrs Fred Clarridge Jr of Shelburne He was born on the old Slack homestead which was taken up from the Crown by his grandfather in 1854 and has lived there continuously until he moved to Orangeville a few years ago. He is a member of the Orange Order and Insurance Society and U F O (formerly Conservative) He belongs in the United Church



Dr S T White

DR. SAMUEL TATT WHITE

One of the most prominent and useful sons of Dufferin County was Samuel Tatt White M.D F.A.C.S.

Dr White was born in Mulmur Township, son of Mr and Mrs Robert White. He spent his youth and received his early education in Shelburne After graduating from the Ontario School of Pharmacy he decided on medicine for his career and in 1907 received his degree from the University of Toronto He practised in Shelburne for some years and his keen interest in his chosen profession took him to New York U.S.A. and Edinburgh Scotland, for post-grad uate work.

In 1927 Dr White took up practice in Orangeville and became chief surgeon at Lord Dufferin Hospital In 1930 he was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

He served for a number of years in the choir of Westminster United Church and was a member of the Board of Trustees. An enthusiastic sportsman, he was a well-known Lacrosse player in his youth, a proficient golfer and a veteran curler

N. R. ALLEN

A familiar figure in the municipal life of Melancthon for almost a quarter of a century was the late N R Allen the veteran Assessor He was a member of the Council Board during the late 1880's, when the late George Bolley was Reeve He was later appointed Assessor which post he held for

many years. This assessment roll that he submitted to the council was a master-piece in penmanship As a plugin and platform speaker he was above the average He passed away suddenly at the Corbedale Hotel while performing his duty as Assessor

WILLIAM MADILL

In 1856 Mr and Mrs Wm Madill with their family of four daughters and three sons, took up a homestead from the Crown, just east of where the village of Shallorne now stands The sons were Thomas, John and William Jr and the daughters were Mrs. John Gillespie Mrs Geo Chartere, Mrs Thos Allan and Mrs Thos McClelland The sons were tall strong stalwart men and became very popular in the vicinity and were noted for their Herculean prowess.

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HISTORY

of

Dufferin County

by

STEPHEN SAWDEN

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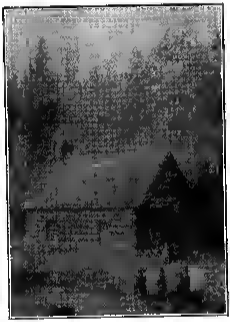


"Clean, upright lives they lived and brave,
And a noble heritage they gave."

Anne Spence Hamilton

PREFACE

THE idea of publishing a history of Melancthon township in book form originated some years ago with the few remaining early settlers of Horning's Mills two of whom were the late Mr George Redick and Mr George Leitch They consulted Mr T K Slack then M P P for Dufferin and he suggested that they include the six townships and call it the History of Dufferin County Finally this was decided upon and the writer was requested to prepare the manuscript for the book to which after some deliberation he acceded realizing the importance of some historical record of our county which can be prepared much better in this generation than a generation later

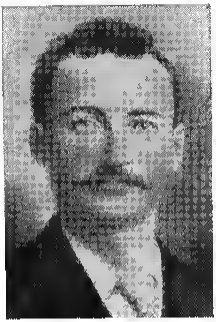
The little interior county in Central Ontario known as Dufferin has been in existence for approximately sixty years and it has been the endeavor of the writer of these pages to compile some authentic record of the county from the earliest settlements down the decades of time for present and future generations other than traditional tales or nebulous legend

Possibly few regions in the province command a more diversified landscape than do the townships of Dufferin hills and dales and uplands and lowlands with here and there a few miles of choice arable land suitable for raising wheat or any other cereals in Mono and Mulmur the wide expanse of rolling lands with here and there an intervening stretch of low and level cedar swamp in Amaranth and Melancthon while in the southern end of the county the vast tracts of alluvial soil once clothed and adorned in a wealth of rich forest growth present to the eye a most pleasing vista of the erstwhile domain and covert of the many species of birds and beasts that inhabited the woods and waters of 'Gary' and Luther

Unlike the neighbouring counties of Grey and Simcoe Dufferin lacks the benefits derived from having an extensive coast line dotted every few miles with important ports but few sections in Ontario have been more highly favored with the bounteous gifts of Mother Earth.

Grateful acknowledgement is made for the assistance rendered by those who helped to make this book possible The late Mr C R McKeown K C Mr T K Slack of Orangeville Mr A B Noble of Vancouver Rev Father E Kelly D Litt Miss O'Connor of the Public Library, Miss King Librarian Ontario Legislature and the efficient and courteous staff in the reference Library, Toronto

Steve Sawden



AUTHOR OF HISTORY

Mr Steve Sawden author of The Dufferin County History is an old Dufferin County boy having been born in Melancthon township He was educated at the local school and Orangeville high school He attended McMaster University Toronto Ontario and Oskaloosa College Iowa U.S.A., the Alma Mater of ex-Governor Clark and ex Governar Harding of Iowa graduating with his B.A degree He has done considerable newspaper work first with Dufferin County weeklies then the London Free Press the former Toronto World, The Toronto Mail & Empire and The Toronto Daily Star He is also author of 'The Prime Ministers of Canada' and 'The Grand River Valley'

Mr Sawden is now a resident of Toronto

CHAPTER I

THE INDIANS

ONE hundred years ago the territory stretching between Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay was a vast wilderness, occupied rather than settled, by numerous tribes, descendants of a native race erroneously called Indians whom Champlain found in possession of the region during his memorable visit of more than two hundred years before.

The story of Upper Canada is connected with two great families of Indians, the Algonquins and the Hurons, the former living in the vicinity of the Upper Ottawa River, on Manitoulin Island, and along the northern shores of Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, and the latter about the shores of Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. A third family was the Iroquois, a confederacy of 'Five Nations,' who lived south of Lake Ontario in what is now New York State between the Hudson and Genesee Rivers. This people had a red, or copper-colored skin, long, coarse, straight black hair, black eyes and high cheek bones. The men were almost beardless, slimly built, but were strong, athletic and enduring. They would suffer hunger and every kind of want in silence. They were swift on foot, and were so efficient in handling the canoe that they could glide over rough waters or dangerous rapids in safety. They knew the haunts and habits of every bird and beast of the forest, and hunters and trappers from the frontier settlements were often deceived in thinking they were coming in contact with wild animals when really there was nothing more than two or three Indians secluded behind a clump of trees imitating the cries of the various large and small animals of the woods. They would follow the trail of man or animal through the dense wilderness with unerring skill and steal upon their game or their foes with catlike tread and with the swift arrow strike down their victim at the sound of the terrible war-whoop. Although the men were hunters and warriors they would not fight in open warfare but would surprise the enemy by shooting from behind trees or waylay him in ambush as he hurried along a forest trail. The Indians were very skilful in laying an ambush, that is in hiding themselves so that they could attack the enemy when he did not expect them. They would stealthily attack their sleeping foes by night, set fire to their wigwams and as the occupants rushed forth from their blazing dwellings, strike them down with tomahawks.

These untamed savages of the forest were faithful and kind to their friends but cruel and treacherous toward their enemies To kill and scalp a foe was both a duty and a pleasure and he who had the greatest number of human scalps dangling from his hunting belt was considered the greatest 'brave' No young Indian was of much importance till he had killed an enemy and brought home a scalp As the scalp was the proof of victory, each "brave" wore a scalp lock as a challenge to his enemies and defended it with his life The lock was made by shaving the hair close except on the crown of the head where it was allowed to grow long and was ornamented with feathers Digging up the hatchet meant preparing for war Going on the warpath meant waging war Burying the hatchet meant making peace

Labor of all sorts was done by the women or 'squaws.' They planted and pounded the corn carried the water dressed the skins and made the clothing and when the band travelled from one place to another they carried the household goods and belongings Taking care of the children or 'papooses' was a simple matter Till the child was old enough to run about it was carefully wrapped in skins and tied to a wicker framework and hung up on the branch of a tree or leaned against the trunk or carried on the mother's back Once able to go alone the boys were taught to shoot with arrows all a mark to fish and hunt The girls were taught to weave make pottery and baskets and do everything they would be expected to do as "squaws" or wives of the "braves"

Such were the inhabitants of the now banner province of Ontario when it was first explored by civilized man

In 1615 Champlain and Father LeCaron a Recollet missionary with an interpreter ascended the Ottawa River and crossing by way of the Mattawa River reached Lake Nipissing then down the French River to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron They are supposed to have been the first white men to visit this region of the Great Lakes A few years later in the district between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay was enacted the terrible slaughter of the French missionaries Five Jesuit priests, Fathers Daniel Lalemant Brebeuf Garnier and Chabanel suffered martyrdom by the Hurons after fifteen years of missionary work from 1634 to 1649.

From the three great families of Indians Algonquins Hurons and Iroquois numerous tribes descended and of these we learn more in later years their descendants having occupied the hills and valleys that are now within the County of Dufferin A tribe was a number of Indians speaking the same language and generally spread over a wide area Each tribe was subdivided into smaller groups living in villages which were often surrounded by stockades or fences for purposes of defence

Of these three families of Indians the Algonquins were the most numerous about 90 000 men, women and children. The following are some of the tribes belonging to this family The Ojibways or Chippeways along the shore of Lake Superior and the Miamies, Ottawas and Pottawatamies of the neighboring State of Michigan From the Huron stock descended the following tribes Eries Neutrals and Petuns or Tobacco Nation Of the many tribes claiming descent from the Iroquois were the 'Five Nations' Mohawks Oneidas Onondagas Cayugas and Senecas The Tuscaroras, who had lived in North Carolina, joined them in 1714 and 1715 and they were then called the Six Nations Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) the great Loyalist Chief of the Mohawks is a noted character in Canadian history He fought in the cause of the British in 1758 and again in 1763 against the uprising of Pontiac Chief of the Ottawas who is said to have been 'one of the ablest of his race a man who united the characteristics of the barbarian with the skill of a gen-

eral Brant also championed the cause of the Loyalists in the Revolutionary War and in the Indian uprising west of the Ohio River after the Revolutionary War. Finally, at the head of his tribe, he crossed the border into Canada, and the British Government in 1784 gave them a grant of good land six miles wide on either side of the Grand River from its mouth to the Falls at Elora, about 700 000 acres. The boundary lines of this tract of land did not run in a zig zag manner like the various curves of the river but were drawn as straight as possible with occasional angles, so as to take in the twelve miles in breadth. In time the Indians thought that a tract of 700 000 acres was too large for their method of farming and either sold portions of the original grant to incoming settlers or conveyed it back to the Government for a consideration.

As the Grand River takes its rise in the Township of Melancthon which is in the northwestern corner of the County of Dufferin, it is quite probable that Chief Brant and his followers ascended the stream to its source, one hundred and fifty years ago and mingled with the Petun or Tobacco Indians in what is now Dufferin County.

Coming down to more recent years tradition informs us that when the surveying parties made the first blaze through the dense forest north of Orangeville for the two leading roads that pass through Dufferin County, Huron-Ontario Street (Centre Road) from Port Credit to Collingwood, about 1845 and the Toronto and Sydenham Road between Toronto and Owen Sound, in 1848 they frequently came in contact with bands of Indians who apparently were in possession of the land and in some places did a little farming, especially in the district now comprising the prosperous Townships of Mono and Mulmur. Certain of the older citizens of Melancthon still have a vivid recollection of the Indian wigwams that adorned the fine beech and maple woods on the Back Line and on the rear end of the Thomas Sanderson farm lot 26, S. W. (Melancthon Station) and also of Tom Sky, the local Indian Chief.

CHAPTER II

Background and Physical Features of Dufferin

THE history of Dufferin County commences as it were in the midst of that of the adjoining counties of Simcoe Grey and Wellington for prior to the passing of the Separation Act of 1873 the six townships now included in the County of Dufferin lay in these counties Mono and Mulmur were in Simcoe Melancthon in Grey, and Amaranth East Luther and East Garafraxa in Wellington A brief resume of these older counties may serve as an introductory to the new County of Dufferin

SIMCOE

Simcoe County was actually formed in 1843 but what was known as the 'Simcoe District" dates back as early as 1798 when the Act 38 Geo III chap 8 created some new counties one of which was Simcoe ' In the years that followed new settlers with their families took up land in the district and by the year 1821 several of the Townships in the present County of Simcoe were surveyed and more definite boundaries were made In relating the events of those early years which resulted in the formation of the county Mr A F Hunter M A in his "History of Simcoe County," says "The next step in the development of the county was the passage of an Act 7 Wm. IV chap 32, (March 4th, 1837), by which the Legislature of Upper Canada set apart Simcoe District, naming the Townships therein and gave authority to raise £4 000 for the erection of a jail and court house The next year another Act, 1 Vict. (2od session) chap 39, gave authority for levying an additional tax on the ratepayers of the county not to exceed 1d in the pound, until the payment of the £4 000 should be completed A further Act was passed in 1841 (4 and 5 Vict chap 78) to authorize a debt of £3 000 more in addition to the former loan as the earlier sum of £4 000 had not proved sufficient to erect the county buildings '

"The Act of 1837 provided for the issue of a Proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to declare the County of Simcoe to be a separate and distinct District.' After the Court House and Jail had been erected the Governor General's Proclamation was duly issued on January 11th, 1843 and Simcoe thereafter was a fully established new District The officials appointed by the Government for the new District were the following

James Robert Gowan Judge
Benjamin Walker Smith Sheriff
Jonathan Lane Clerk of the Court
William McVity, Clerk of the Peace
Mases Hayter Jailer

These officials were appointed by the Baldwin Government The office of Crown Attorney was not created until the year 1858 when Henry B. Hopkins was appointed.

In 1874 the Ontario Legislature passed an Act 38 Vict chap 31 defining the new County of Dufferin by which Mono and Mulmur were detached from Simcoe and became part of Dufferin for both municipal and judicial purposes In December 1881 Mono and Mulmur came to an agreement with the County of Simcoe whereby the financial questions were to be settled and early in 1882 the County Council of Simcoe passed a By-law confirming the agreement In this final settlement Mono received a little over $1000 from Simcoe County while Mulmur was indebted to Simcoe for nearly $500 plus about $20 400 loans to the H & N W Railroad Mulmur made a final settlement with the county during the same year

WELLINGTON

The Gazeteer by Irwin & Burnham, publishers Toronto 1867, gives the following account of the formation of the County of Wellington

"In 1837, by Act of Parliament the new District of Wellington was set apart, which comprised the townships of Amaranth Luther Melancthan and Proton from the county of Simcoe the townships of Guelph Garafraxa Erin Eramosa Nichol Waterloo Wilmot Woolwich and the triangular portion known as King's Bush now forming the townships of Peel Maryborough and Wellesley from the Gore District. By the same proclamation the erection of a Court House and Jail in the town of Guelph was authorized In 1840 the county officials received their commissions A. J. Ferguson Judge County Court George J. Grange Sheriff, Thomas Saunders, Clerk of the Peace James Hodgett Inspector of Licenses A. D. Fordyce was appointed Warden in 1841."

Thus it will be seen that the three townships Amaranth Luther and Melancthon now in Dufferin, and Proton in Grey, were one hundred years ago part of Simcoe County

At a subsequent meeting of the District Council the County of Wellington was formed comprising eighteen municipalities as follows The town of Guelph the villages of Fergus, Elora Mount Forest and Orangeville and the townships of Amaranth Arthur Eramasa Erin Garafraxa Guelph, Luther Maryborough Minto Nichol Peel, Pilkington and Puslinch

GREY

The County of Grey was created in the year 1852 but according to data gathered from various sources it seems that the first settlement in the county was not at or near Owen Sound as is generally supposed but in the vicinity of Collingwood or Meaford The first exploring parties came from "Little York" (Toronto) up to Holland Landing and down the Holland River into Lake Simcoe and Shanty Bay thence across land to the Nottawasaga River into Georgian Bay and along the thickly wooded shore to what was then known as "Queen's Bush" north of Simcoe This would be about the year 1825 The present city of Owen Sound was originally the village of Sydenham, the first site being surveyed in 1837, by Chas Rankin P.L.S It did not

become a village, however, until the early forties, and in 1856 it was incorporated as the Town of Owen Sound, although the population was not more than 2,000.

When the County was formed there was no Court House, and it was therefore necessary that it should be a Provisional County, attached to Wellington County. The name chosen being in honour of Earl Grey. The first County Council meeting was held in a private house, and the following County Officials were chosen: Warden James Beachell, Esquire; Reeve of the combined Townships of Melancthon and Proton, Clerk, George James Gale; Treasurer, Thomas Gordon Frederick Wilks, Esquire; was the first County Judge, and Mr. William Armstrong was the first Clerk of the Peace, both being appointed in 1854. George Snider was the first Sheriff.

After the formation of the County of Grey in 1852, residents from the several townships were more or less attracted to Owen Sound, especially County Municipal Officials and in these days of railway and motor traffic we can scarcely realize the hardships those pioneer builders of the County had to contend with in their endeavor to reach the County Town. The Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of Melancthon and Proton had to attend every meeting of the County Council; jurymen selected from these townships had to attend sittings of the County Court, and candidates compeling for school teachers' certificates had to attend examinations held at Owen Sound. In the winter season these people of course could make the trip of over sixty miles by sleigh (those fortunate enough to own a span of horses) for the road "through the bush" was generally pretty good by reason of the heavy traffic in those "good old days" and there were log taverns dotted along the road every mile or two where the cold and thirsty travellers could "get warm and refreshments." But in order to reach the County Seat in spring, summer or autumn, you had to walk, because of the steep hills on the dry high land and the mud or rough corduroy road through the swamps and swales. The late James Beachell, James Brown, Robert McGhee, and other early Reeves of Melancthon had their own troubles and hardships travelling along the "Toronto Line" in those early days. It usually required two days to "walk up" to Owen Sound and two days for the return trip. The four great roads of Grey County at this time were: The Garafraxa Road running from Fergus to Owen Sound; the Durham Road leading east and west from the village of Durham; the Lake Shore Road from Collingwood to Owen Sound; and the Toronto and Sydenham Road leading from Toronto to Owen Sound. Nine or ten years after the County was organized these four roads were gravelled at a cost of $300,000 and the people could then drive to Owen Sound in summer as well as in winter. There were no toll-gates on any of these roads.

Physical Features

The physical features of Dufferin County are of vast importance to the peninsula of Western Ontario. Being the highest plateau immediately west of the Georgian Bay, it forms the watershed between the four lakes—Huron, Erie, Ontario and Simcoe—and these rivers: Saugeen, Grand, Credit and Nottawasaga, which drain so much of this desirable part of Ontario, take their rise in Dufferin or in adjacent townships.

The land surface nowhere presents any considerable elevation above the general level, but the county is a lofty table land which at the northwestern border (Dundalk) is 1700 feet above sea-level, about 1200 feet above Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay, and 1400 feet above the ground upon which stands St. Lawrence Market, Toronto. Dufferin County has been more or less appropriately called the "roof of Ontario."

Although a continuation of the Caledon Mountains skirts the eastern side of the county its highest peaks are merely miniature hills compared with the Caledon Mountains on the south or the Blue Mountains north of Dufferin. Between these hills with an occasional rocky ridge run winding ravines through which flow numerous streams of limpid, running water, sparkling with speckled trout and sometimes larger fish. These streams increase in volume along their courses and serve as feeders to the buoyant Nottawasaga River.

The lakes are few and small in area, although two at least are of considerable depth, and embosomed as they are in beautiful shady groves, afford ideal places for fishing, boating or camping ground.

The southwestern part of the county is rolling, some places flat, alluvial lands of considerable area with a rich vegetable mould of from two to five feet in depth and is well adapted for mixed farming and the raising of live stock. Shelburne and Dundalk rank as two of the best live stock markets in Ontario. These low lands were heavily timbered with cedar, spruce, balsam, tamarac and black and white ash, while the high land and ridges in the north-eastern side of the county (in the early days locally known as 'the hardwood district') the primeval forest consisted of maple, beech, birch, elm and hemlock, with a few acres here and there of white or yellow pine. The soil of these higher lands or hills was in some cases gravelly but very productive and easily cultivated. In point of fertility Dufferin is not surpassed by any tract of equal extent in the province.

The flora and fauna indigenous to Western Ontario were common to Dufferin. When the earliest explorers, the hunters and trappers first visited the region that is now the county of Dufferin they were impressed with the 'brilliant hues and lively verdure of the majestic forest,' which they beheld in all its pristine purity. Wild flowers and gorgeous shrubs in profusion adorned the hillsides and valleys of the Grand and Credit and tributary streams. The larger wild animals of the district comprised the deer, bear, wolf and lynx. The black bear of course being king of the forest while in the smaller fur-bearing group were the beaver, otter, fox, racoon, muskrat and squirrels. In the woods were myriads of feathered creatures including pigeons, partridges and the various song-birds, while in the lakes and rivers swam wild ducks, swans and other water-fowl.

CHAPTER III

FORMATION OF DUFFERIN COUNTY

FOR about twenty years prior to the formation of Dufferin County, considerable agitation for a new county was carried on by inhabitants of the village of Orangeville and the reeves and other influential ratepayers in the neighboring townships. Frequent heated discussions took place at public meetings and in the local press (Orangeville, Guelph and Owen Sound newspapers). Caledon in the south-Adjala and Tossorontio in the east Proton and Osprey and even some of the townships stretching into the counties of Huron and Bruce on the north-west, because of their great distances from their respective county seats were vitally interested. Lack of unanimity on the part of the different townships was the cause of prolonging the controversy and consequent delay in deciding on both a suitable name for the new county and a location for the future county seat.

Orangeville, Mount Forest, Shelburne and other important villages lay claim to the distinction. The annual nomination meetings for municipal elections were especially tumultuous and often characterized by bitter bickerings and personal abuse of otherwise intimate and friendly neighbours.

In 1862 or 1863 about ten years before the advent of the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway, a daily stage, driven by the late William Lewis and the late Robert Bousfield was run from Brampton via Orangeville, Whittington, Shelburne, Dundalk, Flesherton and Markdale, to Owen Sound which together with the later coming of the railway, enhanced the desire for a new county.

The Orangeville Banner of May 3rd 1934 quoting from the files of the Orangeville Sun of July 31st 1862, says: "Dr. Hewat presided at a meeting held in Bell's hotel on Monday evening for the purpose of taking immediate steps to secure the incorporation of a new county around Orangeville. T. R. Buckham acted as secretary. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"That it is highly desirable that a new county to consist of the townships of Mono, Mulmur, Amaranth, Melancthon, Caledon and the east halves of Luther and Proton (to compose one township) and the east half of Garafraxa be formed into a new County, said County to be called 'Hurontario County.'"

'A central committee of twelve was formed to adopt such means as might be considered advisable to give effect to the foregoing resolution The gentlemen named as members of the committee were Messrs J Ketchum Thos Hull, Thos Jackson Wm Armstrong T R Buckham Jas Kelly S H McKitrick Wm Parsons, W S Hewet, D Youmans J Carbert and F C Stewart."

And again The Sun of Sept 4th, 1862 says 'A New County meeting will be held at Hugh Currie's store in Camilla on Monday, Sept 29th for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the ratepayers of Mono "

In the same issue The Sun further says "A meeting of the ratepayers of Luther Proton Egremont Mono, Normanby Howick and Carrick was held in Mount Forest to discuss the question of forming a new county to be called the County of Palmerston"

This agitation was lively both before and after Orangeville was incorporated as a village and when finally by the passing of the Separation Act the five townships, Mono, Mulmur, Melancthon Amaranth and East Garafraxa decided to unite and form a new County the county town would of course have to be within the territory comprising the five townships Orangeville and Shelburne keenly contested the honour and in some respects Hornings Mills had a better claim than either But Orangeville, having the largest population of the three villages concerned, of course gave the largest vote which together with the favorable vote of the two most populous townships, carried and Orangeville was chosen as the county seat. The new county was named after the distinguished Nobleman, Lord Dufferin, who was Governor-General of Canada from 1872 to 1878

The new county however could only be a Provisional County until the county buildings were erected

The first meeting of the Provisional County Council of Dufferin was held July 15th 1879 the following members being present.

	Reeve	Deputy-Reeve
Mono	Robert Wilson	Samuel Evans
Mulmur	Colwell Graham	A S Campbell
Melancthon	Robert McGee	Wm Airth
Amaranth	John Gillespie	George Bennett
East Garafraxa	Thos Hamilton	James Johnston
Orangeville	F C Stewart	John Green
Shelburne	William Jelly	

Mr F C Stewart was elected Provisional Warden and Mr P M Becker, Orangeville was appointed County Clerk

A second meeting of the Provisional County Council was held 26th of September of this year, to decide on the selection of a site for the proposed County Buildings.

1880

On March 23rd, 1880 the new Provisional County Council met and elected Robert Henderson Provisional Warden The same members were re-elected with the following exception In East Garafraxa Robert Henderson was elected Reeve instead of Thos Hamilton and Andrew Semple Deputy-Reeve instead of James Johnston In Melancthon Robert McGhee was replaced as Reeve by James Huxtable and Wm Airth replaced as Deputy-Reeve by William August Mr J C Reid was appointed County Clerk.

1881

The county buildings having been erected in 1880- although perhaps only finished in 1881, the County Council could occupy their own quarters

this year. On January 25th 1831 the County Council met with the same members as in the previous year excepting that in Melancthon Charles McDowell was Deputy-Reeve instead of Wm. August and in Orangeville Joseph Fattulle was Deputy Reeve. Mr. F. C. Stewart was again elected Warden and J. C. Reid reappointed Clerk. Mr. R. T. Haun, Manager of the Bank of Hamilton was appointed County Treasurer.

1832

On January 24th 1832 the County Council met with the following members present:

	Reeve	Deputy-Reeve
Mono	Robert Wilson	James McMaster
Mulmur	Calwell Graham	Thos. Ferguson
Melancthon	James Huxtable	Charles McDowell
Amaranth	John Gillespie	George Bennett
East Garafraxa	Robert Henderson	James Semple
Orangeville	F. C. Stewart	J. M. Skelton
Shelburne	William Jelly	

When the new county was formed the first county officials were as follows:

Warden	F. C. Stewart
Clerk 1st year	P. M. Barker
Clerk, 2nd year	J. C. Reid
Treasurer	R. T. Haun
Sheriff	Thos. Bowles
Public School Inspector	Nathaniel Gordon
Crown Attorney	J. P. MacMillan
County Judge	Maitland McCarthy

Some of these ll will be seen were only yearly appointments while others retained the office for many years. A more complete list of the various county officials down to the time this history was written is here given:

COUNTY JUDGES

Maitland McCarthy	1853-1913
W. G. Fisher	1913-1926
J. A. Scellen	1926-1927
J. C. Moore	1927-1931
H. F. Innes only a few months	April 1931 to Oct. 1931
W. T. Robb	Appointed January 1932

CROWN ATTORNEYS

J. P. McMillan	1853-1890
Elgin Myers, K.C.	1891-1892
W. J. L. McKay	1892-1914
J. L. Island	1914-1928
B. D. Evans	1928-

SHERIFFS

Thomas Bowles	1853-1913
Henry Endacott	1913-1937
T. K. Slack	1937-

P. S. INSPECTORS

Nathaniel Gordon	1853-1911
W. R. Liddy, B.A.	1911-1936
A. F. Hansuld, B.S.A.	1937-

COUNTY CLERKS

P. M. Barker, J. C. Reid, W. H. Hunter

COUNTY TREASURERS
R. T Haun, C R. Wheelock, Jas Henderson
LOCAL REGISTRARS
John McLaren Col J A V Preston

EARLY SURVEYORS

Among the early surveyors of the tract of wild land that now is the county of Dufferin and beyond was Charles Rankin P L S. who was sent out from York in the spring of 1833 to survey the vast territory beyond "The Simcoe District" into townships He chose an admirable site on the west shore of the Georgian Bay not far from the present town of Thornbury. where he built a log house and made it his home during the time he was engaged in surveying the townships The place became known as "Rankin's Landing" Names of other surveyors mentioned in the record were

John McDonald P.L.S.	Goderich
David Gibson P.L.S.	Toronto
William McPhilips P.L.S	Richmond Hill
Louis Burwell, P.L.S	Brantford

WARDENS

The list of Wardens for Dufferin County since its formation to the year of this writing is as follows

Provisional County Wardens—

1875 and 1876—F C Stewart Orangeville
1877—W J Parkhill, Mulmur
1878—Robert Wilson, Mono
1879—F C Stewart, Orangeville
1880—Robert Henderson, East Garafraxa

Senior County Wardens—

1881—F C Stewart Orangeville
1882—Colwell Graham Mulmur
1883—Robert Wilson Mono
1884—John Gillespie Amaranth
1885—William Jelly Shelburne
1886—George Bailey Melancthon
1887—John Gilchrist Orangeville
1888—W H Hunter East Garafraxa
1889—Andrew Richardson East Luther
1890—Robert Gallagher Mulmur
1891—Richard Allen Mono
1892—William Johnston Amaranth
1893—William Jelly Shelburne
1894—Samuel McDowell Melancthon
1895—Harry Gillespie Orangeville
1896—John Turner East Garafraxa
1897—R A Riky Shelburne
1898—W H Hunter East Garafraxa
1899—John Park East Luther
1900—Samuel Ewing, Mono
1901—R J Reburn Mulmur
1902—W A Wansbrough Amaranth
1903—Alex Richardson Grand Valley
1904—J L Island Orangeville
1905—Paul Gallagher Mulmur
1906—Samuel Platt E Luther
1907—Jas Armstrong Orangeville
1908—Dr Campbell Shelburne
1909—W J Dynes Mono
1910—Jas Relth Grand Valley
1911—Archie Greer Mulmur
1912—John A. Cornelius East Garafraxa
1913—John Bryan Amaranth
1914—T C Dryden Melancthon
1915—John Reburn Mulmur
1916—J A Marshall Mono
1917—Hugh Falconer Shelburne
1918—Alfred Menary Grand Valley
1919—H H Hilborn E Luther
1920—C V Jeffers Orangeville
1921—James Brown East Garafraxa
1922—T F Simpson Amaranth
1923—Archie Vance Melancthon
1924—James Henderson Mulmur
1925—T S Parkinson Orangeville
1926—D E Dean Shelburne
1927—W A Donaldson Mono
1928—H O Ewing Amaranth
1929—R Lane Grand Valley
1930—R W Krett, Shelburne
1931—T E Watson Melancthon
1932—J E. Thompson Orangeville

who died April 20th succeeded by Norman Lindsay, Mono
1933—E R Cunningham Mulmur
1934—W E Tovell E Luther
1935—T J O Flynn Shelburne
1936—Donald Geer Shelburne
1937—Geo Cameron Orangeville
1938—Harold Marshall Mono
1939—R C Dynes Melanethon

* * * *

Political History of Dufferin County

The political history of Dufferin County goes back to the memorable days of Confederation What is now the County of Dufferin was formerly divided for electoral purposes among the counties of Grey, Simcoe and Wellington and the electoral county of Cardwell Orangeville was in Centre Wellington Mono township in Cardwell, Mulmur township in South Simcoe the townships of East Garafraxa East Luther and Amaranth in North Wellington and Melanethon township and the village of Shelburne in East Grey

The following is a list of members elected to the House of Commons at the General Elections in Cardwell since Confederation

1867—Mr Ferguson
1872—J H Cameron
1874—J H Cameron
1878—Thomas White
1882—Thomas White
1887—Hon Thomas White
1891—R S White
1896—Dr Wm Stubbs
1900—R. Johnston.

The Electoral County of Dufferin was created in 1903 Dr John Barr of Shelburne, Conservative, then member for the Local House being elected to the House of Commons In 1904 Owing to Dr Barr's sudden death at Ottawa in 1908 he was succeeded in the House of Commons by John Reid Conservative, of Mulmur who was re-elected in 1911 and 1917 In the general election of 1921 R J Woods of the Township of Melanethon Progressive was elected over John Reid The present member Earl Rowe Conservative, was elected to the newly formed riding of Dufferin-Simcoe in 1925

Dr Barr was succeeded in the Local House by Dr F W Lewis, of Orangeville, Conservative in 1905 when the Whitney Government was elected over the Ross Administration. C R McKeown K C then of Orangeville, Conservative succeeded Dr F W Lewis in the bye-election July 24th 1907. Mr McKeown was also returned in the general elections in 1908 1911 1914 and 1923

In the great debacle of 1919 when the Hearst Government suffered defeat and the Drury Government was elected Dufferin forsook the conservative fold and elected T K Slack, of Melanethon, U F O Mr Slack was defeated in 1923 but was again elected in 1926 and 1929

In the redistribution during the closing years of the Henry Government the constituency of Dufferin was eliminated and the former Dufferin is now known as Dufferin-Simcoe and Wellington-Dufferin (officially North Wellington) The town of Orangeville and the townships of Mono and Mulmur are in Dufferin-Simcoe the sitting member being Rev A W Downer Conservative In North Wellington are the townships of Amaranth Melanethon East Garafraxa and East Luther and the villages of Shelburne and Grand Valley and the present member is Ross McEwing Liberal

The following were the members for Dufferin in the Local Legislature from 1875 when Dufferin constituency was created

1875—Dr Barr
1880—William Jelly
1883—Robert McGhee
1886—F C Stewart
1890—Dr Barr
1894—William Dynes
1898—Dr Barr
1905—Dr F W Lewis
1907 (July)—C R McKeown
1919—T K Slack
1923—C R McKeown.
1927—T K Slack to June 1934

CHAPTER IV

East Garafraxa Township and Villages

EAST Garafraxa is the most southern township in the county of Dufferin its northern boundary being East Luther and Amaranth while its south-eastern side borders on Caledon and Erin and on the south-west lies the township of West Garafraxa. In shape it is almost a right angled triangle It was surveyed in 1821 by Samuel Ryckman P.L.S., of Hamilton and named Garafraxa—from sassafras—a small herb that was so plentiful in the surrounding woods at that time. The record says that first actual settlement was made in 1826 and among the early settlers appear the following names: Messrs. McKee, Falkar, Headley and John Dobson. The township as a whole, however was settled mainly during the fifteen years from 1835 to 1850.

The Garafraxa Road named for the township and one of the main thoroughfares in Upper Canada was surveyed by Charles Rankin, P.L.S. in 1837. Commencing at a point near where the town of Fergus now stands it extended to Mount Forest, Durham, Chatsworth and Owen Sound. When Mr. Rankin's surveying party got as far as what is now Mount Forest the work had to be temporarily discontinued owning to the outbreak of the Mackenzie rebellion. The work was resumed soon afterwards and the survey completed through to Owen Sound by 1840. John McDonald P.L.S. of Goderich surveyor for the Canada Company was engaged to lay out a tier of lots on each side of the Garafraxa Road in 1840-41, the lots being taken up by the incoming settlers upon the free grant principle of fifty acres free to each settler.

Previous to the formation of Wellington County in 1840, Garafraxa and neighboring townships appear to have been included in the county (District) of Waterloo. It is recorded that Mr. James Donaldson was Reeve of the combined townships of Garafraxa, Amaranth and Melancthon and represented these townships in Waterloo County Council.

The first settlers in the townships of Garafraxa, Erin and Caledon evidently came in from the vicinity of Oakville, Port Credit and Streetsville as these (at that time small villages) are frequently mentioned in the early record. Garafraxa being referred to as the "most northerly surveyed township." Port Credit is possibly as old as York itself. The late Col. Thomas Ingersoll is said to have been the first white settler. Streetsville was laid out by Mr. Timothy Street in 1819 and in later years became a busy trading and manufacturing centre. Brampton is said to have been laid out in 1834 by John Elliott, who named it after his native town in England.

The natural drainage of East Garafraxa is the Grand River and its tributaries the main stream entering the township at the northern border just a little below the village of Waldemar and running in a westerly direction through the township The land is generally rolling the soil consisting of a sandy loam, mixed with varying proportions of vegetable mould with a clay subsoil The land was heavily timbered with maple, beech elm, hemlock cedar and pine

Mr W H Smith, in his 'Canada—Past Present and Future" gives the following account of Garafraxa (meaning both East and West Garafraxa) In the early years "The first settlement in the township was made in 1826 In 1841 the population of the township was 320 and by 1850 the number had increased to 1660 In 1845 there were 1638 acres under cultivation and by 1850 there were 4250 acres in crop"

The following crop report is given for the year 1849 "Twenty-one thousand bushels of wheat sixteen thousand bushels of oats four thousand bushels of peas twelve thousand bushels of potatoes fifteen thousand bushels of turnips seventeen thousand pounds of maple sugar" These were the crop reports of the pioneer days but Garafraxa was noted for its great production of maple syrup and sugar down the intervening years until the towering maple trees fell a prey to the woodman's axe a few years ago

An old newspaper clipping gives the names of the township officers for the year 1864 as follows

Township Clerk, William McCormick salary	$100 00
Township Treasurer Guy Leslie salary	40 00
Township Assessor James Clarke salary	130 00
Township Collector Edward Boggs salary	85 00
Tavern Inspector Henry McGowan salary	15 00
Township Auditors Peter Rennie and Andrew Lightbody salaries each	4.00
Township Councillors while on duty each to receive per day	1 50

Prior to the year 1865 the territory now comprising the townships of East and West Garafraxa was only the one municipality of Garafraxa, and was part of the county of Wellington After the division of the township in 1865 East Garafraxa still remained in the county of Wellington for ten years and when in 1879 the new county of Dufferin was created East Garafraxa became a part of Dufferin

MARSVILLE

The important village of East Garafraxa in the early days was Marsville Situated on the main road between Orangeville and Fergus and in a good agricultural district it soon became a leading business centre Not only was Marsville the meeting place for the Township Council but regular sessions of the Division Court were held there A census taken in the early nineties gives the following names of those doing business in the village

William Cooney general store and postmaster
C E Farrell blacksmith
Laban Boggs shoemaker
Charles Baughman carpenter
Nathaniel Cooper plasterer
Richard Anthony Hotel

READING

Reading was another important village of Garafraxa in pioneer days An

early gazetteer has the following account of the founding of the village 'Reading is a post village in Garafraxa Township 28 miles from Guelph The village was first settled in 1846 by Robert Lanford, and a post office established It was named after Reading Berkshire England James Donaldson was the first postmaster Besides stores hotel and other places of business the village has three churches school Orange lodge and daily mail."

Other flourishing villages of by-gone days were Hereward, Vanalter (The Maples) and Orton.

* * * *

Mono Township and Villages

There is some uncertainty among local historians as to whether Mono or Garafraxa is the older township. It is safe to assume, however, that Mono is the oldest of the six townships now included in the County of Dufferin With Mulmur at the north Adjala on the east Caledon on the south and Amaranth on the west, it has Peel and Simcoe as neighboring counties.

Doubtless the first explorers to penetrate the dense woods which in after years became the prosperous township of Mono, came in from the south via either the Centre Road or the Sixth Line most probably the latter, and formed a settlement in the south-east corner of Mono around which grew up the village of Mono Mills. Of course there was little or no survey made as yet of the different townships, either of the above mentioned roads being a mere bridle path following a blazed trail through the woods When these two lines were at length surveyed, they were for some years only corduroy roads made of round logs with only the limbs cut off and the spaces filled with a mixture of clay and gravel through the low swampy stretches, while much difficulty was experienced in ascending the high hills

The early settlers found the territory peopled by the native Mississauga Indians who occupied the lands on both sides of the Credit River from its mouth to its source which of course is in Mono The Government gradually acquired these lands for a consideration from the Indian Chiefs and re-sold them to settlers as they came in While some of the Indians may have thought they were unfairly dealt with in thus surrendering their land to the Government, the chiefs themselves always had the highest praise for the Government's honourable and satisfactory method of dealing with them

As in ancient times Babylon and Nineveh vied with each other for priority and supremacy of the Mesopotamian valley with little more evidence to substantiate the claim of either than the debris and dust of centuries, so did Orangeville and Mono Mills about eighty years ago assert their respective claims of being the earlier burg

With similar advantages in location and other respects these two villages were keen competitors in various ways. As Orangeville's chosen site was the point at which the townships of Mono Caledon and Garafraxa meet, with Amaranth near by, so did Mono Mills take its rise where the townships of Mono Caledon and Albion (and practically Adjala) converge Each had its various mills stores factories hotels trades and professions churches and school and was the local market and trading centre for the people of the surrounding townships

After several years of more or less lively competition with its sister village Mono Mills seemed to have reached its meridian of commercial prosperity and apparently made no special effort for further advancement while from diverse causes Orangeville received an impetus which soon raised the former modest village to the dignity of an 'urban centre'

The opening up and subsequent gravelling of the Prince of Wales Road and the Victoria Road either of which connected the Centre Road with the "Toronto Line" from Owen Sound to Cummins Corner" (Shelburne cemetery), was the main factor that contributed to the rapid growth of Orangeville, which happened to be the terminus of the stage lines from both Brampton and Owen Sound The teaming traffic along this road was very heavy especially during the season from 1st of December to 1st of April when the sleighing was good with Orangeville as the main stopping place between Owen Sound and Brampton With the coming of the railway a few years later Orangeville was assured of becoming a town in the near future

"Canada Past Present and Future." describes Mono in the year 1851 as follows 'Mono situated to the west of Adjala is improving rapidly the population having more than doubled since eighteen hundred and forty-two A large portion of the township is composed of good land and there are some fine farms in it. The south, however is very hilly. The 'Hurontario Street' runs through the west of the township and it is also traversed by a new road (called the Toronto and Sydenham road) which has been cut across the township from the termination of the sixth line road to the Owen Sound road, which it joins in the township of Holland a little below the township of Sydenham There is a small settlement called Mono Mills near the south-east corner of the township In eighteen hundred and forty-two Mono contained a population of one thousand and twenty and in eighteen hundred and fifty the number had increased to twenty-two hundred and seventy-six. There are three grist and one saw mills and twenty six thousand bushels of wheat four thousand bushels of oats two thousand bushels of peas eleven thousand bushels of turnips, nearly thirteen thousand pounds of maple sugar, five thousand pounds of wool and eight thousand pounds of butter, were produced from the crop of eighteen hundred and forty-nine Land in the township is valued at from eight to fifteen shillings per acre for wild and for farm from thirty shillings to four pounds per acre according to the situation and improvements"

According to the record in the library in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto the first survey of Mono was made in 1823 east of the Centre Road by David Gibson P.L.S and west by Mr Black P.L.S. It is said that the first actual settlement was made by George McManus on lot 2 con 4 1823 and in 1824 Adam Raven settled on lot 3 con. 3 west followed the next year by Robert Henry, from the north of Ireland who took up lot 15 con 3 east Other early settlers were Messrs Allen Brady Lundy Hutchinson McCutcheon, McMaster Montgomery, Perry, Smith, Wright, Turnbull and Williamson

From 1830 settlers came in so fast that by 1842 there was a population of 1 020 In 1950 a census was taken which made the population 2 276 an increase of more than one hundred per cent in eight years

George McManus Esquire, was a prominent and very useful citizen in the early days being Reeve of the township, Warden of the county Superintendent of schools Justice of the Peace and Member of Parliament

The first log "meeting house" is said to have been built in the township on lot 13 con 6 about one hundred years ago

In accordance with the terms of the Municipal Act of 1850 Mono and Mulmur were united for municipal purposes for that year the council for the united townships being, Reeve Mr Island Councillors Messrs Fletcher, Perry, McFarland and McCutcheon The next year (1851) Mono council was composed as follows Reeve Robert Wilson Deputy-Reeve Samuel Ewing Councillors James McMaster Charles Smith and George Parker Andrew

Henry acted in the dual capacity of Township Clerk and Treasurer

An old Financial Statement gives the following report of Mono for the year 1862 Receipts are $4549 41 and the balance on hand $135 40 Chief items of expense are Road work $1113 60 county taxes, $1956 00, township council $24 00 township officials $153 00 school teachers $873 00 miscellaneous, $324 99 The Auditors were James Kelly and Robert Thompson

Mono Agricultural Society has been in operation for over seventy years as will be seen from the report of their first exhibition held in October 1863 as follows "The first Exhibition of Mono Agricultural Society on Friday 16th inst was an unqualified success. Stock and Implements were exhibited on a vacant lot lo the rear of the West Simcoe Hotel grain and roots in Messrs Gilchrist & Co's storehouse and the ladies work in Mr Hunter's brick building on Broadway Some of the exhibitors were F C Stewart J Brett J Ellis J Leighton H Potter J Irwin N Hughson and J Harrison horses G Lillie G Leslie D R Galbraith J Golden S Cruikshank J Braiden and S Montgomery Cattle T Wylie and H Varcoe sheep Mr Unger Messrs McKitrick and A Irwin Implements F McCauley horseshoes T Jackson, harness Robert McKeown boots and shoes J Mitchell A Hughston S Hall T Harshaw grain W S Hewat, G Leslie and N Hughson, roots and vegetables Messrs Leslie and Hughson and Mrs J Harrison butter Miss Riddell Mrs J Savage Mrs G Leslie Mrs Riddell Mrs R McKeown Miss Harshaw Mrs Wylie Mrs Johnston Mrs Unger Mrs S Cruikshank Mrs Dunbar Miss McGuire Mrs Connor Mrs Swift Mrs J Fisher Miss Wilcox ladies work."

MONO CENTRE

Mono Centre is one of the oldest villages in the township It is related that the late James Brown of Melancthon carried the mail on horseback and sometimes on foot, making the circuit from Melancthon north to Inisfilge Corashus' (Markdale) thence across to Sing a Mills (Stoughampton) Mono Centre Camilla Hall's Corner and back to Melancthon in the early fifties A directory compiled about forty years ago lists the villages of Mono as follows

"Mono Centre is a stirring village situated in the centre of the township and has a general store and post office, hotel, blacksmith shop, carpenter, etc Mr Turnbull is postmaster

CAMILLA

"Camilla is an attractive village situated on the four corners of Prince of Wales road and No 15 sideroad Among the business places are the following E J Cobean general store and post office, R. G. Canning, sawmill Wm Buchanan shoemaker James Doney, blacksmith R A Essery, livestock W J Morrison hotel Joseph Reid livestock There is a church, school and daily mail from Orangeville, six miles south.

HOCKLEY

John Hackett general store and post office Goodeve & Jallop sawmill Thomas Hackett boots and shoes J B Lindsay, veterinary surgeon, Robert Moffatt, blacksmith Pinkney Bros, hotel The village has a population of 200

Other important villages are Glen Cross, Blount Lucille Elba Elder, Granger Relessey and Sheldon "

CHAPTER V

Journey from Hamilton

IN the late spring of 1830 Mr Horning and three or four others started out from Hamilton for the "far off woods" with two lumber wagons loaded with provisions, tools and other equipment each wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen having left their families with relatives in the town As to just what route they took to reach Melancthon nobody seems to know as it was over one hundred years ago but it is probable that from Hamilton and Dundas they followed Dundas Street until they reached Etobicoke Port Credit and Streetsville were already important and thriving villages

Two main roads west of Yonge Street had been surveyed, running north from Dundas Street through the northern townships to Nottawasaga Bay, but as yet were not opened all the way—one being what was later called the Sixth Line and open as far as Mono Mills and the other Hurontario Street (Centre Road) and open as far as Orangeville It is likely they took the Mono Mills route by way of Malton, Grahamsville Stanley Mills Tullamore and Caledon East, it being the better travelled road Of course few if any, of these villages were in existence at that time

From Mono Mills they had to blaze the way and chop the road through about twenty-six miles of unbroken forest in order to reach their destination They had to bridge the streams and with the loaded wagons had to often take a roundabout way to avoid the frequent hills and gullies throughout the entire journey of about ten days Each man worked hard and faithfully all day long cutting the road through the bush and at nightfall they selected some sheltered place beside a running creek where they caught sufficient speckled trout for supper which they cooked over a glowing fire beside a rock or burn up-root The oxen were turned loose to graze upon the meagre patches of green grass beside the bubbling brook or crop the beech and maple twigs, a bell being tied on the neck of one ox to keep them near each other during the night The men slept in the wagons

Embryo settlements had been started in the south-east corner of Amaranth and in Mono and Mulmur From Mono Mills the Horning party probably followed a winding Indian trail that led to Mono Centre thence zigzagging their way through the dense woods in a north-easterly direction to the Mono-

Mulmur lowrline and on to the pioneer settlement aboul where lhe village of Stanton now stands Continuing their journey most likely to the Whitley Settlement know Whitfield) they penetrated the pathless woods through to their objective point, lhe beautiful little lake between the hills.

ARRIVAL IN MELANCTHON—FIRST SETTLEMENT

Having arrived al lhair destination the first thing to do was to build a temporary rabin for living quarters while they chopped and cleared a small field for a patch of potatoes turnips and Indian corn In two weeks they had aboul an acre cleared and in crop, closed in by a brush fenre to keep oul the oxen and a cow which browsed in lhe woods around—it was impossible to fence oul the herds of deer as lhey would jump lhe highest fence The sprung seeding finished they now turned their attention to building a fair sized log house, the roof being made of wide sheels af elm bark and the floor of slabs made by splilling cedar ar hemlork logs and trimming off the upper surface with a sharp axe Each of the men took up a lot for himself and all hands worked logether making a small clearing and erecting a shanty or log house on earh lot after whurh they moved their families (the Lewis Herning, Henry Bates, William Silk and the Vanmear families) from Hamilton up to their newly acquired homes in the virgin forest. Henry Bates was a carpenter and millwright and had charge of lhe building operations while Mr Vanmear was a blarksmith and opened the first blacksmith shop

BUILDING THE MILLS

Here "Backwoods Life" desribes the building of the mills "By special agreement with Horning the other pioneers were lo receive eash ar its equivalent, either in labor or material, in return for their assistance al the work of clearing the mill sites, building the dam and rulling the race, involving considerable labour, although from lhe favorable silualion and nalure af the ground it happened to be less than was expected The part of lhe stream selected for a site was al the bottom of a series of rapids where the channel, for a hundred yards or so became wide and perfertly level, composed, as in the case of the entire basin and bed of the alream so far as it was known of a speries of shaly limestone from the tilted portions of which it was an easy matter to obtain with the assistance of lhe wedge and crowbar, any quanlity of malerial for the foundation A day or two chopping sufficed to take down all the trees necessary to be removed in order to prorere wlth lhe dam and mill race Immediately above lhe rapids the stream narrowed lo lhe width of a few feet and a little further np occurred one of the numerous beaver meadows admirably adapted for holding water which was needed for original and legitimate funrlion but having been abandoned, and the water-works selving oul of repair, they were left high and dry for grass to grow on a good send to the early settler till he could raise his own timothy II was here al the narrowest parl of the channel lhal the dam was built The rarth which required to be aboul a hundred yards in length, was dug oul of the face of the hill on lhe right bank and, owing to the roots and the gravelly nalure of the ground was the hardest work of all The nexl operation was to gel the frames both of the grist and saw mills In readiness for raising These consisted entirely of redar, of which an abundance could be had in the swamps. It is a very durable wood and on account of its lightness well adapted for all building purposes especially when only four or five hands can be had for the raising In this rase the logs were all squared with the axe lhe lowest in building the sills, being the heaviest lhal could be obtained reading on a foundation of limestone slabs right in the level bed of lhe river—no fear of freshets carrying the whole thing down stream, for il was only a little

way to the parent lake, and neither heavy rain nor sudden thaw could make much difference upon it."

It was a source of great satisfaction to our pioneers when they had finished their raising, for it seemed like the accomplishment of their object. Here, for the present, the mill operations would have to cease to afford to each the time really necessary to push forward the clearing of a few acres for crop the following spring. At odd times, when not working for Horning at the mills they had all been doing a little on their own lots, one had about two acres chopped, the rest about one, which they now set themselves to burn and clear up for fall wheat, usually sown in September. They all worked together at the logging, going from one lot to the other until the whole was completed. Their fall and winter chopping would have to be over till the spring, when if the season was at all favorable, more clearing up might be accomplished in time for late sowing.

A PRIMITIVE BEAR TRAP

It was seldom they wanted venison, for none of them went out without his rifle and the deer were always about. Once or twice they caught a bear in a primitive sort of trap made of a frame of stout logs, bated with the viscera of a deer, so placed that when pulled at by the bear the log fell down, and poor bruin was a prisoner without reprieve, unless he were strong enough to break his prison, as he has been known to do. His chances were small, however, and the first who came along sent a bullet through his ear. This was rare sport and brought good cheer and a valuable skin to the shanty.

In speaking of the "regular work of the winter" the writer further says:

"Besides chopping each on his own lot, or in pairs, day about, they cut a road from the mills to the furthest away clearing which they hoped would some day be a concession line along the front of lots they had taken up." Evidently the road mentioned was what afterwards became the 2nd line of Melancthon, and the "furthest away clearing" was lot number eight, taken up by the late Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Silk, two members of the Horning party.

The Shelburne Free Press of March 16th 1899 gives the following report of the passing of Mrs. Silk:

"Mrs. Wm. Silk, Melancthon's pioneer mother, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Broderick, Redickville last Monday, after reaching the remarkable age of nearly 99 years. It is more than sixty years since the late Wm. Silk with his wife and family, came by ox team from Hamilton to Melancthon, where Mr. Silk had engaged to work for Lewis Horning, the first settler of Melancthon. Four sons and four daughters survive: Joseph, of Muskoka; Henry, of Shelburne; Jacob and Wm. of Melancthon; Mrs. Broderick, Mrs. Slack, Mrs. S. Hudd and Mrs. Geo. Redick, Melancthon."

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

A lamentable story is interwoven with the early settlement of Melancthon and the village of Horning's Mills. Four children, Jane, Susan and Oliver Vanmear, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and nine years, and Lewis Horning, aged nine years, disappeared in the woods and were supposed to have been kidnapped by the Indians. A cow had given birth to a calf in the neighboring swamp and each forenoon would leave her calf and come to the stable. Mr. Horning told one of his men (in the children's hearing) that if he would follow the cow into the bush and bring back the calf to the barn he would give him a dollar, whereupon the children decided to follow the cow into the bush and bring back the calf, and thus earn the reward, but they never returned.

Searching parties were immediately organized by the settlers—augmented by relatives and friends from Hamilton and Wentworth county—and a vigorous search made but all to no avail. The elder brothers of the Horning boy tracked the children into the nearby swamp and discovered that they had been intercepted by two Indians who usually lurked about occasionally calling at the Horning home begging for food. Various theories were advanced regarding the fate of the missing children, some maintaining that they had been stolen, while others thought they might have fallen victims to bears or wolves that were so numerous in the dense woods. In the succeeding years Mr. Horning and his sons frequently interviewed Government officials, missionaries and hunters, who came in contact with the Indians and of course heard many stories which, upon investigation, gave them no definite clue to the whereabouts of the lost little ones. The only possible clue—which, however, proved to be as fruitless as the others—was that two or three years later a boy who resembled Oliver Vanmear (one of the missing boys) appeared at Merigold's hotel in Toronto township. When the news reached the settlement of Horning's Mills a member of the Horning family was sent to investigate. Upon meeting the boy, they recognized each other immediately, and the fond parents upon hearing the glad tidings experienced the realization—whether genuine or feigned—that "hope springs eternal in the human breast." The boy was taken back to the Horning settlement, but there does not appear to be any record as to whether any members of his family were still living there. Oliver Vanmear is said to have had a very defective memory from his birth, and therefore while much that he told of his experience since he disappeared in the woods seemed quite probable and served to confirm the general suspicion that the whole four children had been kidnapped by the Indians, still the details of his story were so incoherent as to make it unreliable.

He related how they had followed the cow, expecting to find the calf, but had been met by the Indians, who insisted upon their going with them, and when they objected threatened to strike them down with tomahawks. He told of seeing two members of the Horning family, who appeared to be looking for the children shortly after they had entered the swamp, and that Jane, the elder of the girls, had attempted to shout, but was almost choked to death by the Indians, and that the others were so frightened that no alarm was given. He said the two kidnappers belonged to one or more bands of Indians who were all hiding in the almost impenetrable swamp. Shortly after the searching party had lost hope of finding the children and had disbanded, an Indian called at the Horning home begging for something to eat, and Mrs. Horning gave him some cornmeal and a pumpkin. This circumstance later proved to be a strong element in verifying the supposition that the children had fallen captives to the heartless redskins—because when Oliver Vanmear returned from the Merigold hotel to Melancthon he gave a clear account of an Indian bringing some cornmeal and a pumpkin into the Indians' wigwam. His sister Jane had cooked it, which was a welcome change from their usual diet of raw meat. He further told of the other boy, Lewis Horning, being adopted by an Indian Chief and that both girls had been married according to Indian rites, and that when Government officials or Christian missionaries made a call among the Indians the children were not allowed to appear, but were kept in hiding in some remote corner of the wigwam until the visitors had departed. It was further revealed that the boy had three scars on his shoulder and that the other children had been branded in the same way by Indians with a tomahawk, as an everlasting mark that they belonged to a certain Indian tribe. Nobody seems to know just what finally became of the Vanmear boy or his family, except that after his return

to Melancthon he wandered about here and there, mostly among the Indian tribes that still held sway in the vast forest between the Horning settlement and the Georgian Bay.

The loss of their boy was a very severe blow to the now ageing couple. Mr and Mrs Horning and in failing health and discouragement they sold out the mills and considerable of the property they had acquired in the settlement they founded to William Airth, and returned to their former town of Hamilton in 1838. After their return to Hamilton, Mrs. Horning lived about nine years and Mr. Horning lived almost twenty years, having died in 1857 at the ripe age of 80 years, which marked the closing of an eventful and prosperous career. He had cleared about eighty acres on lot number 14 where the first settlement was made. The Henry Bates family settled on the cleared lot number 17, a little further up the line.

CHAPTER VI

East Luther Township and Villages

THE township of East Luther, on the western boundary of the county of Dufferin takes its name from Martin Luther the great religious reformer of sixteenth century fame. It is the smallest township in the county, the land being comperatively level with few hills. The Grand River flowing down from the north enters Luther near the border line between Preton and Melancthon and runs through the township from north to south forming with its tributaries natural drainage to the whole township.

The elevated land was well timbered with maple, beech and hemlock while on the low flat land grew wide areas of cedar, balsam, pine and tamarac in the early days the placid waters of the Grand and its tributary creeks abounded with speckled trout.

Luther was first surveyed in 1837 by Louis Burwell, P.L.S., of Brantford and his surveying party but only part of the township was surveyed at first and it was not completed until the years 1854-55, by William McPhillips, P.L.S. of Richmond Hill. Of course in those days Luther included the territory now comprising both East Luther and West Luther. For municipal purposes Luther was attached to Arthur Township until 1860 when the first township council was elected, George Todd Esq., being the first Reeve. A few years later it was divided into the two townships of East Luther and West Luther. Then in 1883 East Luther was admitted to the newly formed County of Dufferin.

GRAND VALLEY

The picturesque village of Grand Valley is the largest village in the township and is also one of the leading business centres in Dufferin County. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. L. Landsborough, editor of the Grand Valley Star & Vidette we have before us a copy of the Tribune, Grand Valley's second newspaper, published in 1886, which gives a vivid description of the village at that time and is here reproduced:

"In the south of the Township of East Luther, on the banks of the Grand River, and in the heart of one of the richest and most fertile agricultural districts of Canada, is the beautiful little town of Grand Valley.

"Its name seems to me to be singularly appropriate bounded as it is by the banks of the murmuring Grand and surrounded on all sides by sloping undulating hills and swelling uplands, placid like giant mounds, as if intended to protect the inhabitants of this favored Valley from the keen, hungry winds of the North Surmounting the hills a scene of ravishing beauty unfolds itself, rolling plains interspersed with bright patches of pasture or furrowed crops distant hills with sombre greenish sides, clothed in purple mystery Ayel this country of ours has a beauty of its own though still unsung by poets a beauty as of the sea of boundless expanse and freedom Much more had it that beauty a century ago before the pioneer's axe had rung in our forest grants the rolling uplands were clothed in primeval forest beech and maple elm and cedar but at this present time in the autumn how sadly fair it is with its golden glow and the dying grandeur of its tinted woods its blood red sunsets and its ghastly evening mists with its hasy murmur of reapers and the lader orchards and the calling of the gleaners and the festivals of praise

"It must be now about forty years ago since the first settlement was made here The honour of cutting the first tree is disputed by three of our hardiest and most respected pioneers Mr Richard Joice Mr Samuel Stuckey and Mr Richard Bunsford all claimed it. These men have long since passed away to that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns but their memory still lives and should be venerated by us who walk smoothly over their great rough heroic lives We can imagine them now in the sad vista of the past the hardy woodsmen dimly seen moving in the 'palpable obscure' with their axes glancing amid the strange whisperings and dim shadowy things of the great woods around them they make a picture such as brush has never painted and pen can never portray.

"It perhaps may be fairly said that the year 1870 marked the foundation of the town of Grand Valley At that time this branch of the C.P.R was built and with it Grand Valley received its first impetus towards its present properity That year is also notable for the founding of the first store by the hands of Mr W R. Scott, whose keen business instincts, sagacity and enterprise have been a chief factor in making Grand Valley what she is today On the first of April over twenty years ago he launched out in the mercantile business and on that day disposed of the first two pounds of tea ever sold in this locality to the late Mrs McDonald mother of Messrs Reid and Stewart McDonald and Mrs James Tate

"In 1874 the portion of the town west of Main Street was surveyed by Manasseh Leeson a prospector of Orangeville and for some years afterwards the place bore his name But perhaps the greatest and most decided boom which lifted Grand Valley out of her past oblivion and insured for her a leading place among the towns in this part of the province was the Chisholm survey when 127 building lots were sold by public auction by W R. Scott the proceeds of the sale amounting to over seven thousand dollars

"The town is going ahead rapidly and though the extent and diversity of manufacturing have not kept pace with its general prosperity, yet were its real progress and facilities for business investments better known, men of money and capital would flock here to share in and keep up the general prosperity Even in these times of occasional dullness and depression, Grand Valley can boast of many proofs of continued success

"In educational matters Grand Valley takes a high stand Its Public School is supplied with every convenience well lighted well ventilated and presided over by a competent staff of teachers Mr. Campbell, the principal is widely known throughout the country as a teacher of almost unrivalled abilities and to him and his able staff of assistants, Mr Mosley and Misses

Reid and Munroe is due the fact that our educational facilities are of such a high order.

"To the business men of Grand Valley to a large extent is to be attributed the splendid success it has made during the past few years, and the year 1896 can be pointed to as the most prosperous in its history. In whatever direction we turn are to be found evidences of solid prosperity and the number of residences, costly stores, together with the new Methodist edifice, which have been erected this season, are the best proof of the advancement we are making. Handsome business blocks adorn the mercantile portion of our town and many of the stores will compare favourably with the best in the same lines of trade in our cities.

"In societies Grand Valley has its full quota, and not less than thirteen or fourteen organizations are here represented.

"Industrially Grand Valley can boast of some fine milling institutions and besides the planing and flour mill, specially noticed in this edition, we have a large and well equipped sawmill owned and run by Mr. John Phillip who is a keen, shrewd, sagacious business man and is held in universal esteem.

"As a convenient and reliable market place Grand Valley enjoys a wide repudation among the farming community. Much of its popularity in this respect is due to the enterprise of our esteemed townsman, Mr. John McIntyre, who has been engaged here as a grain merchant for over the past dozen years. Mr McIntyre's methods of dealing with the farmers have always been characterized by honesty and integrity.

"Grand Valley has facilities for storing grain hardly to be surpassed. In the station yard are two large elevators, one owned by Mr McIntyre while the other is under control of a joint stock company."

In addition to the gentlemen above mentioned among the business men of the village in 1896 appear the following names:

Mr. A Richardson, general store, flour mill and banker. The store is under the able management of Mr. W. A. Tuck. Mr. G. H. Cooper is the efficient bank manager while Mr. George Mutrie is the genial manager of the flour mill.

Messrs. Marshall & Simpson, furniture and undertakers.
William Stuckey, planing mill.
Harry Stark, dry goods.
Mr. Swain, Grand Central hotel.
J. W. Gradon, drygoods.
Hudson & Latter, grocers.
John Loree, baker.
John McClure, Dominion hotel.
Dr. A. C. Gaviller, physician.
Mr. Hanna, Commercial hotel.
Dahl Bros., drygoods.
Dr. Skippen, physician.
Mr. Stewart Tate, blacksmith.
Mr. J. B. Skelton, "The Tribune" newspaper.
Mr. R. E. Hamilton, banker.
Mr. S. F. Suggitt, hardware.
Dr. Reilley, veterinary surgeon.
T. H. Hamilton, auctioneer.
J. D. Watson, real estate.
J. W. Rounding, bailiff.
Dr. Adams, dentist.

Harpers Jewellery Store
George Jenkins, photographer
S J Harris butcher
Gresskurth Bros hardware and grocery
D H Morrison "The Star" newspaper

The late Mr John Park formerly Postmaster at Orangeville who passed away in April 1934 was truly a representative pioneer of East Luther having been reeve of the township for a number of years and warden of Dufferin his municipal record covering some twenty-six years. He also contested Dufferin in the interest of the Liberal party some years ago in opposition to the late Dr. Barr, M.P.P.

COLBECK

The village of Colbeck in the northern part of the township known in the early days as the "Colbeck Settlement," is one of the oldest settled districts in the township, and also one of the best farming sections in the county

In the early nineties a census of the village gives the names and occupations of the following residents

Cornelius Billings sawmill.
Miss L Colbeck, general store and postmistress
Joseph Colbeck carpenter
J P Cunningham implements
Charles Valentine sawmill.
East Luther Cheese and Butter Company.

TARBERT

Tarbert is a growing village almost in the centre of the township with the following places of business

M McMurchy postmaster
R. Phillips & Son sawmill
Alexander McPherson, cooper

KELDON

Keldon is an important and stirring village on the banks of the Grand River and on the border between Proton and Luther It is distinguished as being the location of Gandier church (Presbyterian) founded by that eminent Candian scholar and divine, Very Reverend Alfred Gandier M A D D LL D formerly principal of Knox College Toronto The church was erected when Dr Gandier was a student minister about fifty years ago

Other important villages in the township in those days were Monticello, Wesley Legatt and Peepsbaun

As previously noted, Luther was attached to Arthur until 1850 at which time Luther township elected its first Council Board and Mr George Todd was the first Reeve When, in later years the township was divided into East and West Luther Mr John Park was the first Reeve of East Luther Then in 1863 when the Township of East Luther was admitted to the newly formed County of Dufferin Mr Samuel Graydon was Reeve The present Reeve (1934) is Mr W E Tovell, who is also Warden of Dufferin County

CHAPTER VII

Amaranth Township and Villages

Amaranth is derived from the Greek word, "amarantos" described by botanists as a "genus of plants of many species, of which the flower long retains its color" It is also the imaginary unfading flower of the poets referred to by Milton:

"Immortal amaranth! a flower which, once
In paradise, fast by the tree of life
Began to bloom"

Amaranth has the distinction of being the central township in Dufferin county having Melancthon at the north, Mono on the east, East Garafraxa in the south and East Luther on the west. The main natural drainage of the township consists of a gently flowing stream, a tributary of the Grand River, rising out of Gordon's Lake in Melancthon just over the northern border of Amaranth. This stream zig-zags its way through the whole twelve miles of the township from north to south, emptying into the main stream of the Grand at Waldemar.

Not unlike Luther, Amaranth is one of the townships in Western Ontario least broken by hills, being mostly level arable land and very fertile. Situated in the north west corner of the Township was a large huckleberry marsh which yielded an abundant crop of berries almost every year. Some of the pioneers of Amaranth had interesting stories to tell about the Indians picking and drying immense quantities of huckleberries for their winter food.

The first settler in Amaranth is said to have been Abraham Hughson who came into 'the bush' about 1832 and took up land in the south-east corner of the township. The record says that Mr. Hughson was the only settler in the district for about eight years. Shortly afterwards the following names appear: Charles Gillespie, Walter Cooney, Samuel Munroe, John Stafford, Robert Keys, John Renwick, Daniel Severs and Neil McGill. At first the settlement of the township was slow. In 1840 Melancthon and Amaranth together had only a population of 100, but by 1850 they had 900. In 1861 the population of Amaranth was 1200. The whole township, however, was mainly settled between 1845 and 1865, at the close of the American Civil War.

But while most of the land had been taken up and settled on the clear-

lings were as yet only small, there being little or no demand for the immense acres of timber, maple beech, elm, hemlock, cedar, tamarac and balsam, until the coming of the railway in the early seventies after which, of course, the lumbering industry was at its height and many of the farms soon had large clearings which in turn gave added impetus to the raising of live stock. Amaranth enjoys another distinct advantage not shared by the other townships of the county in having two railways within her borders, the Owen Sound branch running through the eastern side practically the entire length of the township and the Teeswater branch skirting the southern border, thus affording excellent shipping facilities for the various kinds of timber in the different sections of the township.

For approximately twenty years from the time that the first settlers landed in "the bush" which afterwards became the Township of Amaranth, the territory was part of the Simcoe District. Then in 1841 the township was attached to Wellington county. The late William Hall of Hall's Corners was Reeve in the early days as also was the late John Gillespie. A story is told of Mr. Hall attending County Council at Guelph. He used to ride on horseback from the Corners to Guelph, about forty miles, occasionally carrying the township's money in his pocket. On one occasion he arrived in Guelph after midnight and was attacked by a would-be robber. Mr. Hall turned on his nocturnal assailant and held him until the police arrived and took charge of the prisoner.

About forty-five years ago Amaranth attracted the attention of not only the people of Dufferin and adjacent counties but also those of the remote corners of the globe wherever Toronto, Hamilton or London daily papers circulated, by the discovery of the remains of a prehistoric animal which local naturalists of those days termed a mastodon. The discovery was made by the late Mr. W. H. Jelly, a former reeve of Amaranth, while ploughing the back field on his farm adjoining the village of Bowling Green. Toronto experts, who viewed the bones of the huge skeleton at the time were agreed that the animal when alive must have been about thirty feet in length. After the bones were disinterred they were purchased by the late John Jelly of Shelburne, who had them arranged together so as to appear as nearly as possible as they had been in natural life, and exhibited them at the local fall fairs and at Toronto exhibition.

After the lapse of so many years nobody seems to remember just what finally became of the skeleton, but from the meagre information available it is probable that an interested American purchased it and took it to Chicago.

Before the building of the town hall at Laurel the council meetings were held in different sections of the township often at the local hotels. The meeting of March 1861 was held at Wallace's Hotel, Farmington, comprising the following officers: Reeve Charles Gillespie; Councillors, Messrs. Jelly, Golden, Crombie and Hamilton. David Spence was Clerk and Joseph May, Treasurer. The Auditors were Jonathan Varroe and Robert Carson. Applications for tavern licenses were made by the following: John Wallace, Farmington; Joseph Trueman, Coleridge; and Robert Bowsfield, of the "Whittington House," Whittington.

Salaries of the various township officers in those days appeared as follows: Members of the Council, $1.50 per day; Clerk, $40.00; Treasurer, $8.00 per annum and percentage; and $6.00 for each trip to Guelph or Toronto; Collector, $40.00; Auditors, $2.50 each; Tavern Inspector, $1.50 per day for each day employed; Selectors of Jurors, $1.50 per day while employed; Surveyor, $4.00 per day.

The following is a list of the pathmasters for the year 1861 1st line, N Hughson, C Irwin, W Johnson, John Large. Robert Wilson, David Hall 2nd line Wm Hunter, Wm Curry, Robert Whitten, Adam Spence, John Sawyers, Wm Hall 3rd line Wm McCabe, J Kingrose, A Hughson, Joshua Leader, S Crombie, J Truesmas 4th line N Dunning, L Kirby, Thos Walsh, W Hamilton, T Langtree 5th line W Campbell, J Langtree, S Dodds, R Gray 6th line J Buchanan, Thos Weal 7th line Wm Allen, Wm McCardy, Jas Logan 8th line Jas Hanley, Wm Chaney, Wm Fennell 9th line George Myers, Rebl Line Thos Hinten, 10th line, Wm Sproal sidelines, Joseph May, J M Smith, Miles Mageway. The list of poundkeepers was John Wallace, Robert Bowsfield, Geo Slane, John Richardson, Jas Carlton, fenceviewers were John Gillespie, David Johnston, Jas Allen, Thos. West, Wm. Fennell and David Jenkins.

The Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1862 appears as follows: Receipts $3092 25, balance on hand, $162 42. Expenditures on schools, $1029 66, roads and bridges, $602 48, township expenses $365 37, disbursements for county $931 76.

LAUREL

The attractive village of Laurel is centrally located in the Township of Amaranth on the corner of the 5th line and No. 10 sideroad, distant from Guelph about forty miles. The village site was laid out in 1863, although early settlers were living in the district many years before. An early citizen has kindly supplied the following account of the founding and gradual rise of the village:

The first storekeeper was a Mr. Morrison and the first postmaster was Rev. M. S. Gray. His son, John Gray, carried the mail once a week from Orangeville. As the village and vicinity increased in population the Primitive Methodist church was founded by the Rev. M. S. Gray, who organized the building committee and built the church at the corner on lot No. 21 in the summer of 1863. About 1886 another church was founded, the Presbyterian, by Rev. J. C. Madill and Laurel began to be known as the "village of churches." Mr. Madill being an indefatigable worker, he soon had the Presbyterian church firmly established in Laurel. He was succeeded by Rev. J. R. Mell, who was well and favourably known in the community for many years. Mr. Bell contested Dufferin at the provincial election in 1514.

Dufferin has always been a strong prohibition county, largely through the pioneer work in the cause of temperance by the late lamented Rev. M. S. Gray, of Laurel. In the stirring days of the Scott Act in Dufferin, the late Fisher Munro was forced to resign the office of Police Magistrate on account of the strenuous opposition from the liquor interests and there was much difficulty in securing a successor, which caused considerable despair among some in the temperance ranks. At last the Rev. M. S. Gray took over the office and was supplied with special legal counsel in the person of Elgin Shoaff, a Toronto barrister of those days, and the temperance cause finally succeeded in Dufferin county.

A general census of Amaranth in 1892 gives the names of those engaged in business in the various villages of the township. In Laurel the following names appear:

Ewing & Archibald, general store; P. McGarvey, hotel; B. B. Cooney, postmaster; A. Armstrong, blacksmith, H. and B. Field, sawmill; Richard Gray, blacksmith; John Hughes, flour mill; Cooney, Johnston, Hamilton & McGowan, cheese factory; Wm. Hughes, carpenter; Miss Gray, music teacher. Population 155. The Township Hall is situated at Laurel.

BOWLING GREEN

The erstwhile stirring village of Bowling Green is situated on the four corners of the 9th line and No 10 sideroad Amaranth on a tributary of the Grand River At one time it was an important trading centre, but like many country villages has lost most of its former business and population, which in recent years have been absorbed by the larger centres In the early nineties the following names and businesses were listed

Miss B Edgar postmistress John Banks, baker; Field Bros sawmill; Richard Banks butcher, John Carson, weaver, N E Jelly, sawmill; Miss Wells music teacher Thos Durkin livestock David Mewary wagon maker; James Graham blacksmith Miss Walker, music teacher, Eli Driver, notary public John Rounding insurance Population, 200

WALDEMAR

Nature evidently intended Waldemar to be something more than a mere rural village Situated as it is on the banks of the Grand River, at the confluence of the east branch and the main stream, and in the south-east corner of the township so close to the neighboring townships of East Luther and East Garafraxa, the site was exceptionally well chosen for a future town

Years ago when there were three general stores, hotel and other business places, with the mills running full time Waldemar had great ambitions and gave promise of at some time in the not too distant future becoming a town But the sister village of Grand Valley (then Luther Village) obviously had more ambition and enterprise and soon outgrew Waldemar and became the general market and business centre for the southern end of the county Census taken in 1892 or 1893 gives the names of those doing business in the village as follows

John Johnston flour mill, W P Tolton sawmill T H McDowell shoemaker James Talbot wagon maker James McFadgen blacksmith, David Jenkins postmaster John Forgrave hotel, Wm. Kennington carpenter John Headry general store There were also two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian. Population, 350

AMARANTH STATION

In 1892 and 1893 the hamlet of Amaranth Station did quite a business as a shipping centre for the surrounding district although it was only a flag station on the C P R and on the seventh line of Amaranth Township The following names appear in the business list

Clark & Co cream buyers G A Grosskurth, manager W Burke general store John Webb live stock dealer Mr Philips, justice of the peace; John Lacon postmaster Salem Methodist Church Rev W H Madden and Rev E J Adams pastors.

Other important villages in the township were Whittington half way between Orangeville and Shelburne, where Robert Bowsfield kept the "Whittington House" and postoffice, there also being a Methodist church and public school.

CHAPTER VIII

Mulmur Township and Villages

THE Township of Mulmur lies in the north-east corner of the County of Dufferin, directly north of Mono, and as regards its physical features and nature of the soil has much in common with the latter township. It is drained by streams forming the head waters of the Pine and Boyne Rivers, which give power for milling purposes. The Alpine heights and verdant vales in certain sections of the township add to the beauty and variety of the landscape.

The first survey of Mulmur is said to have been made in the year 1823, and the first settlement was around the present village of Stanton. Among the early settlers were the Hands and Walkers and in the neighborhood of Mansfield were several members of the Gallaugher family. About the centre of the township, where a few years later arose the village of Whitfield, appear the names of Whitley, Lloyd, Graham and Holmes. Up in the north west corner of the township, where the village of Honeywood sprang up, were the names of Tupling, Murdy, Lamont, Markle and Mortimer. The late Mark Mortimer, J.P. is said to have settled there in 1828.

After the union council in the year 1850, Mulmur elected its own council in the following year of 1851, as follows: Reeve, Paul Gallaugher; Councillors, Messrs. David McCutcheon, William Hand, James Mitchell and John Cooper.

Canada, Past, Present and Future, by W. H. Smith in 1851, has the following sketch of Mulmur:

Mulmur, notwithstanding its remote situation, has trebled its population since eighteen hundred and forty-two, and more than doubled the amount of land under cultivation. The township is well watered and a fair portion of the soil is of excellent quality; part of the township, however, is hilly. In eighteen hundred and fifty it contained six hundred and forty-four inhabitants, and five thousand bushels of wheat, two thousand bushels of oats, five thousand pounds of maple sugar, fourteen hundred pounds of wool, and sixteen hundred pounds of butter were produced from the crop of the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine. The Muronto or Nottawasaga River runs through the township.'

A census taken in 1881 gives the population as 3,505. A later census taken about ten years afterwards mentions the following villages of the

township together with the names of those engaged in business but we will not vouch for its accuracy

MANSFIELD

Mansfield situated on the sixth line and number ten sideroad, is one of the first settlements in the township and also one of the best farming districts Following is a list of the business places in the village H Gilbert general store M Colquhoun drug store and postmaster Thomas and Richard Brett carpenters Robert Cameron blacksmith John Sawyers shingle mill George Lee carpenter W H Wilson, woollen mill William Wallace shoemaker John Abram, butcher; G Cook, hotel The village population is 250

HONEYWOOD

Honeywood is an enterprising village situated in the north-west corner of Mulmur near the Melanethon-Nottawasaga border and in one of the best agricultural sections in Ontario The business places listed are as follows John McConachie general store George Lawrence, postmaster, Alexander Coe waggon makers; Joseph Tapland blacksmith, Joseph Siddall, tailor Robert Lawrence drug store There are two churches, Anglican and Methodist, and a good school

ROSEMONT

The stirring village of Rosemont is situated in the south-east corner of Mulmur on the township line between Mulmur and Mono, and has the following places of business

George Barber, general store; F C Aman, shoemaker; Joseph Henderson, hotel; Robert Allan boots and shoes James Aberdeen blacksmith; J F Cumberland postmaster and harness shop; T E Hanna general store George McCarthy, hotel, Robert Thompson general store Population, 250

STANTON

J A Love general store and postmaster, Wm. Atkinson hotel W H Wilson woollen mill Edward Pearson carriagemaker Joseph Dixon flour mill Thomas Broun shoemaker, W H Beatty hotel, Andrew Cauthers blacksmith

Other villages listed in the township are Whitfield which has a general store kept by Mr P D Henry, who is also postmaster commissioner conveyancer etc Thomas Mews blacksmith and Thomas Reburn sawmill The village has a Methodist church Anglican church and a school Airlie in the north-east part of the township is listed as having a general store hotel post office a blacksmith and a physician and is in a good farming locality Ruskview has a general store kept by T Farley George Smeall flour mill G Withill, blacksmith and Robert Reid postmaster

PRIMROSE

Primrose is one of the early villages that flourished in former days when the monthly cattle fair was held within its borders Farmers from miles around brought their livestock here for sale and buyers came from Orangeville Brampton and other points The hotel was kept in the early days by the late Edward Henderson who in later years was a well known citizen of Shelburne About 1882 it was conducted for a short time by the late R J Whitten and Wm. Allen now of Whitemore, Michigan It has however been kept for many years by Mr James Deao The late Geo Dodds kept a general store and post office was also a Commissioner and Justice of the Peace The flour mill known as "Fenton Mills" owned and operated by the late George Sheppard & Son did a very extensive business in the early years

Other villages in the township are Violet Hill on the townline Kilgorie Terra Nova, Ruskview Sandwick Banda Black Bank Perm and Earnscliffe

CHAPTER IX

Melancthon Township and Villages

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP

THE Township of Melancthon lies in the extreme northern end of Dufferin County and is bounded on the north by Osprey on the east by Mulmur to the south by Amaranth and East Luther and on the west by the level Township of Proton in the County of Grey. Melancthon is the largest of the six townships in the County and is divided into Old and New Surveys, the former comprising the first four concessions and approximately one-third of the area of the township having been surveyed by Charles Rankin, P.L.S. in 1830.

The New Survey was laid out when the "Toronto Line" was surveyed from Hall's Corner to Owen Sound in 1846—eighteen years after Horning's Mills was founded. This road traverses the Township diagonally from north-west to south-east. Next year ranges of lots parallel to it were surveyed, making in all a breadth of about four miles. The other concessions of the New Survey made a little later, are also diagonal to the township lines, thus giving Melancthon the rare distinction of being the only township in Upper Canada whose concession lines are not parallel to one or more sides of the township. This latter survey was made in 1850 by David Gibson, P.L.S., being an extension of the ranges previously made in the Old Survey of Proton and in Artemesia.

Osprey and Artemesia were surveyed in 1849 and 1850, as was also the New Survey of Proton, but the Old Survey of Proton was made about ten years before, and several families had settled in the district a few years prior to the coming of the "Toronto Line."

Melancthon derives its name from Philip Melancthon, the great German reformer and co-worker with Luther during the eventful days of the Protestant Reformation. He was known as "The Brains of the Reformation." Thus as Luther and Melancthon were close associates in Tudor times they are neighbors still in the County of Dufferin to-day.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physical features of the Old Survey or eastern side of Melancthon are very similar to those of the neighboring Township of Mulmur somewhat rolling and hilly with deep ravines between the ridges. While in some of

the hills there may be vast beds of gravel and sand (which is necessary for building purposes) the soil is fertile and well adapted to raising wheat, corn and other cereals. In pioneer days various kinds of wild fruits grew in abundance on the hills and in the shady valleys and now, since much of the wood has disappeared, the farmers grow their own cultivated fruits.

The New Survey, or western part of the Township, was originally an immense tract of level alluvial land supposed to have been formed, at least in part, from deposits in past ages. In certain sections there was considerable swamp and beaver-meadows. These swampy portions have been cleared up in later years and are now very serviceable in affording early pasturage and hay for wintering livestock. Just north-east of 'Tacoma' on the 'Toecanlo Line' in what since became known as the 'Mulligan Settlement,' there was a very productive huckleberry marsh in the "good old days." This is where the Grand River takes its rise, while the Nottawa or Bad River has its source a few miles further north in the vicinity of Shrigley (in primitive days, Cedar Twist.) The head waters of the Pine River, of course, are the silvery lake and numerous springs around Horning's Mills.

The surface of the eastern part of Melancthon was heavily timbered, being covered with a dense growth of sugar-maple, beech and elm, while on the low flat lands of the New Survey grew large stretches of cedar and tamarack swamp, intermixed here and there with poplar, white birch and pine. Besides the huckleberry marsh above mentioned, vast areas of red and black raspberries, blberries and cranberries and red and black currants grew in the various swamps and swales.

The numerous spring creeks and rivers as well as Horning's Lake in the Old Survey, and the pretty little sheet of pure sparkling water just over the 5th line in the New Survey, and near the Amaranth border, known in primitive days as 'Swamp Lake,' (now Gordon's Lake) teemed with fish—speckled trout, chub, bass and suckers. In the woods roamed the various wild animals—deer, bears, wolves, foxes and wildcats—while along the creeks and rivers abounded the smaller animals greatly prized for their furs—beavers, minks, marlens and muskrats. The swamps, as well as the frequent wide expanse here and there of hardwood bush, were prolific in various kinds of wild birds including the robin, woodpecker and meadow-lark, also partridges and passenger pigeons.

THE FIRST SETTLER

Various versions of the story—sometimes conflicting—concerning the pioneer settlement of Melancthon have been advanced from time to time. There is a tradition or legend that Allan Robinette and Peter Sager took up a block of land in Melancthon about the year 1826 but upon investigation it seems to be as incredible and improbable as the imaginary "silver mine in Melancthon and Luther swamp" in those forgotten days when the region still "slumbered in the gloom of its ancient solitude."

The one authentic story is that Lewis Horning founded the first settlement in Melancthon in the year 1830 which has ever since been known as Horning's Mills. The Old Survey is said to have been made in 1821.

Doubtless Mr. Horning, like many others, had frequently visited the immense tract of solid woods known as 'Queen's Bush' north of Simcoe previous to 1830. The received account of Mr. Horning's undertaking is that he had already negotiated with the Crown Lands Department of Upper Canada for the purchase of two thousand five hundred acres of land located in what are now the Townships of Mono, Mulmur and Melancthon, many miles remote from his home town of Hamilton.

"Backwoods' Life,' written by W. F. Munro first published in 1869 and republished by the Shelburne Free Press in 1949, describes Mr Horning's venture in Melancthon as follows: 'His idea was to become the founder of a great inland settlement. With a few kindred spirits to begin with inducements should be held out to others to join in the adventure for such it must have been in those days; grist and saw mill were to be put up as soon as practicable, and with the requisite number of settlers they would become a municipality. There would be a village no doubt, the village would grow into a county town, perhaps into a city for with luck, management and a good location the like, or very near it, had happened before; meanwhile until the produce of their clearings was available for their support, and as often afterwards as they had a mind, they might turn to the hook and line, the rifle and the steel trap for the bass and speckled trout were abundant in the rivers, the beaver had not yet disappeared, the mink, the otter and the muskrat still haunted the streams, and still in prodigious numbers the lordly deer—

'Arched his neck from glades, and then
Unhunted sought his woods and wilderness again.'

or if more exciting sport were desired the grey wolf and the black bear might be tracked to their coverts in the swamp.

The spot selected by the old trapper for his hunting and pioneering experiment was in his estimation no doubt, well adapted for the purpose. Northward stretched for many miles an expanse of as fine rolling hardwood land as could be seen anywhere in the Province. Eastward the country abruptly descended, opening up into a valley of enormous dimensions affording an illimitable vista of dark woods as a relief to the monotony of the dull level. To the west vast beaver-meadows, swales and cedar swamps formed the head waters of several important streams. A prevailing feature of the country southward was the frequent occurrence of spring creeks and small lakes prolific in fish and future mill sites.

Here, then, forty miles and more in advance of the very outskirts of the front settlements, with a belt of pathless woods between, over which the great immigration tide was only slowly rising, did our pioneer, with a few others whom he prevailed upon to share his fortunes, commence to build up an estate.

CHAPTER X

First Hotel and Store

ONE of the first requisites in a new settlement so remote from the frontier counties and civilization as was Horning's Mills is the backwoods tavern, especially if the district is fast opening up Prospective settlers cannot travel about inspecting a new settlement very well without having some place of accommodation where they can get a meal or stop over night Shortly after the first settlement of Horning's Mills a log tavern was erected and opened for business by one of the pioneers Joseph Rogers who had already taken up a lot and made a clearing of about thirty acres After keeping tavern for a few years he sold out both farm and tavern to a neighbor and moved away The new proprietor enlarged the premises and increased the accommodation so as to be able to meet the demands of the fast rising tide of incoming settlers

The first store in Horning's Mills was opened by Paul Jarvis probably just after Mr Rogers had started the tavern but there doesn't appear to be any record of the date The store was a log building on the hillside near "Polley's Creek" The settlers gathered and not only raised the building but put on the roof and laid the floor Mr Jarvis was a native of London England, and previous to coming to Horning's Mills had followed the profession of country school teacher in the older settled townships Being possessed of considerable business ability he soon built up a lucrative mercantile trade in the growing district He was also Reeve of the township and Local Superintendent of Common Schools Speaking of Mr Jarvis Backwoods Life says "He had been Reeve of the township ever since its recognition as a body corporate which took place five or six years previous to the advent of Mr Airth and was the result mainly of the effort and enterprise of Mr Jarvis There seems to be no definite date available as to when the township was organized or when the first School Section was formed but if this important event in Melancthon's history took place five or six years previous to the advent of Mr Airth (which is said to have been in 1844) the township must have been incorporated about the time Mr. Horning left the district which was in 1838

RISE OF THE VILLAGE OF HORNING'S MILLS

From the founding of Horning's Mills in 1830 to the opening of the

Toronto Line" in 1846 and the subsequent rise of infant communities here and there along the new road (about twenty years) Horning's Mills practically enjoyed an undisputed monopoly of both business and municipal matters which gave the village a certain prestige in the township But with the influx of settlers along the "Toronto Line" as well as on some of the back concession lines both east and west, the population of the New Survey increased very fast which resulted in such keen competition with the Old Survey that for the next ten years the Reeve and many of the Councillors and municipal officials were chosen from the New Survey This competition later developed into opposition especially at municipal elections

From the departure of Mr Horning in 1834 until the advent of Mr Airth in 1844 there would seem to be a lapse of six years The probabilities are that Mr Horning didn't dispose of his property just at the time he left Melancthon, but was still owner, while someone else possibly some of his sons, carried on the business, until the arrival of Mr Airth.

When Mr. Airth purchased the mills and took over most of the activities of the embryo village from Mr. Horning there was not a grist or saw mill within a radius of thirty miles Mr Airth also opened a second general store in "The Hollow" as the place was called in later years Shortly afterwards yet another little store was started and with these stores, hotel, grist and saw mills blacksmith and carpenter shops, shoemaker shop a tannery a weaver and a carding mill Common School and Methodist Church, Horning's Mills began to be quite a conspicuous place on the map of Upper Canada Mr Airth, like Mr Jarvis, soon became a prominent figure in the business and municipal life of Horning's Mills and the Township of Melancthon He was first elected as Township Councillor in 1858 Deputy-Reeve in 1870 and Reeve in 1880 He was also Postmaster and Justice of the Peace for many years In addition to his multifarious duties Mr Airth purchased the village hotel and, after making extensive improvements conducted it successfully for a number of years Council meetings were often held there

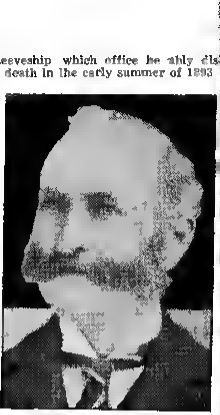
Unlike Honeywood, Rosemont and some other compact villages Horning's Mills was a rather scattered village—like the Isles of the Georgian Bay—extending the whole five lots down to "Mason's Corners" (which some say was the reason that it never became a town) but the main reason was the lack of railway connection Masonville—practically a suburb of Horning's Mills—was an important centre in the early days the Melancthon Agricultural Show Fair being held there for many years At one time the place had a general store hotel, blacksmith shop and shoemaker shop In the minutes of Melancthon council of those days it is recorded that the "council meeting was held at the hotel of John Mason 13th February 1861 Paul Jarvis Esquire Reeve"

A few years later another grist mill was erected in the village and Horning's Mills became more or less noted for its flour mills—Singhampton by Creemore being the nearest competitors If the people living in the New Survey wanted a pound of tea or a spool of thread they had to go over to Horning's Mills for it as there was no store in the New Survey until 1865 when the late Edward Berwick arrived from Toronto and opened a small store at McDowell's Corner on the "Toronto Line" but soon afterward moved the business to Jelly's Corner (Shelburne)

One of the most distinguished citizens of Melancthon and of Dufferin County was the late Robert McGhee M P P Coming to Melancthon in 1846 he entered municipal life as township councillor in 1862, at the age of twenty-eight and became Reeve in 1865, retaining the Reeve's chair continuously for fifteen years He was elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1883 representing the constituency of Dufferin until 1896 In 1901 Mr Ghee re-entered

municipal life, being elected to the Reeveship which office he ably discharged during 1881, 1882 and until his death in the early summer of 1883.

Dr John Barr, Melancthon's pioneer physician came to Horning's Mills in the year 1866 just after he had graduated from Toronto College of Medicine and commenced the practice of his profession in the growing village. Being possessed of more than average driving force he soon worked up a large and lucrative practice and became very popular in the community. He entered the field of politics in 1875 and did more than anyone else to compose the rival factions and bridge the breach between the Old and New Surveys.



Dr. Barr

The constituency of Dufferin was erected in 1874 and Dr Barr, Conservative, was elected to the Legislative Assembly at the general election held in 1875. At the next general election in June 1879, he stood for re-election and was opposed by Robert McGhee and although he won the election by a majority of 254, his election was protested and a by-election called on January 9th 1880, three Candidates William Jelly, Thomas Jull and Robert McGhee being placed in the field. William Jelly was elected the vote being, Jelly 1207, Jull 775, McGhee 448. The population of Dufferin county at that time was 15 508.

In the general election of 1883 Robert McGhee was elected and represented Dufferin in the Local Assembly until the next election in December 1883 when F C Stewart of Orangeville was elected by acclamation.

When the general election was held in 1890 Dr Barr was again elected but in the election of 1894 he suffered defeat by William Dynes, the candidate of the Patrons of Industry. Dr Barr was elected again in 1898 and 1902.

The Electoral County of Dufferin for the House of Commons was formed in 1903, and Dr Barr resigned his seat in the Local House and was elected to the House of Commons in 1904 retaining the seat until his death at the Capital City in 1908. Dr Barr had the distinction of having built the first brick house in Horning's Mills. During the last few years of his busy life he resided in Shelburne.

Another enterprising citizen of Horning's Mills was James Muxtable who conducted the flour mill for many years. He was Reeve of Melancthon in 1881 and 1882.

William August was a prominent and successful farmer of the Old Survey who made his mark in the municipal field having served as councillor from 1873 to 1879 inclusive. He was Deputy-Reeve in 1880 and again in 1883.

W F Cowan of the Old Survey was councillor in 1882, 1883, 1884, and in 1890, and second Deputy-Reeve in 1891 and 1892.

John Polley was raised and educated in Horning's Mills when the late Dr Nurton was teacher of the village school and also became a school teacher Mr Polley entered municipal life as Deputy-Reeve in 1886, serving in that capacity continuously to the year 1880 inclusive.

Among the prominent merchants of Horning's Mills in the early days was Mr Palmer, who kept a large general store and was later succeeded by W L Roberts, who later moved to the city of Brantford.

As the early history of Horning's Mills is given in the account of the formation and settlement of the Old Survey, some idea of its subsequent growth and importance may be gathered from a report of the census of the village taken in 1892-1893, as follows:

W L Roberts, general store, John Reid, general store, Joseph Akitt, hardware, William McLean, hotel, James Huxtable, flour mill, Dr Reid, physician, Charles Burge, sawmill, J P Weeks flour mill, John Brown, carding mill, Thomas Wilder, shoemaker George Redick carpenter, James Webster, butcher Fleming & Lyons, blacksmiths, Emerick Bros plasterers Jarvis & Postle, tailors George Leitch, carpenter, John McGhee, harness-maker, John Metcalf, baker, George Marshall, shoemaker, James Thomas, carpenter. Population, 400

CHAPTER XI

Melancthon Village

As elsewhere noted J W Morey built and opened the first store and hotel at Melancthon Corners in 1870, but Beachell's hotel about a mile south and O Reyle's hotel, a mile and a quarter north as well as the following workshops were in operation years before The Bruce was built namely George Young, blacksmith James Sawden, carpenter and undertaker John Smith cooper James Mitchell, Henry Lewis and Wm Taylor shoemakers James Brown kept the post office on the hillside one hundred rods above the corner and the log school stood across the road T F Holdship being the teacher After Mr Morey and later Mr Sloan the following is a list of the stores kept from time to time in the village

In 1874 the late H H Walker and Mr Tutill under the firm name of Walker & Tutill opened a general store of drygoods groceries boots and shoes ready-made clothing hardware wines and liquors and undertakers supplies In the old post office building (log) recently vacated by Mr Brown and for the next twelve months the village had two general stores

Mr Sloan having retired in 1876 Melancthon was for the next seven years without a store until in the spring of 1883 J J Middleton & Sons general merchants of Dundalk opened The Bruce" with a full line of general merchandise and with R. J Clare as manager They did a lively business during the summer months and in the late autumn disposed of the business to A. J Decatur a Toronto merchant who after some two years experience in a country store reduced the stock to a minimum gave his customers the benefit of buying the remainder at cost prices and moved back to the city

Then after being vacant for a short time the old store was again opened by Archibald Kennedy of Mount Forest but he continued for only a few months and the village again had no store until James Dick arrived from Caledon in the spring of 1892 and opened the big store under the auspices of the Patrons of Industry Mr Dick did a very extensive business throughout the entire county of Dufferin and in the adjoining county of Grey and employed a large staff of clerks It was also the paying office for H L Breen's grain and hay business Melancthon a Patron store attracted such wide attention that other lines of business were soon started in the village O L

Fewster opened a hardware store in the old bar-room of the former hotel and he also did a good business Messrs Sullivan & Young opened the village hotel the "Melanethon House" across the street But during one bitterly cold Saturday night in the month of February 1893 the massive old building and contents including the heavy stock in both stores large supplies of gunpowder and coal oil in the hardware store) were consumed by fire which marked finis to the old "Bruce Building" after a checkered career of about twenty-three years In the meantime Mr Dick secured temporary quarters in the Town Hall and with a few goods saved from the fire (which included several webs of expensive cloth) ordered a new supply of goods and continued business until spring, when the Patrick store was moved to Shelburne

Shortly after Mr Dick's removal to Shelburne S Sawden fitted out John Bell's new frame house with counter and shelving and opened up with a stock of groceries and hardware sundries which was the only store in the village until a few months later, when Alex Carlaw opened a small general store business, with William Laing as manager, in the roughcast house on the corner where the post office had been kept for so many years and recently vacated by Mr Brown Messrs. Carlaw and Laing soon worked up a good business and with increased stock had to enlarge the building

In 1898 or 99 Mr Carlaw sold out to R T Stone who conducted the business until the winter of 1907 when he was succeeded again by William Campbell of Toronto Mr Campbell increased the business and further enlarged the store and in the autumn of 1913 disposed of it to Charles O'Neill also of Toronto, who eventually took over the post office which has been continued down to the present time

In the census taken in 1837 the following names with their respective lines of business in the village are given

A J Deratur general store Michael & John Waters hotel James Sloan saw and shingle mill James Sawden carpenter and undertaker John Sanderson butcher and livestock Michael Callaghan blacksmith Slack & Pugsley contractors and builders John Smith cooper James Brown J P postmaster and conveyancer George Pugsley implement agent Thomas Hatton timber buyer William Gray teacher Rev Dr Strongman and Rev R C Burton pastors Methodist Church Rev P J Cassin pastor R C church H B Garman insurance agent.

Melanethon has from an early date been a strong centre of Orangeism. The first Orange lodge organized in the district held the first meeting in the log house of John Thompson which stood in the centre of the front field on lot 32 N E Mr Thompson had taken up this fifty acres from the Crown about 1849 or 50 cleared twenty acres and built the usual string of log buildings common to the first settlers In 1857 the late James Sawdan sr purchased the farm from Mr Thompson and it is still the property of the Sawden family The lodge was known as L O L No 809 and the late John Watson sr (Grandpa Watson) was the first Worshipful Master Among the first members of the Order were the following John Watson sr and jr, Francis James and Robert Watson John Thompson Andrew and Matthew Darragh William Bell William Hamilton Michael Shoaff William Devlin, William Charters George Gillespie James Mitchell James Corbett, James Slark and George Cummings When the first lodge became firmly established, they built a log Orange Hall on the corner of lot 28 the site being the gift of Matthew Darragh (later the Barrett homestead) Twelfth of July celebrations were held in those days at Beachell's hotel "Terano" or Corbell's hotel and at Horning's Mills The late George Cummings and Robert Watson were popular fifers in those days while George Gillespie, of the Back Line, was drummer for many years.

The first local blacksmith shop was started by the late George Young in a log building beside the creek at "Five Points" (5th line corner) possibly in the early fifties when Michael Shoaff or his successor Abraham Brown kept the "Wheat Sheaf Inn". Then when J. W. Morey built "The Bruce" in 1870, he also built a blacksmith shop for Mr. Young, and the nucleus of the village was formed. In a few years Mr. Young was succeeded by James Fuller, who carried on the business successfully for a season and then moved to other parts. In the spring of 1877 Robert Hanna built a frame shop on Mr. Sloan's property, a few rods north of the four corners, where Melancthon's blacksmith shop was operated first by Robert Hanna, then by Wm. Hanna, Michael Callighan, Elijah Simmons and others, until (unfortunately) it was closed a few years ago.

Melancthon had the privilege of having a local grain market within her borders for over forty years. Started by the late James McCue in the stirring days of the Patrons of Industry, Mr. McCue erected the first frame granary just above the C.P.R. station. The enterprise was eventually taken over by H. L. Breen and merged with his local hay buying business, thus giving Melancthon a market for both hay and grain. Mr. Breen opened an office and warerooms in Toronto, which served as a distributing centre and Melancthon soon became one of the busy markets on the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. The business was later taken over by the Canada Grain Company of Toronto, which built a large elevator at the C.P.R. station and carried on until it was discontinued recently.

Melancthon's saw and shingle mill was built in the autumn of 1877 by the late James Sloan. In the following summer the machinery was put in by Mr. Peel, a Toronto millwright, and in a short time the mill was in operation sawing the first lumber. George DeNinny, a tall American, being engaged as head sawyer. The mill was in operation almost continuously for twenty-five years and gave employment to a number of local men. Thus with a busy general store, a first class hotel, the familiar ring of the blacksmith's anvil and the shrill sound of the sawmill's whistle morning, noon and evening, Melancthon was a veritable hive of industry.

To recapitulate: The history of Melancthon Village like that of Imperial Rome may be divided into four epochs or periods: I—Period of Pioneer Settlement and birth of the Future Village—Beginning with the landing of the first settlers, Darraghs, Atchesons, Hamiltons, Mitchells, McCues and McManamans, who took up from the Crown the first lots along the newly surveyed "Toronto Line" in 1849-1850. Then in 1852 when James Brown sr. received the deed for lots 283, 289 and 290 N.E., and Charles Beamish, about the same time took up lots 280 and 291 S.W. (James Mitchell had already settled on lot 291 N.E.), thus making settlements on each of the four corners. II—Period of Growth—When the village was founded by Mr. Morey in 1869-1870. Melancthon attracted the attention of travellers and settlers throughout a radius of twenty miles. This period lasted until about 1878 when Mr. Sloan retired from mercantile life and having built a large house on the corner, took up his residence there. He now turned his attention to the milling business and built a sawmill combined with shingle and planing mills, and also built houses to accommodate his hired men and their families. "The Bruce" was utilized to full capacity, both store and hotel, in different years and by different occupants, and the village now enjoyed a season of expansion and increased population. III—Zenith of Prosperity—When in 1892, the Patrons of Industry, under James Dick throughout the entire County of Dufferin, decided to establish their general store and headquarters at Melancthon, they virtually electrified the mercantile business, and the village reached the zenith of its prosperity. IV—Period of Decline—With

the burning of 'The Bruce' and Patron stores in 1893, and the later dissolution of the Patron movement, the surrounding woods depleted of their timber for the mills, along with other vanished industries. Metanchton began to decline until now it may be likened to Goldsmith's Deserted Village of the Emerald Isle.

CORBETTON

The following interesting history of Corbellon was published in the Shelburne Free Press in September, 1922, and is here reproduced:

"The history of the new thriving and picturesque village of Corbetton so ideally situated on the southern tributary of the Grand River, may be traced down to that dim and distant period when travel by automobile or stately C.P.R. coaches was not even dreamed of. Those were prehistoric days and we have to depend upon tradition for our data of local events and discoveries, when herds of deer and packs of wolves and the vicious black bear were common in the 'swampy wild.' Modern methods of cooking and living largely on the prepared foods from the grocery store were unknown but the sturdy pioneers obtained their food from the natural products of field and forest.

It was some time in the late forties that the 'Toronto Line' was opened from Orangeville to Owen Sound, connecting the capital of Upper Canada (Toronto) with Greys county town (Owen Sound). This great thoroughfare was later known as the 'Toronto & Sydenham Road' the 'Gravel Road' and now the Provincial Highway. Several years passed from the opening of the Toronto Line until any material settlement was made about or behind Corbellon. The old log tavern, built and conducted for so many years by the late James Corbell on the Gravel Road, was indeed the first business centre in the community. Corbett's tavern was the meeting place for Malanchton township council for some years and in fact this place has the distinction of having had the first Township Hall in the municipality. It was a large log building and stood on the west side of the Gravel Road between the sideroad and the creek. For some years the late Elias B. Gray was Reeve and presiding officer.

But the village really had its beginning some years after the old Narrow guage Railway was built and it was decided that a railway station was to be located here. The late J. C. Shook established the first general store (or there may have been a small one started just before Mr. Shook's arrival, which the latter purchased). Then a sawmill, blacksmith shop and two hotels started. If we remember correctly, a Mr. Newman started the first hotel on the site where it stands to-day. Then a Mr. Dennis took it over for a time, until the late James Corbett moved from the old premises on the 'gravel' and took up his residence in the village hotel. But when the sawmill and other industries arose and the village became busy and commenced to grow, it was thought that two hotels were required, and the late Patrick Hogg built the hotel south of the railway track. A second general store was also established by the late Mrs. Dean, after which the late Mr. Thompson built and opened the present store now conducted by Mr. Silk. A second sawmill was also established. When the post office was transferred by Mr. Corbett from the 'Gravel' to the village the place was called Corbetton after Mr. Corbett.

"As time passed on and the great temperance wave of the Scott Act, and again later of local option, swept over the land, the two hotels gradually gave way and two churches were built instead. Presbyterian first and immediately after the Methodist. In the meantime the hotel west of the C.P.R. was kept by Patrick Hogg (named above), Charles Gillespie, Thomas Grearson and others.

'For a number of years Corbetton had three good general stores as well as a flour and feed store within her borders.

'In the early years it was a very busy centre in the timber line, being one of the chief shipping points on the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. But like other villages in this part of Ontario the timber has long since disappeared but the village has for many years had a good grain market as well as being an important point for buying and shipping live stock so much so that a branch of the Bank of Hamilton was established there in recent years.'

As the writer of the above did not give the location of Corbetton other than that it is on a branch of the Grand River, may we add that the village is at the point where the C.P.R. and the sixty sideroad intersect about four miles each from Dundalk and Melancthon Stations. The Grand River takes its rise a short distance northeast of the village.

CHAPTER XII

Riverview

THE history of Riverview goes back about sixty years, the first pioneers being the Logie family, who settled and lived on the farm facing the sixty sideroad, in a log house situated a few rods east of the river. Here Mr. Logie lived for many years and made quite a large clearing on the front of his farm, his nearest neighbors being the Laurence Breen and Hillard families over two miles east or the Andrew Anderson and John Higgins families about four miles south, the road between being little better than an Indian trail.

A few years later the David Martin, William Hulbert and Stephenson families moved into the district, and yet a little later the land where the future village arose was taken up by the Feldgrew and Doney families. Among other settlers at that time or soon after appeared the names of Campbell, Corbett, Donkin, McCloud and Lyons. A sawmill and a general store were soon started and a little later there were two sawmills, one in the village and another further down the line, also a shingle mill. These were a great benefit to the settlement in utilizing the vast acres of various kinds of timber. Some of those engaged in the sawmill business at different times were Mr. Carlaw, Mr. Hay, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Banks and Dryden Bros.

A small hotel was at one time started in the village but only lasted for a short time. A second general store was soon opened and thus the village had two stores for many years. Among the general merchants appear the names of Mr. Carey, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Johnston and, in later years, Mr. William Campbell.

About the time the village was founded the late George Doney, the veteran blacksmith of Shelburne, opened a blacksmith shop and small foundry in Riverview and carried on a good business for many years. In later life Mr. Doney was a Justice of the Peace. Riverview was at different times ably represented in the Melancthon council. James Hay was councillor during 1889 and 1890. T. C. Dryden was Reeve during the years 1812, 1813 and 1814 and J. R. Clarke was Reeve in 1817 and 1818.

JESSOPVILLE

Jessopville is an important hamlet in the extreme southwestern corner

of the township and in the early days was locally known as 'The Jog.' Previous to the Scott Act days the place had a hotel for a number of years, a general store and post office a Public school and a Methodist church. The surrounding district is well adapted for mixed farming and the raising of livestock.

REDICKVILLE

The village of Redickville is situated on the four corners of the 2nd line and twenty-five sideroad in the Old Survey, Melanethon in one of the best farming districts in Ontario. The village was founded by the late George Redick one of the pioneer settlers of the township and from whom the place takes its name. Mr Redick built the corner hotel and conducted it successfully for a number of years, after which he was succeeded by the late Frederick Wallworth and others. In a census of the village taken in 1892 or 1893 appear the following names. John Wheeler general store and postmaster, Mr Moore hotel, Thomas York contractor and builder, A. Perry, blacksmith.

In the early sixties Redickville was quite a busy place, but with the passing of the Scott Act there were no more licenses granted to hotels within the municipality and subsequently the village had only a temperance hotel. Had Redickville been favored with railway connection it doubtless would have been an important town many years ago.

SHRIGLEY

Shrigley is a rural hamlet and post office in the northern end of Melanethon township eight miles from Dundalk and twelve miles from Singhampton. It was settled in 1865, and in the early years was supplied with mail only once a week on Saturday. George Bailey was postmaster and Justice of the Peace. The United Brethren church was established about fifty years ago by the late Rev. J. F. Durkee and was later taken over by the Mennonites.

DUNDALK

While the village of Dundalk is not within the confines of Dufferin county, but is situated just over the border in the county of Grey, nevertheless it is the general market, especially for livestock, and the nearest place of business for many of the farmers residing in Dufferin, who claim it as their home town, which entitles it to mention in these pages.

The village was originally started at McDowell's Corners on the Toronto & Sydenham Road, but with the coming of the railway was moved over to the station (elsewhere referred to) and which dates back to about 1870.

The first stores in the village were those of Henry Graham, J. J. Middleton and George Middleton. The late John Connor of Melauchton also conducted a grocery and liquor store in the early days and did a good business. Mr Gardiner opened the first hardware store. Dundalk was at first lighted by coal oil lamps then a few years later it had its own electric plant and still later was lighted by hydro from Eugenia.

The place soon grew in later years to be an important village of eight stores, four hotels, two banks, sawmill, grist mill, woollen mill, planing mill, four churches, Public and High schools and a weekly newspaper, and has long been the largest village in Proton township.

AUGUSTON

Auguston was a rural post office established in the early days at the 4th line corner, Old Survey, Melanethon. The late William August was postmaster.

In a census taken in 1860 the population of Melancthon township was 1350, and the report of crops grown in the township was as follows

Spring Wheat, 20,000 bushels Barley 685 bushels Oats 10 530 bushels, Peas 8 160 bushels Potatoes, 22 275 bushels Turnups, 60.500 bushels, Hay, 660 tons Maple Sugar, 11,000 lbs Butter 25 700 lbs. Wool 1 375 lbs

There seems to have been a much larger acreage of spring wheat then of any other kind of grain in these early days, practically all of which was grown in the Old Survey The New Survey was more adapted for the raising of oats and hay and for pasturage In the early seventies Riverview was known to the people of Shelburne and the Gravel Road as Up at the Grand River where in the month of May, they drove up their herds of young cattle and left them to graze in the vast acres of wild lands watered by the river during the summer months

The following is a list although incomplete of the freeholders and householders of the Old Survey during the years 1865-6

William Allen, Robert Allen, Henry Armstrong Matthew Armstrong James Adamson Joseph Anderson, William Airth Bowley Arnold, George Broderick, John Broderick, John Barkwell, Francis Berry Henry Bales, Charles Bates James Campaign George Cummings James Cave George Charters John Curphy Robert Coulter John Clow James Clark, James Campbell, Christopher Dynes William Dynes, Sylvester Doan, Edward Enty John Emerick, Edward Ferris William Ferris Robert Forest, John Fotherby, Henry Fewcett, William Fewster, Noble Graham Joseph Gowan John Gillespie John Glen James Gozzard Philip House, Robert Hobson Henry Hindle William Budd James Hawkins Stephen Hudd William Hall, Charles Hall Robert Hamilton James Hamilton, Alex. Hamilton Joseph Hood, James Hogg William Hogg, William Haines Thomas Higgins David Hunter S. W Jeffery Thos Johnston Paul Jarvis William Jelly Simon Jelly John Jelly Andrew Jamieson George Leitch Charles Longs Sam Lawrenee Archie Lotty, Thomas Mews, Daniel Markle John Morrow Thomas Madill William Madill John Madill George Marshall Mrs Mason James Meekin John McKinnon Robert McGhee Wm McGhee John McGhee sr John McGhee jr Robt McCauley Sam McCauley George Merkley Alex McKendry, Wm Murray Robert McNabb John Neely William Plewes Elijah Page Reuben Page Richard Polley Samuel Polley Hugh Palley Andrew Quinn George Redick Patrick Ryan Wm Reid John Silk Henry Silk Joseph Silk, William Silk sr, William Silk jr Jacob Silk Richard Small John Seymour, James Sleighholm Richard Slack sr Richard Slack jr Thomas Slack James Slack Jonathan Sproule Matthew Sandford Joseph Thompson William Tingate George Tenberry, Edward Taggart James Taggart William Taggart William Taylor David Tanner Thos Webster John Webster Thos Wilder Geo Westicott Wm Watson Samuel Wright John Wilson Jeremiah Wallworth Elijah Yokom John Williamson John Pettigrew

The following names appear as freeholders and householders in the New Survey northeast of the T & S Road

John Adams, Wm August, Robert Bell, John Bell (inn-keeper) William Bell, Joseph Broughton Jos. Barr (inn-keeper) Patrick Breen, Moses Breen James Brown John Barrett, Richard Beamish Michael Boucher Charles Badgero Robert Cherry, Patrick Connor, James Corbett (inn-keeper), John Cullihen, John Connor, Isaac Cootes James Cootes Edward Cole Thos Daught James Foley Wm Gibbons John Gleason Louis Gant, John Holleran Patrick Holleran, William Hughes Christopher Johnson William Johnson Joseph Keating Martin Keating Patrick Keating Paul Kingston Andrew Longeway Owen LaVell James Mitchell, Patrick Maloney John Marrow,

Kenneth McAuley Samuel McDowell Charles McDowell Patrick McCue Michael McCue Wm Noble W Nethercut Edward Norris Michael Oldfield, Charles Phillips, James Redpath Thomas Redpath Wm Rowbotham James Sawden (carpenter) Roger Smith James Stewart David Stewart (teacher), E B Shrigley R Shrigley Johnathan Scott James Trudgeon Anthony Trudgeon James White Daniel White John Wesl sr James Wesl John Wesl jr Patrick McManaman, Brian McManaman Thomas McManaman Felix McManaman

The following freeholders lived southwest of the T & S. Road

William Andrews Robert Atkinson, Andrew Anderson Watson Ballard Lawrence Breen William Charters Bernard Callaghan Wm Crawford Darby Curran Mrs Daly Wm Devlan sr Wm. Devlin jr Patrick Doyle Thos Doyle James Fergusson Elias B Gray Geo Gillespie Anthony Grimes, William Gant Samuel Hamilton David Hodgins John Hodgins Ezra Hulbert Wm. Hunking Thomas Hunking John Huggins John Irwin James Irwin John Johnston Michael Keating, Donald Keating John Keating Wm Lewis (shoemaker), Alex Logie James Mulholland Owen Waters George Young (blacksmith) Samuel Swift Frederick Miller John Mills Michael O'Boyle, Alex Russell John Smith (cooper) Patrick Shane John Stewart Robert Stewart John Small Robert Strutt, John Strutt, Joseph Swift, Richard Smith, Michael Shoaf (inn-keeper), James Watson John Watson Francis Watson, Robert Watson

BACK LINE MELANCTHON

Eighty-five or more years ago four young men Robert Atkinson David Bigger Michael Shoaff and Thomas Doyle came from the old frontier settlement of Ontario and took up homesteads on what in later years came to be known as the Back Line Melanchton but which at that time was a dense wilderness of maple beech and elm, with here and there a one mile stretch of cedar and tamarack swamp This well travelled road of to-day was then only a winding trail indicated by a blaze made by the surveyor's axe

After choosing the lots for their future homes the four young men returned to Beachell's Hotel on the Toronto Line for the night The next morning Mr and Mrs Atkinson took a near-cut through the dense forest to view their new-found home They immediately set to work to build their first log house about five rods in from the path which later became the Back Line on Lot 29S They worked until nightfall then made their bed beside a big hemlock tree which had fallen In taking up land from the Crown the rule was, if you bought a fifty-acre lot the Government gave you a free grant of the adjoining fifty acres making a hundred acre farm Here Mr and Mrs Atkinson lived and laboured suffering all the hardships and difficulties incident to pioneer life and transformed an erstwhile wilderness into one of the best farms in the community which still remains in the Atkinson name after a hundred years or more John Atkinson being the present owner Of course the Toronto Line (now Provincial Highway No 10) had already been settled on both sides some of the settlers being the well know families Beachells Watsons (on the hill) Darrahs Hamiltons, William Bell, James Brown sr and jr James Mitchell Lonis and William Gant Michael O'Boyle Brian Malone the McCues Keatings LaVelles, O'Halierans and McManamans

Although this region has long been recognized as one of the best farming sections in Western Ontario it has its own peculiar physical features When the surveyors, Charles Rankin and James Beachell, with their men first explored this vast woods as yet unseen by white men with the possible exception of hunters or trappers they made the unusual discovery on the

rear lots 287 and 288 of a cavern in the earth's surface about 12 ft wide 20 ft long and 12 ft deep with a little lake covering about one acre of marsh land a few rods distant—locally known as "The quarry-hole" and "Beaver meadow."

The surveying party made a minute examination of their phenomenal discovery the report of which was quite interesting The perpendicular walls of the cave and the floor were of solid rock, with an incline of irregular steps of earth and rock leading down to within about four feet from the bottom of the cavern covered with almost four feet of clear, cold water during the spring and early summer By the month of August, however, the water had disappeared and a half-crown boy could stand erect or walk about on the stone floor of the interior where there seemed to be considerable space to move around, but only with the aid of a lantern because of the utter darkness

The supposition of the surveyors was that a subterranean tunnel and flowing stream of water connected the cavern with the lake Halfway between the cave and the lake they discovered a small opening in the rocky surface of the earth through which the ear could distinguish the sound of water flowing beneath. The water was teeming with speckled trout, both in the bottom of the cave and in the lake A few years after the survey was made the above lots were taken up by the late Owen Waters and became the Waters homestead, now owned and operated by his grandson, Mr Daniel Waters

The land facing on each side of the blazed line having been surveyed into 50 acre lots settlers began to come in and the "path between the trees" soon became a good "bush road" After the settlers previously mentioned came the Watson family from Peel county, the late John and Mrs Watson arriving with their four sons James, John, Frank and Robert each of whom took up his own 100 acres, followed soon by George Gillespie, Alex Russell, John Johnson and the Williamston family John Mills took up a lot on the 290 sideroad one mile farther southwest.

In 1860 the Hodgins brothers John and David cousins of James Beecher came from Yorkshire England and took up 100 acres each at what is now S Sec No 7 corner, John locating on the N E corner and David on the N W corner In 1863 John Small moved up from Darlington township and settled on the S E corner, while Frank Gray took up the S W cornar where a few years later the log school was built and since replaced by the present brick school The John Stewart family, the Curran family and John and Robert Strutt and Ezra Hulbert, John Smith and Samuel Swift moved in later

Wild animals large and small, claimed the sheltering woods as their rightful domain with naught to impede their sweep and sway The black bear like the wolf and wolverene as well as the stately deer roamed at will through the hardwood bush, while the beaver mink and martin lurked lazily about the beaver meadow or swam the streams As each settler enlarged his clearing he usually kept a small flock of sheep and often had much difficulty in protecting them from the ravishing wolves As an instance of the great danger from wolves the late David Hodgins had a large flock and one summer morning at break of day found that twelve of his sheep had been killed by wolves during the previous night.

The air was pregnant with the sweet strains of the feathered songsters as they flew from balsam top to beechen bough, breathing music and melody through the virgin forest and lauded amid the whispering pines.

CHAPTER XIII

HISTORY OF MELANCTHON TOWNSHIP (Municipal)

1860

THE Municipal Council, composed of Messrs Paul Jarvis, Edward Harrison Alexander Baillie, Charles McDowell and Elias B Gray met at the hotel of James Corbett, Gravel Road on January 1st 1860 Paul Jarvis Esquire was chosen Reeve and Kenneth McAulay was appointed Clerk, John Mills Treasurer Henry Jarvis Assessor (Old Survey) and Messrs Mulholland and McCue Assessors for the New Survey and Isaac Coots Auditor Each of the Councillors received $1 50 per day Returning Officers received $4 00 each for their services at the previous January elections and Thomas Doyle who was engaged one day longer, received $6 00

1861

Same Reeve and Council, elected by acclamation met at the hotel of Claudius Eklos 10th January 1861 Thomas Johnston succeeded Mr Vert as the Reeve's Auditor and Kenneth McAulay was reappointed Clerk. Edward Anderson was appointed Constable to keep order at council meetings Council adjourned to meet 13th February at the hotel of John Mason, Masonville

1862

Council met at the hotel of James Corbett. Charles McDowell Reeve Councillors Edward Harrison Robert McGhee Lawrence Breen and John Culliton—January 20th 1862 The same Clerk, Kenneth McAulay and the same Treasurer John Mills reappointed. Thomas Doyle and J W. Morrow were appointed Auditors Henry Hewett was appointed Assessor for the New Survey salary $15 and James Mulholland Assessor for the Old Survey salary $9 1st by tender Tavern licenses were set by the newly elected Council at $25

1863

The newly elected council met at the hotel of James Corbett at 12 o'clock (noon) January 13th 1863 Reeve Charles McDowell Councillors Robert McGhee Lawrence Breen, John Culliton and James Slack Kenneth McAulay reappointed Clerk at a salary of $35 Henry Hewett Assessor for New Survey salary $15 and Richard Arnold Assessor for Old Survey, sal-

ary $12 John Mills reappointed Treasurer at a salary of $45 The next council meeting in the same year met at the hotel of George Redick, 2nd Line, Old Survey

In this year the Town Hall was built on Lot 26 Gravel Road now Provincial Highway No 10 (Corbett's Corners) Council met for the first time in the hall on Feb 23rd to consider applications for tavern licenses The following hotelkeepers were granted licenses Abram Brown Joseph Barr Claudius Ekins James Corbett and George Redick Lewis Gaot was paid $1 00 for a cord of wood for the Town Hall

1864

Council met in the Town Hall Reeve Chas McDowell Councillors Lawrence Breen Robert McGhee, John Cullton and James Slack Kenneth McAulay and John Mills were reappointed Clerk and Treasurer respectively Richard Slack Jr and William Henders were appointed Auditors for 1864

1865

Council met at James Corbett's Hotel, Monday January 16th Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors Lawrence Breen Chas McDowell John Cullen and James Slack Kenneth McAulay and John Mills re-appointed Clerk and Treasurer respectively the salary of each being reduced $5 Henry Hewitt was appointed Assessor for the New Survey and Bewley Arnold for the Old Survey John West was paid $1 00 for the use of his house at the previous election.

1866

Council met at the Town Hall January 15th Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors Lawrence Breen James Slack John Cullton and Michael Oldfield Clerk Treasurer and Assessors re-appointed Auditors Thos Doyle and Henry Jarvis The following taverns were subject to inspection James May (Maybourne) John Mason (Masonville) James Currie (Cemille) Wm Airth (Horning's Mills) Samuel Lawrence (Old Survey) James Corbett, Abram Brown Wm Jelly Francis O'Boyle, the last four on the Toronto Line (T & S. Road).

1867

Council met at James Corbett's tavern Jan 21st Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack Lawrence Breen Michael Oldfield and Simon Jelly Kenneth McAulay reappointed Clerk at a salary of $30 Richard Slack Jr and Joseph Keating Tavern Inspectors at a fee of $4 each

The following Deputy Returning Officers received $5 each for room and services at the recent Municipal election in their Divisions No 1 Henry Jarvis No 2 James May No 3, Henry Hewill No 4. John Stewert (Beck Line) No 5, Richard Sleck Jr (5th Line)

1868

Reeve Robert McGhee Councillors James Slack, Lawrence Breen Simon Jelly and William Airth. The same Deputy-Returning Officers appointed as in the previous year and at the same fee of $4 each Moved by James Slack and seconded by Wm Airth that Council sign a petition forwarded by E W Lauder Member for South Grey to Parliament William Devlin and George Marshall were appointed Auditors John West Sr received $1 50 for use of room at election Henry Fewcett and John Ludlow were appointed Tavern Inspectors

1869

Council met at Airth's Hotel, Jan 18th. Robert McGhee, Reeve. Councillors James Slack, Lawrence Breen, Simon Jelly and Michael Oldfield. Samuel Clerk and Treasurer re-appointed. Michael Shoaff received $1 for a cord of wood for the Town Hall. Rutherford & Co., printers, Owen Sound, received $20 for printing minutes of the Council.

1870

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 17th. Reeve, Robert McGhee. Councillors, James Slack, Simon Jelly, Robert Atkinson and James Brown. This year the municipal officers were appointed by tender. The trustees of S. S. No. 7, being unable to pay their teacher's salary, were granted a loan of $200 from April to January at six per cent interest.

1871

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 16th. Reeve, Robert McGhee. Councillors, James Slack, Robert Atkinson, Henry Hewitt and Robert Marshall. The following received tavern licenses for the year 1871: William Jelly, Shelburne; James May, Maybourne; J. W. Morey, Melancthon; James Corbell, Gravel Road.

The ninth council meeting for the year 1871 was held at Morey's Hotel, Melancthon, July 5th, when a petition was prepared and presented to the President and Directors of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Company, asking that Shelburne Station be erected at a point as near as possible to the Toronto and Owen Sound Gravel Road. At the December meeting a grant was made of $1200 toward the erection of a Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Station on Lot 290, S. W. (Melancthon).

1872

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 15th. Reeve, Robert McGhee. Councillors, James Slack, Henry Hewitt, Robert Marshall and Thomas Robson. Kenneth McAulay re-appointed Clerk at a salary of $60. John Mills, Treasurer at a salary of $55. Wm. August and Thos. Doyle were appointed Auditors. The council meeting of Feb. 16th was held at the Hotel of James Sloan (T. G. & B. Hotel).

1873

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 20th. Reeve, Robert McGhee. Councillors, James Slack, Henry Hewitt, Thomas Robson and William Jelly. The following Officers were appointed: Kenneth McAulay, Clerk, salary, $80. Treasurer, John Mills, salary, $60. Assessor, James Brown, salary, $25. Auditors, Thos. Doyle and Edward Berwick.

1874

Council met at Corbett's Hotel, Jan. 19th. Reeve, Robert McGhee. The township was now entitled to have a Deputy-Reeve and James Slack was chosen. Councillors, Henry Hewitt, Thos. Robson and Henry Fawcett. The former township officers were re-appointed. Hotel licenses were granted to the following: James Sloan, Melancthon; James May, Maybourne; George Redick, Redickville; Joseph Black, Shelburne.

At council meeting held at James Sloan's Hotel, Melancthon, a resolution was passed inviting tenders for the township printing for the year 1874, a copy being forwarded to the Owen Sound Times, the Orangeville Sun, and the Orangeville Advertiser. At the April council meeting, also held at James Sloan's Hotel, a resolution was moved by Robert McGhee, seconded

by Thos Robson to build a Town Hall at or near the 280 sideroad convenient to the Gravel Road, size 26 ft by 40 ft and 14 ft high to be built of brick At a subsequent meeting a resolution was passed to raise $600 to commence the building of the Town Hall the site being on a one acre lot purchased from P G Close a wholesale merchant of Toronto, on lot 291 1st con S W T & S Road (at present owned and occupied by the Sandersen family). The contract for the building was let by tender and was accepted by Thomas Taggart of the Old Survey, the price being $1225, the job to be completed by 27th of October 1874

1875

In the year 1875 an entirely new Council was elected which met at James Sloan's Hotel, the veteran Reeve Robert McGhee being succeeded by William Airth of Horning's Mills and James Slack Deputy-Reeve by William Jelly of Shelburne The new Councillors were Thomas Doyle Thomas Johnston and William August The following Township Officers were appointed Clerk, James Brown, salary $80 Treasurer, John Mills salary $85 Auditors William Leitch and Edward Berwick salary of each being $10 Tavern Inspector Robert John Whillier salary $10 Assessor Richard Slack Jr., salary $90 Kenneth McAuley having been Township Clerk for almost twenty years, resigned, and was tendered a vote of thanks by the assembled Council.

1876

Council met in the new Town Hall, Jan 17th Reeve, Robert McGhee Deputy-Reeve William Jelly Councillors Thomas Doyle William August and Andrew Ostrander The following Township Officers were appointed Clerk, James Brown, salary $100 Treasurer, John Mills salary $75 Assessor Richard Slack salary $90 Auditors, H H Walker and William Leitch, salary of each being $10 Kenneth McAuley Tavern Inspector salary $20

1877

Council, re-elected by acclamation met in the Town Hall Jan 15th Owen LaVell, having had his barn destroyed by lightning, the Council forgave him his taxes of $26 50

Robert McGhee Reeve Henry Hewitt, Deputy Reeve Councillors William August Andrew Ostrander and James Corbett James Brown Clerk John Mills Treasurer, and Samuel Swift, Caretaker of Town Hall, salary $5

1879

Council met Jan 20th Reeve Robert McGhee Deputy-Reeve William Airth Councillors William August Simon Jelly and James Corbett The same Township Officers were re-appointed At the October meeting of the Council a grant of $5 was voted for a coffin for Patrick Keating also $2.50 to pay bill of Dr Norton for medical attendance on him as per certificate of Michael Shoaff and fifteen others, the said Patrick Keating having died without means Reeve Robert McGhee received $4 for representing the Township at a Provisional Council held at Orangeville 26th September, for the purpose of selecting a site for new county buildings.

1880

Council met Jan 13th Reeve William Airth Deputy-Reeve William August Councillors James Corbett George Ridley and John Hogg.

1881

The new Council met Jan 17th Reeve James Huxtable, Deputy-Reeve,

Charles McDowell, Councillors, James Corbett, George Bailey and John Hogg. John Mills, having been Treasurer for 25 years retired 1881. The Council tendered him a vote of thanks and presented him with a gold watch purchased at the jewellery store of J. C. Fox, Orangeville for $65. Richard Slack of Melancthon P. O. was appointed Treasurer, succeeding Mr. Mills.

1882

Council met Jan. 19th. Reeve, James Huxtable. Deputy-Reeve, Charles McDowell; Councillors, John Hogg, George Bailey and W. F. Gowan.

1883

Council met Jan. 15th. Reeve, George Bailey, Deputy-Reeve, William August. Councillors, W. F. Gowan, H. H. Walker and J. C. Shook.

1884

Reeve, George Bailey, Deputy-Reeve, H. H. Walker, Councillors, W. F. Gowan, John Hogg and J. C. Shook.

1885

Reeve, George Bailey, Deputy-Reeve, H. H. Walker; Councillors, John Hogg, George Scott and N. B. Allin.

1886

Reeve, George Bailey; Deputy-Reeve, John Polley, Councillors, John Hogg, George Scott and N. B. Allin.

1887

Reeve, George Bailey, Deputy-Reeve, John Polley, Councillors, John Hogg, George Scott and N. B. Allin. The following Township Officers were appointed: Clerk, James Brown; Assessor, Robert Mooney; Auditor, Jacob Walker and David Stewart; Caretaker of Town Hall, Samuel Swift.

1888

Reeve, George Bailey, Deputy-Reeve, John Polley; Councillors, John Hogg, George Scott and Samuel McDowell.

1889

Reeve, George Bailey; 1st Depuly Reeve, John Polley; 2nd Deputy-Reeve, George Scott. Councillors, James Hay and Samuel McDowell.

1890

Reeve, George Bailey, 1st Deputy-Reeve, John Polley; 2nd Deputy Reeve, Samuel McDowell. Councillors, James Hay and W. F. Gowan.

1891

Reeve, Robert McGhee; 1st Deputy-Reeve, Samuel McDowell; 2nd Deputy-Reeve, W. F. Gowan, Councillors, Thomas Rolen and J. W. Hodgson.

1892

Reeve, Robert McGhee; 1st Deputy-Reeve, Samuel McDowell; 2nd Deputy Reeve, W. F. Gowan. Councillors, Thomas Rolen and Frederick Story. In February of this year the Township Treasurer, Richard Slack, died, and was succeeded by Vickers Bates, of Horning's Mills.

1893

Reeve, Robert McGhee; 1st Deputy-Reeve, Samuel McDowell, 2nd

Deputy-Reeve, Frederick Story; Councillors, Thomas Oldfield and John S Allen At the March meeting of the Council a resolution was passed granting James Dick the free use of the Town Hall as a general store for a short time, his store, the 'Bruce' having been recently destroyed by fire In the spring of this year the Township suffered a severe bereavement in the death of the Reeve Robert McGhee, necessitating the holding of a special election Samuel McDowell resigned the office of 1st Deputy-Reeve and was elected Reeve by acclamation There was a keen contest between Thomas Rolen and George McAuley for the position of 1st Deputy-Reeve, which resulted in the election of Mr Rolen in June 1893

1894

Reeve Samuel McDowell; 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Rolen; 2nd Deputy-Reeve John S Allen; Councillors, Thomas Oldfield and John Ferris

1895

Reeve Samuel McDowell; 1st Deputy-Reeve Thomas Rolen; 2nd Deputy-Reeve John S Allen, Councillors Thomas Oldfield and William Stone

1896

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1897

Reeve John S. Allen 1st Deputy-Reeve, Thomas Rolen 2nd Deputy-Reeve R J Woods Councillors, Wm Stone and Robert Fawcett

1898

Reeve John S Allen 1st Deputy Reeve, Thomas Rolen, 2nd Deputy-Reeve R J Woods Councillors Wm Stone and Robert Fawcett, Auditors, W L Roberts and William Gray

1899

In 1899 the County Council came under a new regulation whereby that body did not consist of Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of the various municipalities as heretofore but of an elected separate assembly known as County Representatives hence the office of Deputy-Reeve in each Township was eliminated Therefore the Township Council comprised the following Reeve John S Allen Councillors, R J Woods, Wm Stone, Robert Fawcett and John A Russell.

1900

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation Michael Walera was appointed Caretaker of the Town Hall

1901

Reeve, Thomas Rolen, Councillors R J Woods, Wm. Stone Wm McGhee and W G Dynes

1902

Reeve Thomas Rolen, Councillors, R. J. Woods, Thomas Oldfield, Wm McGhee and W. G Dynes.

1903

Reeve Thomas Rolen, Councillors Wm Stone, Wm McGhee, Thomas Oldfield and W G Dynes.

1904

Reeve, R J Woods Councillors, Wm Stone, Wm McGhee, W G Dynes and Thomas Oldfield.

1905

Reeve, Wm Stone Councillors, Wm McGhee W G Dynes Thomas Oldfield and Robert Fawcett.

1906

Reeve Thomas Oldfield, Councillors Robert Fawcett J R Clarke, T C Dryden and James Higgins

1907

After an experiment of eight years under the new regulations electing the County Council the former method of choosing that body from the elected Reeves and Deputy-Reeves was adopted, and the Council for 1907 comprised the following Reeve, William McGhee, Deputy Reeve, Robert Fawcett Councillors, T C Dryden, W G Dynes and James Higgins.

1908

Reeve Wm. McGhee Deputy-Reeve Robert Fawcett, Councillors T C Dryden W G Dynes and R J Cornett

1909

Reeve Thomas Oldfield Deputy-Reeve T C Dryden Councillors, James R. Clarke, James Higgins and W H Silk.

1910

Reeve Thomas Oldfield Deputy-Reeve T C Dryden Councillors, James R Clarke R J Cornett and James Higgins.

1911

Reeve Wm McGhee, Deputy-Reeve James Higgins Councillors R J Cornett George Prentice, W H Silk and W E Reid

1912

Reeve, T C Dryden Deputy-Reeve R J Cornett Councillors W H Silk George Prentice and W E Reid In this year the veteran Clerk, James Brown resigned after holding the position for the past 36 years and was succeeded by the present clerk, Mr T K Sleck

1913

Reeve, T C Dryden Deputy-Reeve R J Cornett, Councillors George Prentice W H. Silk, and W E Reid

1914

Reeve T C Dryden Deputy-Reeve J R Clarke Councillors W G Dynes R H Halbert and R B Oldfield

1915

Reeve R J Cornett Deputy-Reeve J R Clarke Councillors R H Halbert, R B Oldfield and George Prentice

1916

Reeve, R J Cornett, Deputy Reeve J R Clarke, Councillors, R H Halbert, George Prentice and James Fairbairn

1917

Reeve, J R Clarke, Deputy Reeve Geo Prentice, Councillors R B Oldfield James Fairbairn and Joseph Duke

1918

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1919

Reeve, George T Prentice Deputy Reeve, Joseph Duke, Councillors, W G Noble J A Russell and Arch Vance

1920

Reeve, George Prentice Deputy Reeve, Arch Vance Counsellors W G Noble J A Russell and Frederick Stuart.

1921

Reeve, Wm McGhee, Deputy-Reeve, J A Russell Councillors R B Oldfield Fred Stuart and A K Henry

1922

Reeve Arch Vance Deputy-Reeve, W G Noble, Councillors, R B Oldfield A R Henry and Alex. Elliot

1923

Reeve Arch Vance, Deputy-Reeve W O Noble, Councillors R B Oldfield Alex. Elliot and J F Stuart

1924

Reeve W G Noble, Deputy-Reeve R B Oldfield Councillars Alex Elliott J F Stuart and W J Ferris.

1925

Reeve W G Noble Deputy-Reeve, R B Oldfield Councillors, Alex Elliot, W J Ferris and J F Stuart

1926

Reeve, J A. Russell Deputy-Reeve W J Ferris Councillors J F Stuart, T E Watson and W S Madill

1927

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1928

Reeve, W J Ferris Deputy-Reeve T E Watson, Councillors, W S Madill James Stinson and Vernon Neithercut

1929

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation

1930

Reeve T E Watson Deputy-Reeve James Stinson, Councillors, Alex Hunter Vernon Neithercut and James Oldfield.

1931

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation.

1932

Reeve, James Stinson; Deputy-Reeve, Vernon Neithercut; Councillors, Alex Hunter James Oldfield and R. C Dynes.

1933

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation

1934

Reeve, Vernon Neithercut; Deputy-Reeve, James Oldfield, Councillors R. C Dynes, Herbert Nicholls and Albert Richardson

1935

Reeve and Council re-elected by acclamation

TOWNSHIP CLERKS

The Township is supposed to have been organized between 1838 and 1842 but there seems to be no record of township officials other than thel Paul Jarvis was Reeve for several years in succession and that on account of the very bad roads he sometimes had to walk to Barrie to attend council (Melancthon at that time being a part of Simcoe County James Watson who settled on lot 294 s w (Toronto Line) about 1849 soon became Township Clerk but as to whom was Clerk during the previous ten years nobody appears to know Therefore the Township Clerks were as follows

1—James Watson
2—Kenneth McAulay (retired 1875)
3—James Brown (1875—1912)
4—T. K. Slack (1912—1937)

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS

John Mills (1856—1861)
Richard Slack (1861—1892)
Vickers Bales (1892— 1
John S. Allen (18)
James Donkin (18)

EARLY REEVES

There is no mention of anyone other than Mr Jarvis occupying the position of Reeve from the formation of the township until the arrival of James Beachell who had recently arrived from Toronto where he had been employed as contractor with the Grand Trunk Railway He purchased the hotel on the "Toronto Line" lot 293 (now John Oliver's Hill) that had been recently built by Mr Alcheson, but which was considerably extended by Mr Beachell At that time the Township of Melancthon was in Simcoe County When the County of Grey was formed in 1852 James Beachell was Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton and when the County Council met in Owen Sound Mr Beachell was elected the first Warden of the County of Grey He continued as Reeve until sometime in the year 1854, when James Brown sr grandfather of James Brown (now of Melancthon) according to the minutes was Reeve for the remainder of the year 1854. James Watson, brother-in-law of James Beachell was the township Clerk In those days having lived on lots 294-5, e w, which he took up from the Crown He died suddenly at John Bell's hotel where the council was in session John Bell's hotel stood on the east side of the road just below what afterwards became May Corners In 1855 Elias B. Gray was Reeve of Melancthon and Proton, while in 1856 Thomas McKee of Proton was Reeve of the combined townships of Melancthon and Proton In 1857 Melancthon

and Proton became separate municipalities, Elias B. Gray being elected Reeve of Melancthon and Thos McKee Reeve of Proton. They were each re-elected again in 1858. In 1859 Charles McDowell of McDowell's Corners (Dundalk) was Reeve of Melancthon and in 1860 the honors against went to the Old Survey by electing the former municipal war-horse, Paul Jarvis, to the Reeve's chair.

CHAPTER XIV

ORANGEVILLE

APPROXIMATELY ten years prior to the founding of Orangeville Brampton Mono Mills and Horning's Mills were surveyed and laid out as village sites, and small settlements had been formed here and there in the neighboring townships of Caledon, Mono Amaranth and Garafraxa

Orange Lawrence

Orangeville was named after its founder the late Orange Lawrence, who arrived to the district in 1843. Mr Lawrence was an American having been born in the State of Connecticut in 1793 When a young man he moved to Canada and settled in Halton County He was a captain in the militia during the eventful days of Mackenzie's rebellion in 1837. When he first came to the "back woods" where in later years arose the town of Orangeville the place had a rather forbidding aspect. Miles of bush separated sparsely settled communities the majority of the inhabitants were Indians and numerous wild animals were to be found The winters were colder and the snow much deeper than Mr Lawrence had been accustomed to in the frontier county of Halton.

But Mr Lawrence being a man of energy and with more than average natural ability was not discouraged He purchased the land on which the town now stands from Robert Hughson who had a few years before settled in Amaranth. A field of five acres had already been cleared, and a primitive sawmill formed the nucleus of the future town

The site chosen by Mr Lawrence for a village which by a fortunate turn of events has since become the seat of Dufferin county happened to be on the border line between the townships of Mono and Garafraxa, and also between the counties of Simcoe and Wellington The location had another important advantage in being on the small stream that runs into the Credit River just below, having in a short distance a fall of 120 feet, driving sawmill, grist mill and woollen factory

Started at what was then a little hillside, now East Broadway, the hamlet of three or four houses soon grew into a stirring village of several hundred population The first store was started either by Mr Lawrence or Mr Galbraith Authorities differ as to which It is said that the first hotel was in the stone building that still stands on the north-east corner of East Broadway and Second Street known as the Graham Hotel kept by Mr Graham although in all probability the first hotel was a log building Mr Jones opened the first blacksmith shop on the north side of the road and Mr Robert McKeowo was the pioneer shoemaker He later was appointed a justice of the peace

Mrs. Orange Lawrence

Orangeville was a village of considerable importance many years before it was incorporated and as a number of influential ratepayers resided in the village some of whom were prominent business men candidates for municipal honors were frequently chosen from Orangeville and elected to the council boards of both Mono and Garafraxa The village was incorporated in 1866 and the first municipal council comprised the following members Reeve F C Stewart Councillors Messrs W E Thompson Dr W S Hewat John May and Thos Jull The village had a population of 1,200

Among the business men of the village in 1860—three years before its incorporation—appear the following names

T R Buckham, general store and grain buyer, William Parsons, stoves and tinware Ingraham & Stevenson, woollen factory, Wm Armstrong, drugs, Webster Bros, implements F C Stewart general store R H Pratt, fire insurance W E Thompson, general store G H Underhill, jeweller Francis Irwin, groceries wines and liquors W. Campbell & Sons, tanneries Orangeville and Mono Mills Jull & Co, wagon and carriage makers J B Housedrygoods Dr Wilkie dentist William Montgomery wagon maker, Penfold-Huskinson & Co steam foundry David Lindsay hools and shoes C J Wheelock, Provincial land surveyor Septa Donner stoves and tinware Guy Leslie, clerk of the Ninth Division Court Robert McKeown, shoemaker, P E McBain, teacher John Foley, Sun newspaper Thomas Davidson shoemaker The medical profession was represented by Dr Joseph Carbert Dr W S Hewat and Dr A W Gamble the legal profession by Maitland McCarthy and Patullo & Scott The hotels were George Bell, The Marksman's Home, J

Kelly West Simcoe Hotel, John Witter Commercial Hotel, J Jones and S Vanwyck of the Wellington Hotel, East Broadway.

An old newspaper clipping gives the report of Orangeville markets in February 1861 as follows Fall wheat, $1 00 to $1 05 spring wheat, 90c to 95c oats 15c to 20c barley 45c to 47c peas 40c to 45c dressed hogs $4 50 to $5 00 hay $7 50 to $8 00 butter 13c to 15c, eggs 10c to 12c potatoes, 20c to 25c per bag Orangeville had no railway in those days and all the grain or

Home of Orange Lawrence, founder of Orangeville, situated on First Ave., directly across from present home of Dr J. W. Leach

produce purchased on Orangeville market had to be transported to Brampton or Toronto by teaming generally in the winter season with sleighs

On December 15th 1861, a gloom was cast over the village of Orangeville by the death of its founder Mr Orange Lawrence in his 56th year Mr Lawrence had resided in the village continuously since he founded it eighteen years previously was instrumental in establishing the post office and was himself appointed the first postmaster holding the position until his death The great ambitions of his later years was to see the village he founded in the woods and had with unabated energy and much personal sacrifice sustained to the end of his earthly career, incorporated and had he lived about two years longer his hopes would have been realized Mr Lawrence was the Independent candidate for the riding of North Wellington in the approaching election at the time of his demise.

A popular hostlery of pioneer days was the log tavern that stood on the south-west corner of East Broadway and Centre Road (Purple Hill) known as Clark's Hotel According to the story told by one of the oldest citizens, this was "a lively corner" a few years before Orangeville was founded It is also

said that on the intervening holm between the village site and Purple Hill grew an abundance of huckleberries in the early days

In the year 1891 Elgin Myers, Q C Crown Attorney for Dufferin and senior member of the law firm of Myers Robb & Clark with offices at Orangeville and Toronto, attracted considerable attention by his advocacy of annexation of Canada to the United States Upon being reminded by the Mowat government that the 'Public advocacy of the transfer of Canada and its people to a foreign nation is inconsistent with the holding of a a public office in connection with the administration of justice' he insisted on the right of free speech and declined to resign at the same time addressing large audiences in Toronto, Montreal and other points He was dismissed by the Mowat Government in 1892 and was succeeded as Crown Attorney by W. J. L. McKay, at that time a rising young barrister of Orangeville

* * * *

SHELBURNE

Shelburne is said to have had its beginning in the eventful days of 1864 when the country to the south was in the throes of civil war and General Sherman was leading the Union army in his memorable "march to the sea" In that year the late Wm Jelly the father and founder of Shelburne came up from the vicinity of Bowling Green, in Amaranth township and purchased the farm on the Melancthon side of the townline where the Berwick block, the Mansion House, and Wesley church now stand After making a small clearance Mr Jelly built a frame hotel on the site of the present Mansion House and the hamlet that soon sprang up was known as Jelly's Corner

R. W Brett,
former reeve of Shelburne.

The first business places following the opening of the hotel, were a general store kept by the late Edward Berwick George Dorsey's blacksmith shop on the present site of McKay's shop and Henry King's shoemaker shop Mr Berwick commenced business in the district in 1868 and his first store was at Dundalk (McDowell's Corner Gravel Road) where he opened a small general store but soon settled at Jelly's Corner

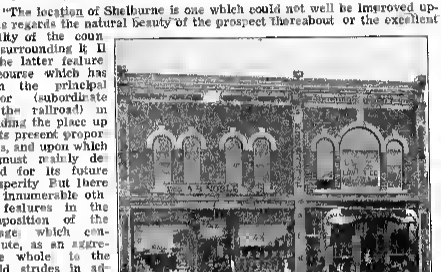
An old Atlas of the County of Grey, dated 1880 gives the following very interesting sketch of Shelburne in the early years

'Situated at almost the south-easterly extremity of the County of Grey where the townships of Amaranth in Wellington County and Melancthon in Grey join their borders, and a few hundred rods west of the eastern border of the latter the village of Shelburne is composed of territory acquired partially from each of the townships named

It is on the main line of the T G & B railroad, which provides it with all the modern advantages of communication with the outside world and to which indeed it is chiefly indebted by its present decidedly thrifty and pro-

gressive condition Before the construction of this road the village of Shelburne closely resembled mercantile corporations which exist only in contemplation of the mind hal from the rural hamlet, without commercial attractions beyond such as are necessary to cater to the paramount needs of a rural community—consisting of a small store kept by Edward Berwick, a blacksmith and wagon shop, and the hotel of Wm Jelly the founder of the village—it has risen with the tide of progress which follows in the wake of railway construction to be one of the spiciest little towns within the County of Grey

"The location of Shelburne is one which could not well be improved upon as regards the natural beauty of the prospect thereabout or the excellent quality of the coun try surrounding it It is the latter feature of course which has been the principal factor (subordinate to the railroad) in building the place up to its present proportions, and upon which it must mainly depend for its future prosperity But there are innumerable other features in the composition of the village which contribute, as an aggregate whole to the rapid strides in advance of its immediate trade rivals which Shelburne has of late been making and among these none are more patent than the liberal enterprise of its citizens which is unmistakably displayed in the superior class of buildings mostly of red brick which grace its streets and have earned for it the reputation of being one of the best built up villages in this respect in the north-western peninsula



A E Noble's Store and Vance's Law Office

With a population closely approaching 1 000 and institutions of trade including eight general stores, two drug stores one steam grist mill and two steam sawmills foundry tannery with numerous et cetera usually found in towns of like size besides a smart weekly newspaper The Free Press and churches and schools fully up to the high average characteristic of Canadian villages Shelburne gives brilliant promise of future consequence and of occupying ere long a most important place as one of the chief trade centres of this section of Ontario.

'As before intimated it formerly comprised portions of Amaranth and Melancthon townships, the major portion of the village being then on the

Residence of the late Hugh Falconer, Shelburne.

Wellington side of the county line. Having advanced sufficiently in the scale of commercial dignity, and possessing more than the number of inhabitants requisite in an incorporated village, the people of this flourishing locality determined to seek separate municipal organization and accordingly the territory mentioned was incorporated under the General Act provided for such contingencies in 1873 and assumed its independent municipal existence the first of January following, as part and parcel of the county of Grey.

The list of municipal officials under whose direction Shelburne assumed the dignities of village government included the following viz. William Jelly Reeve, John Macbeth George R Hanna James C Whitten and Ira Belfry, Councillors, with F G Dunbar officiating as Clerk.

From a copy of the Shelburne Free Press published in 1876 the following names appear among the advertisers: E Berwick & Co general merchants; T MacAdam & Co grocers; Corbett Bros druggists; Wm Robertson sawmillers; G R Hannah hardware; Robert Murray carpenter and builder; T Pawell shoemaker; Richard H. Smith pumps; Jeffery Bros sash and doors etc; Duncan Hyndman livery; Joseph Murphy builder; Hugh Carron harnessmaker; Daniel E. Cowles stove and tin store; E. Needham jeweller; J. H. Bunting photographer; James Whitten auctioneer; Thos. J. Coyne barrister and solicitor; Col Armstrong real estate and loans; J. Hemstreet & Co butchers; F G Dunbar J P and conveyancer; Drs. Barr and Norton; The Mansion House T Jennings proprietor; Queen's Hotel Archibald Irwin proprietor; Royal Hotel, C M. Hastings proprietor; Primrose House J Wilson proprietor. At the same time or shortly afterwards George Rutherford conducted a loan and insurance business. The early blacksmiths in succession were George Denny, Angus Bell, James Hogan, Robert McKay and Graham Patterson. George Watts conducted a wagonmaking shop.

CHAPTER XV

ALMOST immediately after the surveyors made their blaze through the dense forest for the Toronto Line, connecting Hall's Corners with the road running south from Sydenham Village (Owen Sound) to Johnstown (Chatsworth) and to the settlement in the old Survey of Proton the big trees felled and removed and a temporary road built, intending settlers from Toronto and the frontier townships found their way into the district and took up homesteads here and there on either side of the new road.

The first actual settlements along the newly opened road are said to have been on Beachell's Hill, Darragh's Hill and McDowell's Corner in 1849. Four pioneers, Andrew Darragh, Samuel Hamilton, Mr. Alcheson and probably James Watson, followed the surveyor's blaze up to what later became known as "Beachell's Hill." Here the four men set to work and built the first log tavern in the district on lot 296 N. E. Mr. Darragh settled on lot 295 N. E., where the Gravel Road church now stands. Mr. Watson on lot 294 S. W. opposite to Mr. Darragh, and Mr. Hamilton on lot 282 S. W., now George Barrett's farm. These lots had been recently taken up from the Crown. Other pioneers who about the same time followed the blaze still further until they reached the southeast border of the Old Survey of Proton, were the Noble, McDowell, Agnew, McAulay, Fallard, Stinson, McKee and Elias B. Gray families. A village was founded a little later at the corner of the Toronto Line and 230 sideroad and was for a few years known as McDowell's Corners. Four log taverns, Claudius Ekins on the corner, McKee's a few rods below on the Proton side of the road, John Bell's and Robin's taverns still a little further down on the Melancthan side of the road.

Regarding the first post office, a native of the neighborhood informs us that Elias B. Gray's house was between 240 sideroad and Robin's hotel. Mr. Gray was the first postmaster and named the place "Dundalk" after his native town in Ireland. After Mr. Gray, James Mulholland was postmaster for a time, after which the post office was moved up to James May's hotel on the corner, where it remained until the coming of the T. G. & B. Railway, when it was moved over to the village which sprang up around the railway. A store was later started at the Corners by Edward Berwick, who, after a brief period, moved further down the line to Jelly's Corners. Then the late Henry Graham conducted the store at the Corners for a short time, but soon moved the business over to the village, where he opened the first store in what is now Dundalk.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES

The pioneers of Dufferin County, unlike those of the counties bordering on Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay, where there were good fishing facilities, had to turn their attention to some other means of support. Along the lake shore fishing was often the leading industry. But in an interior county like Dufferin the lot of the early settler was similar to that of the United Empire Loyalist when he first came to Canadian soil—making his living from those two great natural sources—the land and the forest.

The first thing to do was to build a log shanty and clear a small area in the bush for garden and other spring crops—potatoes turnips and a little spring wheat, but early and late frosts were a great drawback to the first farmers although the grain that escaped the frost was of the very best quality.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture at first was necessarily of a primitive character. The hoe, the wooden plough and the "V drag" were the chief implements used in preparing the land and seeding between the stumps in the newly "burned off fallow." Then the farmer in the bush did not have to contend with wild mustard, twitch grass and the various other weeds that menace the average farmer today and, barring the possibility of summer frosts, the crops matured and ripened in due time.

Harvesting commenced by cutting the grain with cradle and scythe, followed by the "binders" with hand rakes gathering the swathe into bundles, which were tied into sheaves. If a man cradled three acres a day it was considered a good day's work. The grain being usually a heavy crop on the new land. The "drawing in" was done with oxen and jumper or cart—in later years with wagon. For the first two or three years the threshing was done with the flail and the fanning mill, but as soon as a sufficient number of settlers had located in a district the old-time horse-power threshing machine succeeded the flail. Threshing usually did not start until the beginning of winter.

As the years passed on the scythe and cradle were replaced by the mowing machine and the reaper and still later by the selfbinder. During the early years all the various crops grown in the district were scarcely sufficient for home consumption, but as the land was cleared and larger acreage came under crop some of the farmers soon had potatoes, grain and hay for sale. They were, however, under a great handicap because of the long distance over very unfavourable roads to the nearest market—Brampton or Stayner until a few years later when local markets were established at Orangeville and "Curries" (Camilla). With the coming of the railway of course times changed and owing to the use of so much machinery the industry of agriculture is more expensive and vastly different nowadays.

The pioneer settlers met with many difficulties in their attempts at live-stock raising. Bears and wolves were a serious menace to sheep, pigs and even young cattle, while the raising of poultry was practically impossible. With the diminishing woods and larger clearing these wild animals also diminished, making their haunts in the deeper recesses farther back in the slumbering forest.

TIMBERING

As settlers came in a sawmill was soon erected and the lumbering industry commenced, thus affording a means by which the settler could utilize the vast acres of timber which was previously burned in log-heaps. Here, again, the lack of access to a market for lumber was a handicap, and the products of the mills, whether lumber, lath or shingles, found a local market. A few sawlogs cut during the winter were floated down the Grand River

in the spring to Fergus and other points where there was a ready market but this privilege only applied to those who had taken up homesteads near the river

But the old Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway—built in 1872-3 from Orangeville to Owen Sound and the branch from Orangeville to Teeswater proved a great boon to the people of Dufferin county giving them a means of transportation for lumber cordwood railway ties telegraph poles etc all along the line Thus the timbering industry became the chief work at least in the winter season of the settlers The late Mr W H Hunter of The Maples was one of the leading buyers of cordwood along the line in the seventies

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR

From the dawn of civilization in what was then the "back woods"—over one hundred years ago—down to almost the present time one of the very important industries has been the delightful work of sugar-making in the beautiful springtime another means of making a livelihood from the products of the primeval forest—nature's gift The work usually commenced about the second week in March and continued to the first of May according to how late the snow remained in the woods

With favourable weather—warm sunny days and frosty nights—it was the busy season for the whole family often "boiling down" all night until three o'clock in the morning They would make enough molasses and sugar for their own domestic use throughout the whole year and also had considerable for sale trading it for goods at the nearest store The syrup being always of the best quality—thick and delicious—there was a keen demand for it in the frontier towns and villages The industry was carried on extensively in all the townships of Dufferin in the early days and is still continued where there is sufficient maple woods Mr T K Slack Clerk of Melancthon and former M.P.P. for Dufferin has a large and well-kept sugar bush a modern and improved plant and facilities for boiling and taps from 300 to 500 trees every spring

That very necessary branch of agriculture fruit-growing of course did not flourish during the pioneer days in Dufferin Some of the first settlers however were sufficiently thoughtful and enterprising to plant small orchards of apple plum and cherry trees as well as currants and berries—in some cases trees were grown from planting apple seeds cherry and plum stones—with the result that seventy years ago at least a few farmers in Mono Mulmur and the Old Survey of Melancthon had good fruit crops of native growth

CHAPTER XVI

Pioneer Hotels

DURING the twenty odd years from the opening of the Toronto & Sydenham Road until the advent of the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway the settlers in the townships through which this road runs had no means of travel or transportation except by teams of oxen or horses or walking, which of course created an almost constant stream of traffic all the way from Owen Sound to Brampton and Toronto especially in the winter season Farmers from Sydenham Holland Glenelg Artemesia Proton, Osprey, Melancthon, Amaranth Mulmur and Mono could be seen from December to April driving sleighloads of produce from the farm and forest—grain dressed hogs beef poultry (and sometimes venison) tubs of butter maple sugar hides and skins —to markets at Orangeville Brampton and Toronto

This heavy traffic along the main thoroughfare between the lakes created the necessity for the numerous log taverns or stopping places that dotted the "Toronto Line" at every mile or two from one end to the other some of which did a thriving and profitable business The late William Hall for instance between hotel-keeping and farming became the wealthiest citizen in the township Along the road for about thirty miles through what is now the county of Dufferin the hotels in the early days were as follows Orangeville had several hotels, J. Jones, S Vanwyck, George Bell James Kelly, John Wilder and others all doing a lively business On the Prince of Wales Road between Orangeville and Camilla, stood the large hotel of George Tipping while at Camilla Corners James Carrie kept a good hotel At Whittington, Robert Bowsfield kept the "Whittington House" But there were two roads leading from Orangeville to Whittington either by way of Camilla or by Farmington On the latter road the hotels were the "Perfect House" at Springbrook the 'Coffin House' a little further west, and Wallace's hotel at Farmington before reaching Whittington Continuing north from Whittington (or Bowsfield's as it was called in those days) the next stopping place was "Kennedy's tavern in Kennedy's swamp" at the corner of twenty sideroad A little further north on the hilltop like an ancient citadel stood "Mount Nebo Inn" kept by Joseph Trueman (later Coleridge)

Previous to 1864 there was no tavern along this line from Trueman's north until the traveller reached the "Wheat Sheaf Inn" built in the early

fifties by the late Michael Shoaff and kept by him for several years, about seven miles north. Of course there was William Hall's hotel at Hall's Corners, another road leading to Ocangeville probably via 'Currie's Corners' years before Primrose or Shelburne appeared on the map. This coast is supposed to have led north to Horning's Mills, Maple Valley, Singhampton and on to Collingwood. Subsequent to 1864 William Jelly's hotel, a frame building, stood at Jelly's Corner on the site of the present Mansion House. On the next hill a few rods north of Michael Shoaff's "Wheal Sheaf Inn," was Beschell's hotel. Two miles further on was the big log tavern colloquially known as the "Fenian Hotel" built and kept by Francis O'Boyle. In later years this hotel was conducted in turn by Michael Shoaff, William Hughes, James McGrey, John McGregor, Michael Callaghan, the Finnerty family, and others. Half a mile further north was O'Hollecan a log tavern. O'Hallecan came from Cashel Tipperary County, Ireland, the ancient capital where Brian Born and other kings of Minnster ruled over southern Ireland.

Two miles north of O'Holleran's on the north-east side of the road stood the well-known hotel of James Corbett who came from the north of Iceland and settled in Melancthon in 1855. Having taken up from the Crown 100 acres—50 acres on either side of the road—Mr Corbett built one of the best log hotels on the "Toronto Line," which he conducted continuously for about thirty years. In postal circles and by stage drivers the place was known as "Tarsaro." Twelfth of July and 5th of November celebrations, as well as council meetings were often held at "Tarsaro."

Still further up the line were Robin's and John Bell's hotels only a few rods apart on the northeast side, and McKee's log tavern on the southwest side of the line. At McDowell's Corner was the Dundalk hotel, built and conducted for some years by Clandius Ekins, and later by James May. Patrick Langley and others whose names we cannot recall. The original tavern was a log building, but was destroyed by fire during the time of Mr. Ekins. One information is that the corner was then taken over by Mr. May, who built the present large frame structure. Log taverns flourished here and there all the way up to Owen Sound. A Mr. Johnston is said to have built the first tavern at what afterwards became Inisfmore, four or five years before the "Toronto Line" was surveyed. In the late fifties Edward Harrison kept one of the better class hotels at Durham Corners. Mr. Harrison was also a member of the township council for several years.

In the late sixties P. G. Close a Toronto wholesale merchant, came into possession of several 50 acre lots in Melancthon facing on the Toronto & Sydenham Road, and as it had already been decided to build the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway from Ocangeville to Owen Sound the time seemed opportune for opening a hotel and general store at four corners, two of which Mr. Close was already the owner and where in all probability there might soon be a railway station. With such encouraging prospects Mr. Close sent J. W. Morey up to Melancthon to look over the situation. The result was that the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Hotel, an unusually large roughcast building with high walls and spacious rooms, was erected on the southwest corner of lot 281, N.E., originally the farm of James Mitchell, but now the property of James Brown. The store was built to the east end of the hotel, almost enclosing the space upon the hotel proper to the line fence between the Mitchell and Sawden farms.

This coup de main on the part of Mr. Morey was the beginning of an era of prosperity in Melancthon. The securing of material from the neighboring woods and from the nearest sawmill as well as the brick, lime, sand and gravel necessary for the erection of the projected buildings created much work for all the native help in the neighborhood, carpenters—George and

Ezra Merkley, Jas Sawden, George Redick and George Young—plasterers, painters and laborers Mr Morey immediately put on a large force and soon had the hotel with stable shed and other buildings along with the store built and ready for occupation Our informant says this was during the summer of 1870 the first stock of goods and liquors arriving from Toronto about harvest time Mr Morey who was an American with more than average ambition and enterprise employed considerable help both in the store and hotel as he carried on both wholesale and retail business supplying the log taverns of the district with liquors He carried on average of fifteen barrels of whisky beer and wines Mr Morey was the manufacturer of the celebrated "Morey's Bitters" sold in hotels and drug stores throughout the province

While "The Bruce" as the hotel and store were called were known as "Morey's Hotel" and "Morey's Store" at "Morey's Corners" Mr Close was supposed to have been the real owner of both property and business and it was certainly a great boom for Melancthon to have both store and hotel of so large a capacity doing such an extensive business in the district Although the railway was not built until about ten years afterwards, Melancthon immediately had daily mail service and goods could be dropped off the train for the store

Having founded the business and carried on successfully for about two years Mr Morey was succeeded by James Sloan also from Toronto, who eventually took over the business of both store and hotel from Mr Close and became sole proprietor Mr Sloan increased the stock and expanded the business not only into the distant parts of Melancthon but also into the neighboring townships of Amaranth and Proton He conducted the business with marked success until the late summer of 1876, during which time "The Bruce" was one of the best equipped and most popular hotels between Toronto and the Georgian Bay equal to the best in either Orangeville or Owen Sound A flag pole fifty feet high stood on the opposite side of the road and was utilized for 24th of May and 12th of July celebrations which included horse-racing footracing jumping tug-of-war etc Council meetings continued to be held at Sloan's hotel until the new Town Hall was built in 1874.

About 1874 the "Long Swamp Tavern" was built by the late Michael Shoaff at Shoaff's Corners 280 sideroad It was a log building and was kept by Mrs Shoalf continuously until his death in 1886

In April 1881 James McGoey built the "Wayside Inn," a frame structure with shed and stable, on lot 285 S W thus making four taverns within a mile and a half namely Michael Callaghan's and Michael Shoaff's on opposite corners at 280 sideroad, James McGoey's half a mile south and John McGregor's tavern "The Bruce," below Melancthon Corner and post office

Early in the year 1882 the erstwhile veteran hotelkeeper the late Robert Bell, whose gainy days were spent at Grahamsville Peel county when he was landlord of the village hotel seventy years ago opened The Bruce" hotel with a full stock of liquors after it had been closed for a season After making some material changes in the layout of the rooms Mr Bell arranged a big ball as the "grand opening" one pleasant night Being already advanced in years Mr Bell retired in about one year's time

In March 1883 Felix McManaman one of Melancthon's earliest pioneers leased "The Bruce" for one year and after making some further alterations in the huge building put in a complete stock of liquors and opened the popular hostel for business in two weeks time

In the beginning of the year 1884 Mr McManaman disposed of the business to Waters Bros Michael and John who continued until the passing of the Scott Act which closed all the hotels in the municipality The last hotel

opened on the Gravel Road was the "Melancthon House" kept by Messrs Sullivan & Young in the frame building that stood on the corner of the Edward Bell farm now owned by George Perrett. This was during the brief period of Melancthon's "inflated prosperity," when James Dick conducted the big Patron Store in the "Bruce Building" in 1892 and 1893.

Speaking of the pioneer tavern, "Backwoods Life" says:

"The tavern in Canada especially in the backwoods still bears something of its old English signification—it is a place of hospitable entertainment for man and beast, and as such, is one of the prime necessities of a new country. Let one not therefore judge rashly of the tavern, or imagine that the tavern-keeper is ex-officio a publican and a sinner. Nor need the traveller scruple to sit down to his meal, or lie down to rest, he will find mine host do the fair thing by him, for he is generally a sturdy, honest fellow, and has the credit of the settlement to maintain."

CHAPTER XVII

OUR RAILWAYS

FROM the time the first settlers came to the townships now comprising the County of Dufferin to the building of the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway—between thirty and forty years—the people living in these townships and beyond had no means of transportation excepting by teaming. For about ten years before the railway of course the means of passenger traffic was by stage.

Application for a charter for the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway was made to the first session of the Ontario Legislature in 1867-68 for a line with a three feet six inch gauge or greater, if so desired at a later date. After much discussion the charter was finally granted for a line from Toronto to Orangeville and Owen Sound, and also from Orangeville to Teeswater, the company agreeing to complete the road to Owen Sound by 1872. The road was built in sections and the first sod was turned in the first section of the Teeswater branch from Orangeville to Arthur on October 3rd, 1869. By May 1st, 1871, the track was laid as far as Orangeville.

The chief engineer was Edmund Wragge born in Worchestershire, England 1837. He had extensive engineering experience in England and came to Canada September, 1869 and became chief engineer of the Toronto Grey & Bruce and the Toronto & Nipissing Railways. He was appointed General Manager of the T. G. & B. Railway in 1875. In 1880-1881 the gauge was widened to four feet eight and a half inches. In 1883 the T. G. & B. Railway was leased to the Ontario & Quebec Company, and became a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company system.

HURON ONTARIO STREET

When Sir John Graves Simcoe established the capital of Upper Canada at Newark in 1792 it was thought that point was in too immediate danger of invasion from across the American border, so the Governor had the capital removed to York (Toronto). But here he was met by another danger, attack by Indians of the north and west. He therefore saw the necessity of building roads in various directions so as to open up communication between the military stations of the country. Yonge Street, connecting York with Barrie. Dundas Street, connecting York with the west and Huron-Ontario Street

(Centre Road) connecting Port Credit and Collingwood, via Mono and Mulmur were all projected by Simcoe, and go back to quite an early date. Huron-Ontario Street was not however really opened up at that time, but merely "blazed" through. Referring to this road in his "History of Simcoe County" Mr. A. F. Hunter, M.A., says: When Joseph F. Bowerman and others living in the south parts of Nottawasaga Township petitioned the District Council in October, 1847, to establish the line of road between the 5th and 9th concessions of that township, along the route which afterward became the important highway known as the Centre Road, or Hurontario Street, this leading thoroughfare was either not opened for a long distance south into Mulmur and north to Glenburon, or was in a very crude and primitive condition. The petitioners sent a diagram with their petition showing the route, with the deviations around the hills which they proposed, and Mr. McGlashan, one of the representatives from the township, reported a grant of 1000 pounds by the Board of Works for road purposes in Nottawasaga. But as the required notice had not been given, the Council laid the matter over until the next session.

At the same session of the District Council (October, 1847) Daniel Markle and other residents of Mulmur petitioned for the opening of Hurontario Street in that township. It was opened at the south end of Mulmur for four miles (16 lots), and the petitioners asked to have it completed to lot 32, to the base line of Nottawasaga. But they met with the same red tape as their neighbours in Nottawasaga had done. They were politely informed that they possessed all the requisite power within themselves and were told to request a District Road Surveyor to examine, survey and report to the Council at some of its future sittings - taking care to give three months' notice of their intended application to the Council in some conspicuous places in their own neighborhood and in the Barrie Magnet newspaper.

Undaunted by the red tape, the pioneers - both north and south of Lavender - set to work, and Archibald McNabb's report on the road through Mulmur and Nottawasaga came before the Council at its very first session after this, viz. in February, 1848. Mr. McNabb was then a District Road Surveyor, and Hurontario Street appears to have been in his division. But some further delay arose over at least part of the route, and it was not until October, 1849, that the District Council finally passed a by-law establishing Hurontario Street through Mulmur, thus making the last link between Lake and Lake. It was completely open from Orangeville to Nottawasaga Bay in 1850, when W. H. Smith wrote his book on Canada (Vol. 1, p. 240):"

TORONTO AND SYDENHAM ROAD

The Toronto and Sydenham Road, known for the first twelve years as "The Toronto Line," was surveyed in 1845 although Proton claims to have had settlers as early as 1844 in the vicinity of Inistioge, known as the Old Survey of Proton. This road connected Toronto with Sydenham (Owen Sound), hence its name. A few years previous to the coming of the Toronto and Sydenham Road, Chatsworth (at that time Johnstown) had communication with Sydenham village by way of the Garafraxa Road which ran from Ferrus up through Mount Forest, Durham and Chatsworth to Owen Sound, and was surveyed by the pioneer surveyor, Charles Rankin, P.L.S., in 1837.

There is some doubt as to whether the Toronto and Sydenham Road was surveyed by Mr. Rankin or by Mr. Gibson. Both gentlemen were employed when the townships of Proton, Artemesia and Melancthon were surveyed. Previous to the survey made of the T. and S. Road in 1845 there were two

different routes leading from Toronto to Orangeville, one by way of the "Sixth Line" via Stanley Mills, Caledon East and Mono Mills, the other being Hurontario Street by way of Brampton (now No. 10 Highway). Another primitive road from Orangeville zig-zagged through Mono township to Hall's Corners at the point where the four townships of Mono, Mulmur, Melancthon and Amaranth meet, and on to Hornings Mills. But apparently there was no direct road leading towards Proton and Artemesia, the first settlers of these townships having come in along the Garafraxa Road by way of Durham and Priceville. When the T. & S. Road was surveyed through to Owen Sound, a strip on each side of the road was also surveyed, three concessions wide into fifty acre lots, incoming settlers receiving one "free grant" lot with the opportunity of purchasing the adjoining lot. In the deed of these lands from the crown to settlers or in the case of a sale by one settler to another the original wording in the description of the lots on either side of the T and S Road is still in use. For instance the deed of the lot where the present Melancthon post office and general store stand would read thus "Lot 280 First Concession North East, Toronto and Sydenham Road, Melancthon, County of Dufferin." This road was first known locally as the "Toronto Line" and later as the "Owen Sound Gravel Road" until with the advent of the Provincial Highways it became No. 10 Highway. It has however been known officially as the Toronto and Sydenham Road ever since it was "chopped through" 85 years ago.

With the opening of the "Toronto Line" soon came the early settlement of the townships through which the road ran. Pioneer settlers "trekked" in from the older settled townships and took up land here and there all along both sides of the great thoroughfare. The first settlements were, of course, on the front lots and gradually extended to the back concessions and beyond. Post offices were established at convenient points along the line and villages soon sprang up.

The late Henry Armstrong is said to have opened the first post office in Proton township at Inkledge in 1851, and in 1850, the record says "Beachell's Post Office" was opened by James Beachell on the hillside of the farm now owned by Mr. John Oliver, one seven-eighth mile below Melancthon Corner. About the year 1850 the combined townships of Amaranth and Melancthon had only 500 population, but in the years immediately following the construction of the "Toronto Line" population increased very fast in these townships.

These were some of the achievements—amid many hardships—of the plucky pioneers and original builders of what is now the great motor route that runs through Dufferin County and on to Owen Sound, the northern metropolis on Georgian Bay.

CHAPTER XVIII

Post Offices, Journalism, Education and Churches

THE following list of Post Offices in Dufferin County by Townships has been kindly supplied to the writer by the Department at Ottawa

AMARANTH

POST OFFICES IN DUFFERIN

Post Office	Established	Postmaster
Amaranth Station	May 1st, 1874	Archibald Lamb
Black's Corners	Sept 1877	Samuel Black
Bowling Green	Jan 1st 1870	William B Jelly
Laurel	Aug 1st 1881	James Spence
Waldemar	Jan 1st 1870	David Jenkins
Whittington	October 1st, 1861	Robert Bowsfield

EAST GARAFRAXA

Marseille	May 1st 1873	Wm McCormick
Hereward	Nov 1st 1867	John Allen
Orton	Oct 1st 1881	Thos Turner
Reading	Sept 6th 1852	James Donaldson
Vanatter	May 1st 1870	James Vanatter

EAST LUTHER

Colbeck	Sept. 1st, 1863	Wm Colbeck
Monticello	July 1st, 1878	Frank L Holmes
Kelden	Sept 1st, 1884	William Bryan
Peepabum	June 1st, 1867	Robert Dickson
Tarbert	Aug 1st, 1868	M McMurchy

MONO

Camilla	Feb 1st 1860	Hugh Currie
Elba	July 1st 1871	Chas Smith
Elder	June 1st, 1904	T Martin
Granger	Nov 1st 1880	Wm Dynes

Hockley	Aug 1st 1863	Alex. Lewis
Lorraine	June 1st, 1854	James Morrison
Primrose	Oct. 1st, 1860	C. McCutcheon
Mono Centre	July 6th 1851	William Large
Mono Mills	Oct. 8th, 1839	
Melville Cross	Nov 1st 1850 (ie Caledon)	Henry Scott
Relessey	Nov 1st, 1868	Fleming Clingang
Sheldon	Sept 1st 1867	John Alexander
Violet Hill	Oct 1st 1878	Francis Robinson

MULMUR

Airlie	July 1st 1868	George E Lee
Banda	June 1st, 1840	
Black Bank	Dec 1st, 1860	Henry Allen
Laveader	June 1st 1860	J B Mastin
Mansfield	Oct 1st, 1858	M Colquhon
Mulmur Corners	July 6th 1841	John Little
Maple Valley	Dec 8th, 1851	Joseph Gibson
Honeywood	July 1st, 1865	Robert Lawrence
Perni	Aug 1st 1872	Paul Gallagher
Rosemond	July 1st 1861	George Cummings
Randwick	Jan 1st, 1874	Wm Parkhill
Rockview	July 1st 1863	Robert Reid
Stanton	July 1st 1867	W H Beatty

MELANCTHON

Auguston	April 1st, 1868	Wm. August
Corbetton	July 1st, 1861	James Corbett
Jessopville	April 1st 1832	William Gray
Riverview	Aug 1st, 1881	S M Carey
Redickville	July 1st 1879	George Redick
Shrigley	Jan 1st 1865	George Bailey
Inisligo	July 8th 1851	George Armstrong

* * * *

In each of the following six Post Offices the names of the Postmasters are given from the year in which the the Post Office was established down to the present.

ORANGEVILLE

Established 8th August, 1851

Postmaster	
Orange Lawrence	August 8th 1851 to December 1851
W S. Hewat, M D	June 1st, 1852 to March 1864
Guy Leslie	April 1st, 1864 to March 1880
Edward Leslie	April 1st 1880
J F Bradley	April 1907
John Park	June 3rd, 1907 to January 27th, 1912
George H Harshaw	February 1st, 1912 to March 14th 1927
Gordon B Hayes	June 19th 1927 to date of writing

SHELBURNE

Established 1st September, 1865

Postmaster	
Wm Jelly	September 1st 1865
Edward Berwick	October 1st, 1870
Duncan McVannel	March 16th, 1903
J. H Kennedy	January 12th 1933

GRAND VALLEY

Established 1st November, 1860, as Luther Name changed 1886

Postmaster	
S Stuckey	November 1st, 1860 to June 7th, 1870
Wm Dawson	October 1st, 1870 to December 15th, 1876
John Gordon	January 1st, 1878 to June 1st 1881
Wm R. Scott	January 1st 1882 to June 15th, 1883
R. F Taylor	October 1st 1883 to July 28th 1813
Samuel Muxwell	October 1st, 1813 to date of writing

HORNING'S MILLS

Established 6th August, 1851

Postmaster	
James McGee	August 6th, 1851
Paul Jarvis	November 1st, 1860
William Airth	May 28th 1888
G Leslie Airth	February 17th 1890
John P Matthews	October 1st, 1895
Alex McKinney	June 1st, 1898
W L Roberts	October 21st 1900
James Thomas	August 5th 1905
R K Lambert	November 29th, 1928

MELANCTHON

Established 8th July, 1851

Postmaster	
James Beachell	July 6th, 1851 to January 1st 1855
James Brown	January 1st 1855 to June 13th 1817
Alice Brown	June 13th 1817 to December 8th 1813
Chas O Neill	December 9th 1813 to July 22nd 1824
Hugh J Matthews	July 22nd 1924 to March 16th 1828
Robert R Martin	March 16th, 1828 to December 23rd, 1838
John H Ritchie	December 23rd 1936 to present time

DUNDALK

Established 1st December 1858

Postmaster	
Elias B Gray	Dec 1st, 1858 to July 1st 1866
James Munhalland	July 1st 1866 to July 1st, 1870
James May	July 1st 1870 to August 1st 1877
J. J. Middleton	August 1st. 1877 to April 1st, 1885
Thomas Handbury	April 1st 1885 to June 1888
Mrs. E Handbury	June 1st 1888 to September 16th, 1936
R G Handbury	September 16th, 1936 to date of writing

CHAPTER XIX

Orangeville Newspapers

DUFFERIN County Journalism began in Orangeville over seventy years ago Early in January 1861, John Foley Sr and James Ainslee founded the Orangeville Sun, which was also described on its title page as "The Garafraxa, Erin Caledon, Albion, Adjala, Mono and Amaracth Advertiser" The Sun was the only newspaper published in the immediate district for several years It was a large and very creditable newspaper for those early days of no railway connection and difficult means of travel and transportation being a four page seven column paper, about the size of the average rural weekly of the present day

John Foley Sr.

Although the Sun was always Conservative in policy, its title page carried this quotation "All Extremes are Error and Truth lies Between" Orangeville at this time had a population of about one thousand although it was not incorporated as a village until three years afterwards. Later Mr Ainslee withdrew from the partnership and Mr Foley conducted the Sun successfully for many years. His son John Foley Jr. succeeded his father in the editorial chair and the Sun remained in the Foley family until the death of Mr Foley in December 1932, after which the Sun was amalgamated with the Orangeville Banner

In 1864 Orangeville had grown to such importance that it was incorporated as a village and the Liberals, including the late Joseph Pattullo thought they should have a Liberal newspaper and Mr Fisher Munro founded the Orangeville Advertiser in 1867. The village and district then had two well edited and up-to-date newspapers. Mr Munro conducted the Advertiser for many years, and, after changing hands two or three times it was purchased

by Messrs William and Robert Wallace

Under the firm name of Wallace Bros. the paper was enlarged and improved in general and became a strong exponent of the Liberal cause in Dufferin county. The 'Daily Advertiser" was published every year during the municipal election campaign Robert Wallace eventually withdrew from the partnership to take over the Alliston Herald and William Wallace conducted the Advertiser for some time occupying the editorial chair for more than ten years Having accepted a position on the staff of the Toronto Daily Star, Mr Wallace disposed of the Advertiser to Mr Kenneth McKay who after continuing the business for a short time accepted a position on the Toronto Telegram and sold out the Advertiser to Mr A R Groff By this time Orangeville had four newspapers and under such keen competition the Advertiser succumbed in 1902.

John Foley Jr.

The third newspaper to be established in the town (it was incorporated as a town in 1873) was the "Dufferin Post' by Messrs Kelcbum & McGuire in 1873. A few years later the Post was taken over by Mungovan Bros the editorial chair being occupied by the late D. J Mungovan, whose vigorous editorials attracted wide attention, often receiving comment from the city daily press. The Post ran a daily edition in competition with the Advertiser during the municipal campaign (we believe the Post was the originator of the enterprise.) After the death of Mr Mungovan the Post was continued by Mrs Mungovan for a time until she disposed of it to Mr Darraugh, who again sold out to Mr Vance A Statia. Mr Statia conducted it for about ten years and finally disposed of the subscription list and business to the Banner and the Sun and moved the plant to Trenton.

In 1893 Mr Blaney McGuire launched the 'Orangeville Banner,' making four newspapers and Orangeville became noted as a newspaper town. Being an experienced newspaperman and popular in both town and country Mr McGuire soon built up a lucrative business. Mr A D McKillrick, B A, became editor of the Banner and eventually formed a partnership with Mr McGuire, and the Banner became the leading newspaper in the town Upon the death of Mr McGuire in May 1931 Mr McKillrick became sole proprietor But Orangeville like many other Ontario towns has undergone a general weeding out of its newspapers and of the four papers that served the town for about nine years only one survives The Orangeville Banner.

SHELBURNE NEWSPAPERS

The people in the north and central part of the county were not without their newspapers in the early days. In the year 1875 the Shelburne Free Press Conservative was established by the late George Raines For the first few years however it had only a feeble existence In 1879 Mr James Cameron who had been employed with both Guelph and Orangeville newspapers purchased the Free Press from Mr Raines and conducted it for five or six years In 1885 the "Free Press Printing and Publishing Company" was organized having members in the village and adjacent townships The Company took over the Free Press and engaged Mr R L. Mortimer, Principal of Shelburne

Public School as editor and manager Mr Cameron retaining the position of foreman Under the new management there was a noticeable improvement in both plant and paper and with increased circulation and patronage it soon ranked among the leading rural newspapers in the province Mr Mortimer finally became sole proprietor and retained control until his death in August, 1913

Shelburne's second newspaper was the 'Economist," Liberal, established in 1863 by Mr W L Smith, who conducted his enterprise very successfully for about twenty years, and then disposed of it to the present publisher, Mr T F E Claridge

In the spring of 1925 the Free Press and Economist were amalgamated under the duel title of "The Free Press and Economist" and Shelburne, like many other Ontario towns, is now served by only one newspaper

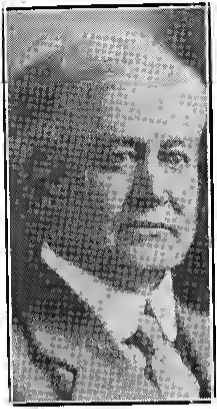
GRAND VALLEY

Journalism in Grand Valley owes its inception to the late John McPherson, a man of some mechanical ingenuity and literary tastes, who launched The Star in the last week of December, 1883 It was a modest little sheet of eight pages, each 9x12 inches and soon grew to the standard sized paper of the day, a four page sheet, each 18x24 inches In a short time the health of Mr McPherson failed and on his death the ownership passed to D H Morrison who guided its destinies for some years, when Mr R F Taylor took hold and controlled it until 1897, when the late W L Craig latterly of Wingham assumed charge and conducted it for the next twenty-eight years But newspaper life was not all calm and serene sailing Shortly after Mr Taylor took charge, the "Tribune" made its debut, and, after a checkered career of about two years, passed out of existence, when Mr Craig took over the Star Then a couple of years later the "Vidette" appeared on the horizon, kept a sharp outlook for a little over two years, and when the big fire occurred the owners disposed of the business to Mr Craig, who incorporated it under the name of the Star and Vidette On Nov 1st 1925, Mr J L Landsborough formerly of the Free Press at Shelburne took over the business. From the foregoing it will be seen that the Star and Vidette with the end of 1933 completed fifty years of existence

DUNDALK NEWSPAPERS

Although Dundalk is just over the border line of Bufferin, it is fitting that some reference should be made to its newspapers.

The first newspaper published in the village was the "Guide," in 1877, but it only lasted a short time.



J. K. Macintyre

In 1882 the late Theophilus Hall, a school teacher, founded the "Herald," and after conducting it a few years, sold it to Mr Newall. Mr Hall then went to the Western States and entered the ministry of the Methodist church. Mr Newall in turn sold the Herald to Mr J B Spurr of Toronto who by his lengthy and interesting editorials on local topics attempted to boost the Herald. About 1889, Rev Mr Hall returned from the State of Iowa where he had been ordained to the ministry, and again purchased the Herald from Mr. Spurr, and the paper showed a marked improvement under his management. Several years later it was purchased by another school teacher, Mr Glendenning who after occupying the editorial chair for a few years, disposed of it to still another school teacher, Mr T H. Blacklock. About 1902 it was taken over by Mr J R. Macintyre a local banker who, as editor and manager conducted it very successfully for thirty one years until his death in March 1933 and was succeeded by his son, Mr Frank Macintyre, the present publisher.

CHAPTER XX

Education

EDUCATION in Dufferin (or rather in Orangeville and the townships of Dufferin) can be traced back to 1844, when the Rev Dr Ryerson was appointed chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada for in that year the late George McManus was appointed Township Superintendant of Schools for Mono

Previous to 1844 there was no provincial school system and schools were opened here and there according to the number of families in a locality that could afford to pay a teacher, who usually 'boarded around' in the section

Township Superintendents were appointed by the County Council one for each Township or union of Townships Their duties were to visit each school in their district twice a year and deliver one public lecture on education in each section to apportion the Legislative grant, issue cheques on the Township Treasurer, payable to teachers to assist in the examination of teachers for certificates and to report annually to the Chief Superintendent They were allowed one pound a year for each school in their district. The following is a copy of the curriculum for teachers' certificates

"Adopted October 3rd 1850, by Her Majesty's Special Command"

Regulations for the Examination and Classification of Teachers of Common Schools by the County Boards prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada Candidates must give satisfactory evidence of strictly temperate habits and moral character

Third Class Certificates

(1) Candidates are required to be able to read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading book.

(2) To be able to spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence dictated by the examiners

(3) To be able to write a plain hand

(4) To be able to work readily questions in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic and in reduction and proportion and to be familiar with principles on which these rules depend

(5) To know the elements of English Grammar, and to be able to parse any easy sentence in prose.

(6) To be acquainted with the elements of Geography and the general outlines of the globe

(7) To have some knowledge of school organization and classification.

Teachers of French or German may substitute their knowledge of these languages for English, whose certificates will be limited accordingly

Second Class Certificates

(1) Candidates for certificates of Second Class Teachers, in addition to what is required for Third Class must be able to read with ease, intelligence and expression and to be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation

(2) To write a bold free hand, and to be acquainted with the rules of teaching writing

(3) To know fractions, involution evolution and commercial and mental arithmetic.

(4) To be acquainted with the elements of bookkeeping.

(5) To know common rules of orthography, and to be able to parse any sentence in prose or poetry, to write grammatically, with correct spelling and punctuation the substance of any passage which may be read

(6) To be familiar with the elements of mathematical physical and civil or political geography, as contained in any school geography

First Class Certificates

(1) In addition to the requirements for Second Class Certificate, candidates for First Class Certificates must understand the elements of Mensuration and Land Surveying.

(2) Algebra to quadratic equation, and to know the first four Books of Euclid

(3) To know the outlines of general history

(4) To be familiar with the elements of botany, zoology and natural philosophy."

Some of the Local Superintendents of those days were A D Fordyce and Mr Clapp for Wellington (which included Orangeville Amaranth East Garafraxa and East Luther) and Paul Jarvis of Horning's Mills and Mr Ferguson of Priceville for Melancthon township at that time in the county of Grey

Mr A F Hunter, M A., in his History of Simcoe County, gives the names of the Township Superintendents for Mono and Mulmur as follows:

Mono

1851-1852—Abraham Martin
1853-1856—Rev John Fletcher
1857-1858—Rev Jacob Vanliege
1859-1862—Moses Harshaw
1863-1864—Rev John Corbell
1864-1865—Rev Alex Henderson
1866-1869—Rev Richard Cleary
1870-1871—Rev W M Christie

Mulmur

1851—John Little
1852-1856—Rev John Fletcher
1857-1858—Rev Jacob Vanlings
1859-1870—John Cooper
1861-1863, 1869 and 1870-1871—Rev Archibald Colquhoun
1867-1868—Rev John McCleary

It will be observed that the majority of the Local Superintendents were clergymen while in the schools of those days there were far more male than female teachers engaged Most of the school houses were log buildings

From the founding of the first log school house in the infant village, Or-

ansville has been well supplied with schools In the late fifties and early sixties some of the teachers mentioned were George Brunt and F E. McBain As the population increased the attendance at the Common School also increased About the year 1866 a Grammar School was opened for senior pupils, with Mr C R. Dickinson M A., as principal, and Orangeville schools became more or less noted for doing what al the present Ilms is called High School work

With the incorporation of the town in 1873 and being chosen as the county seat six years later, came the demand for a High School A site having been selected, the High School building was erected and classes opened in 1880, with the late Alexander Steele, B A., as head master The school board was fortunate in securing a principal of the erudition and general culture of Mr Steele The average High School principal is an honour graduate in one department, but Mr. Steele was an honour graduate in three departments—English and History Mathematics and Philosophy He was principal continuously and without interruption from the opening of the school in 1880 to 1915—thirty-five years—which is certainly a unique and creditable record, during which time the school increased in size and prestige.

N. M. Armstrong, Principal of Orangeville Public School

Orangeville High School also had the good fortune to have another teacher of more than average scholarship, Mr R S Jenkins, M.A., who was classical master in the early nineties. Mr Jenkins was an honour graduate of Queen's University, Kingston and after his teaching days in Orangeville pursued post-graduate work in both the University of Chicago and the University of Rome

Hornings Mills had a local reputation for the high status of its school under W F Munro and Thomas Norton (later Dr Norton) and other teachers of the long ago. In connection with 'Backwoods Life' published in 1869 by W F Munro teacher at Hornings Mills at that time R L Merdmer, editor of the Shelburne Free Press, added the following paragraph concerning the teachers in Melanchthon in 1869.

"There were seven public schools and one separate school in the township The teachers at that time were"

S Sec. No 1—T F Holdship
S Sec No 2—W F Munro
S Sec No 3—George Leitch
S. Sec No 4—Miss Brunker
S Sec No 5—Robert Russell
S Sec No 6—Miss Ludlow
S Sec No 7—Miss Isabella Brunker
Separate School—Miss Partil.

The Free Press evidently forgot to mention the late David Stewart, who taught in S Sec No 3 (Shrigley) at that time A few years later the late Robert Mooney taught in S Sec No 1 (Silk a School)

Some of the early teachers in the other townships were

Mono—William Gray (Camilla) George Leighton and James Armstrong

Amaranth—Jonathan Varcoe, Richard Banks and William Gray (formerly of Camilla) Mr Gray taught at Farmington Whittington Coleridge and Maple Grove He later taught for eleven years in S. Section No 7 Back Line, Melancthon The late Donald McAulay was another pioneer teacher in Melancthon and at Black Corners and Maple Grove in Amaranth In Mulmur township one of the early teachers was P D Henry, who taught for many years at Whitfield

Shelburne Public School dates back about sixty years Neither the exact date nor the name of the first teacher seems to be available Previous to the founding of the school in the village the children of the community attended Silk a school two miles north in Melancthon township where the late Robert Mooney was teacher As the population of the village increased the school building had to be enlarged, and a staff of two, and later, three, teachers engaged In 1879 the late R. L. Mortimer became principal with two or three assistants one of whom was Miss Hanna who afterwards taught in S. Sec No 7 Melancthon Mr Mortimer remained principal until 1885 when he resigned to become editor of the Free Press

After Mr Mortimer, Mr N McEachern was principal for a time, and was succeeded in 1887 by the late R H McMaster one of the most efficient teachers of his day Mr McMaster held the post until failing health forced him to resign in 1895 Although as yet rated only as a Public School, Mr McMaster graduated each year a fairly large class of students with 3rd class teachers' certificates. Principals of later years were W. A. Martin Major Laing, Joseph Clark, B.A. T. E. Langford M A, and A. B. Cooper, B A. (1910)

The following is a list of the teachers, who taught in the old log, and later brick, school Sec No 7 Melancthon from the time it was built about 1860 down to 1910—fifty years Miss Brunker Miss Johnston, Miss Wright, Miss McIntosh Mr Webster Mr Tansley Hamilton Brown Mr Campbell, Miss McKenzie Miss Hanna Miss Morrow, William Gray Miss McCue William Williams, Miss Davidson Wellington Myers, Miss Reburn, Miss Snell and Miss Carson

What was supposed to have been the first school in the New Survey of Melancthon was a log building that stood on the corner of Lot 28?, S W., facing the Gravel Road and was built probably about the year 1855 when the late Charles Beamish was owner of the 50 acres upon which the building stood but was purchased and occupied for many years by the late William Andrews In more recent years the late George and Mrs Shoaff purchased the farm and resided there This school served the community for a few years before the log school was built on the Back Line Two of the teachers were Mr Vert and T F Heldship

The first school in Grand Valley is said to have been built about 1862 and the first teacher was Mr McArthur Mr F C Colbeck B A, now of Toronto was teacher when the village was known as "Little Toronto" He subsequently attended Victoria University and after a brilliant course to graduation became principal of West Toronto Collegiate Institute retaining the position continuously for over thirty years Mr Colbeck was succeeded in the Grand Valley school by Mr R. E Hamilton, who taught successfully in the village for several years

As the former modest hamlet grew into an important village and became

incorporated, the school, of course, enlarged thus affording High School privileges to students of the village and district in later years. One of the prominent principals of over forty years ago was Mr. David Smith who did much to inaugurate High School work in the school.

Garafraxa had her schools, years before Orangeville appeared on the map of Upper Canada, according to a record in the library in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Early settlers, who came into the township from the south by way of Erin and took up the land where the future villages of Marsville and Reading soon became the business and trading centres of the district, organized the first school section in the township. Of course the first schools were log buildings with few and primitive equipments.

Although at this late date one would scarcely credit the assertion, it is claimed that about three-quarters of a century ago Reading had two schools and three churches within its borders. Teachers' examinations for certificates were held alternately at Fergus and Elora in those days and teachers often had to make the entire journey on foot.

Dufferin county also has claim to some distinction in the field of literature. Alexander MacLachlan, Scottish poet, settled in the southern end of Amaranth township about the time of the American Civil War and engaged in farming, which apparently was not his natural vocation, his inclination being toward literary pursuits. He was a local poet of considerably more than average ability. He was appointed Government Emigration agent for Scotland in 1862. In later life Mr. MacLachlan took up his residence in Orangeville, where he died March 20th, 1896. His remains rest in Greenwood Cemetery. Many of his poems are still extant.

CHAPTER XXI

Early Churches

IN all probability the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Brebeuf Daniel and Lalemant, in the days of Champlain three hundred years ago were the first to carry the tidings of the Christian religion into the territory now known as the County of Dufferin. In those days the Petun or Tobacco Indians inhabited the banks of the Grand, Pine and Boyne Rivers, that take their rise in Melancthon and Mulmur townships, and it is known that these faithful followers of the Cross spent several years with the Petun people before they paid the supreme sacrifice of martyrdom. This, of course, was approximately two hundred years before the first white man settled in the district. After the massacre of the missionaries and the burning of the Huron villages practically all missionary work ceased, but their efforts were not wholly abortive as the Martyrs' Shrine near the town of Midland affords pregnant proof.

Evidently there were both Anglican and Presbyterian missionaries in Mono, Mulmur and Garafraxa prior to 1850 or about fifteen years before Orangeville was founded, some of the first settlers being members of these communions.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

The Anglican church in Canada began in the year 1759 with the consecration of Rev. Charles Ingles, M.A., as first Colonial Bishop at Halifax.

Four years later the Diocese of Quebec was formed and the Rev. Jacob Mountain, M.A., rector of a parish in Huntingdonshire, Eng., was consecrated as the first bishop in 1793. When he landed at Quebec on the 1st of November he was greeted with a kiss by Bishop Briand, of the Roman Catholic church with the remark: "Your people are in much need of you."

The second bishop of Quebec was Rt. Rev. John Stuart, M.A., "the father of the Upper Canada Church." In 1785 he founded the first school in Upper Canada, a classical school at Cataraqui (Kingston).

John Strachan, First Bishop of Toronto

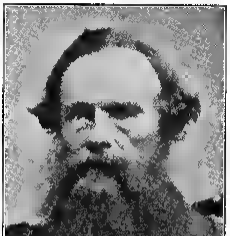
The most outstanding churchman in Upper Canada during the pioneer period however was John Strachan Toronto's first bishop Born in the city of Aberdeen Scotland in 1778 he was bereft of his father when he was a half grown boy He managed to attend the local school and later entered the University of Aberdeen from which institution he finally graduated with honours.

At the age of 21 he came to Canada first settling at Cataraqui where he founded a private school in 1800 whence he moved to Cornwall After teaching and doing missionary work for a couple of years he was ordained to the ministry by Bishop Mountain of Quebec in 1803 and appointed rector of Cornwall He was transferred to York where he became rector in 1812, and Archdeacon in 1827 He was consecrated first Bishop of Toronto in 1839, and during his long episcopacy of 28 years Bishop Strachan frequently visited the various parishes in Simcoe and Grey counties (now Dufferin) He died at Toronto in the year 1867

Previous to the formation of the diocese of Toronto (1839) it seems that the vast territory of Canada West was as yet under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec and the Rt Rev Dr Stewart second Bishop of Quebec established what was known as the Stewart Missions with Penetanguishene as a central point

The Rev Adam Elliot Anglican missionary sent to Mono and Mulmur in July 1833 writes as follows

"Having arrived in Mono I performed Divine Service on Friday March 29th at the home of Mr Cobean, who resides on the 7th Concession The hearers were very numerous and attentive Many persons attended from the Township of Adjala which is situated immediately on the east side of Mono I baptized 18 children on that occasion In Mono the people are principally Protestants One half of the inhabitants of Adjala are Roman Catholics The members of the church in these townships are exceedingly zealous and are very solicitous for a resident clergyman The frame church was raised last summer in a central situation but without and from some source it will be long I fear before they can accomplish their undertaking I was informed by the inhabitants that the Archdeacon of York first performed the service of our church in Mono and that they yet entertain feelings of gratitude for his kindness in visiting their remote township at so early a period



Rev Adam Elliot

From Mono I proceeded to Mulmur and performed Divine Service there on March 30th I had no intention of visiting Mulmur on that occasion as I supposed the settlers to be very few but a member of the church who resides there came and requested me to preach in that township and baptize the children About fifty persons assembled and twelve children were baptized

Having returned to Albion, I read prayers and preached on the second occasion Though the weather was exceedingly fine the congregation was not large as general information had not been circulated among the inhabitants On that occasion three children were baptized

As I continued my journey to Caledon I read prayers and preached at the home of Mr Wood on the fourth concession of Chinguacousy east of Hurontario Street Above twenty persons were present and one child was baptized

Having arrived in Caledon I read prayers and lectured there at the home of Mr Dodds who resides near the centre of the township The congregation was large and attentive."

Your obedient servant
ADAM ELLIOT"

From the above quotation it is evident that there was not as yet any church building in the district although there must have been a considerable number of Anglican families settled in the neighboring townships, and

where timber was so plentiful these people could soon have built log churches but they may not have been able to support a resident minister

Although Dufferin County is comparatively small in area, it is divided among three different dioceses Toronto Niagara and Huron thus creating the complicated situation of three bishops having jurisdiction over the churches in their respective dioceses within the county In the northern part of the county there is some uncertainty as to whether Horning's Mills or Melancthon (Gravel Road) was the earlier church There was no church building at Melancthon but services were held in the old Orange Hall a log building that stood on the site of the present brick hall on the corner of the Barrell homestead lot 294 N E This was probably ten years before there was any Shelburne except Jelly's Corners

One of the first ministers was Rev Mr Johnston of Priceville who made the trip of twenty miles on a rough road through the woods on horseback The congregation was fairly large members coming from the vicinity of what is now Shelburne and also from the Dundalk district. On the church roll at that time appear the names of Corbett, Charlers Swift, Stewart, Atkinson West Mills Beachell Watson Hatten Andrews Beckell, Harrison, Berwick Jelly and Timbury. Doubtless there were other families, whose names are not now available

A site was selected and material supplied to build a church but the undertaking was never consummated In the meantime a hamlet was springing up at Jelly's Corners where some of the influential members of the congregation resided and finally it was decided to build the church there—the present St Paul's church Shelburne

At quite an early date in the history of Melancthon the Rev Philip Tocque M.A was rector of St. John's Church Horning's Mills Cranmore's Church Honeywood and Christ Church Whitfield He resided at Horning's Mills for many years Some of the rectors in later years were Revs A C. Miles F W Goodeve W J Eccleston and W F Carpenter These three churches are included in the diocese of Toronto

St Paul's Church Shelburne having developed from the mother church in Melancthon it is interesting to know about when and by whom the Melancthon church was founded The story that the Stewart missionary enterprise in Mono and Mulmur in the early thirties spread to Horning's Mills and into the New Survey of Melancthon is not compatible with the facts

The probabilities are that soon after the opening of the "Toronto Line" in 1846 several families of the Anglican persuasion (Corbetts Charlers, Beachells Beckels Stewarts Atkinsons and others) settled in the district and that through the efforts of the late Archdeacon Mulholland of Owen Sound who travelled extensively visiting the settlers as they came in from the frontier townships and took up homesteads along the "Toronto Line" an Anglican mission was founded about 1856 or 57 which afterwards became the Melancthon parish

St Paul's church Shelburne with St James' church Primrose and St Paul's church Melancthon with St. James church Dundalk, (the two latter in Dundalk parish) are included in the diocese of Huron Orangeville Mono and Grand Valley churches are within the diocese of Niagara

The three dioceses each of which takes in part of Dufferin County were formed in the following years:

Diocese of Toronto Bishop Rt Rev John Strachan	1839
Diocese of Huron, Bishop Rt Rev Benjamin Cronyn	1857

Diocese of Niagara, Bishop, Rt. Rev. T. B. Fuller 1875

The following is a list of the rectors of St. Paul's Church Shelburne. Evidently the first three didn't reside at Shelburne as the church was not built until 1872 during the incumbency of Rev. J. J. Morton. Mr. Johnstone resided at Priceville, Mr. Hill possibly at Horning's Mills preceding Mr. Tocque who of course lived at Hornings Mills six years. There was a fairly large congregation at Melancthon services being held in the log Orange Hall on Darrah's Hill and occasionally in the private house of Mr. and Mrs. Timbury just east of Jelly's Corner until the Shelburne church was built. The rectors were

Rev. R. W. Johnstone	1856
Rev. Rowland Hill	1862
Rev. Philip Tocque, M.A.	1870-1878
Rev. J. J. Morton	1872
Rev. George W. Racey	1878
Rev. James Smyth	1878
Rev. William Bevan	1880
Rev. Mark Turnbull	1881
Rev. H. G. Moore	1884
Rev. R. H. Shaw	1893
Rev. W. A. Graham, B.A.	1899
Rev. Wm. Hind	1900
Rev. C. K. Masters, M.A., B.D.	1902
Rev. R. J. S. Adamson, B.A.	1907
Rev. H. P. Westgate, B.A.	1914
Rev. John Morris	1918
Rev. W. H. Hartley	1918
Rev. R. P. D. Hurford, D.D.	1925
Rev. G. P. Parson	1938

CHAPTER XXI (Part 2)

THE first missionary enterprise in Orangeville began by the efforts of the late Seneca Ketchum Sr. who came into the settlement from the vicinity of Mono Mills and conducted services as a non denominational lay reader about the year 1837. The Rev. John Fletcher was the first Anglican Minister appointed to the field in 1850 and remained until 1856. Mr. Fletcher was succeeded by Rev. John VanLinge who remained from 1856 to 1861, the first log church being located at Purple Hill. In 1861 the Rev. Alexander Henderson, M.A., who had recently graduated from Trinity University, was sent by the late Bishop Strachan to the Parish of Orangeville and Mono and parts adjacent. Mr. Henderson's incumbency was one of the longest in the annals of church history—forty years—until he retired in 1902. He was created a canon about 1890. Canon Henderson was rector in the old St. Mark's church which stood on the site of the present brick edifice the latter being built during his unusually long rectorship in Orangeville.

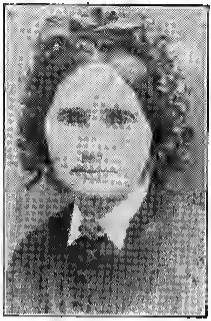
Seneca Ketchum Sr.

A former citizen has kindly supplied us with the following list of the names of the succeeding rectors of St. Mark's Church:

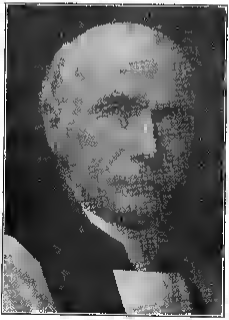
1902-1913—Rev. G. A. Rix (now Bishop Rix).
1913-1915—Rev. G. W. Tebbs.
1915-1918—Rev. Arthur H. Howitt.
1918-1919—Rev. F. Eley.
1919-1922—Rev. T. H. Stewart.
1922-1929—Rev. John W. McDonald.
1929 to time of writing—Rev. H. A. West-McMaster.

St. Mark's first log church built in 1837

Rev John Fletcher

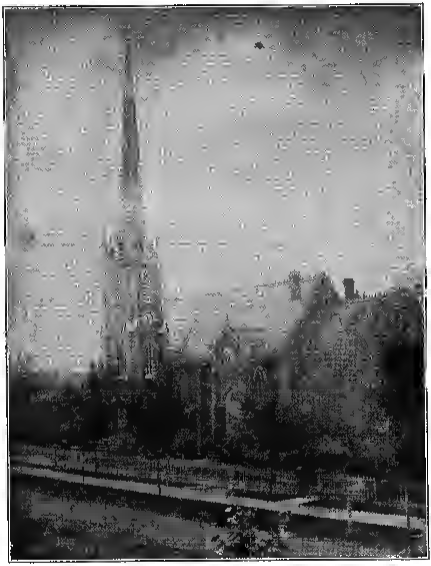


Jane Fletcher



Rev. Alexander Henderson

Rev G A. Rix



Present St. Mark's Church, as originally built with spire.

HORNING'S MILLS PARISH

The Parish of Horning's Mills originally belonged to the Diocese of Huron but was transferred to Toronto Diocese about 1890. St. John's Church Horning's Mills, Christ's Church, Whitfield, and Cranmer's Church Honeywood, were among the first Anglican churches established in the district.

The following list of officiating clergy begins with the incumbency of

Rev Philip Tocque Although some of the early settlers claim the parish (mission) was founded several years prior to the coming of Mc Tocque

Rev Philip Tocque, M A	1870-1876	Rev A H Powell, B A	1911 1912
Rev Geo Ledington L Th	1876-1878	Rev W F Carpenter, B.A.	1913-1919
Rev R. A Rooney, L Th	1879-	Rev Herbert Nayloc, L Th	1919-1921
Rev W E Carroll, B.A.	1887-	Rev R E Lemon	1921-1924
Rev J R S Boyde M A	1890-1894	Rev D G Alkinson L Th	1928 1932
Rev A C Miles B A	1894-1898	Rev A J Forte L Th	1932
Rev F W Goodeve, M.A	1898-1904	Rev A E Civis	1937-1938
Rev W J Eccleston, L Th	1904-1908		

The parish of St Luke s Church, Rosemont, is perhaps the oldest in the district From an early time the parish included St Luke s Rosemont St David's, Everett and Trinity Church, Adjala The Rev Adam Elliott, a travelling missionary visited the neighborhood and held services in a private house as early as 1835 He was succeeded by Rev Mr Darling who held service in Mr Little s house in 1842. Following Mr Darling came Rev George Borne in 1845 Then came the Rev John Fletcher from 1849-1856 The record says Mc Fletcher built a church at Rosemont in 1849 The following list of clergy since is not complete but is the best available Succeeding Mc Fletcher came

Rev John McLeary	1863-	Rev F J Lynch	1891-1901
Rev Thaddeus Walker	1870-	Rev G W Haldsworth, B A.	1901 1909
Rev George Nesbitt	1874	Rev. J N Blodgett M A	1909-1912
Rev E Sibbald	1881-	Rev G L Grey, B A.	1912 1934
Rev C W Macsh M A	1882-	Rev H A Cleverdon	1935-1937
Rev E Daniels, B A	1887-	Rev C W McLean	1937-

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Beginning of the Roman Catholic Church in Ontario

Catholic history began in the Province of Ontario with the coming of Champlain in 1615 and the establishment of a Recollet mission in the Huron country by Father LeCaron The Jesuits soon followed and were active until the "annee lecchie of 1642" when Fathers Daniel Brebeuf and Lalemant were massacred by the Iroquois

Prior to the formation of the Diocese of Kingston the Bishop of Quebec had jurisdiction over both Lower and Upper Canada.

The Rt Rev Alexander McDonell D.D. was appointed Vicar Apostolic for Upper Canada in December 1820 with supervision over the vast territory lying west of the Ottawa River which at that time had only a few scattered communities of Roman Catholics here and there along the southern frontier In January 1826 he was consecrated first Bishop of Kingston and remained spiritual ruler over this large missionary diocese for fourteen years He died on January 14th 1840 and was succeeded by the Rt Rev Remigius Gallin, D D

The first Roman Catholic Church in Dufferin County was not built in Orangeville as is erroneously supposed, but in the New Survey of Melancthon From the church in the Township of Adjala a mission was started in Melancthon in the early fifties services being held in the home of Mr Mc Cue Sc As settlers came into the district St. Patrick s church a large hewed log building was built on the property of Francis O'Boyle, lot 230 facing the sideroad and just west of the C P.R railway Owing to the meagre records kept in those days it is difficult to secure the exact date but one of the early citizens says the church was built about 1858 This would be during the episcopate of the Rt Rev A F Charbonnel second bishop of Toronto Some of

the priests in the church in Adjala at the time who were probably instrumental in founding the mission in Melaocthon were Fathers Pourret O'Shea and Cynott The latter was also a member of the Board of Examiners to issue teachers certificates in Simcoe county A little later came Fathers Kay and Donohue

Among the first members of St. Patrick's Church in Melancthon were the names of McCue, Breen, McManaman, Hogg, O'Hollorae, Cullinen LaVelle, Kating Curran, Waters Doyle, Callaghan, Brian Malone, Lewis Gael and Francis O'Boyle. As new settlers took up homesteads both east and west of the "Toronto Line" St Patrick's soon became a prosperous church with a large congregation

The old log church having been a conspicuous landmark and having served a good purpose in the community for about 20 years, was replaced in 1879 (during the pastorate of Father Feeney) by the present brick church on the hill on the east side of No 10 Highway The log church was also utilized as a Separate School building before the school in S Sec No 9 was built Miss Furtil (later Mrs James McCue, of Melancthon) having been one of the early teachers The following are the names of some of the officiating priests during the past sixty years

Fathers J. J Feeney P J Cassin, J H Coty R J. Maloney Dubey G F. Murphy, T Clohecy, the rector at time of writing Father A F Callaghan.

St. Patrick's Church Melancthon was originally included in the diocese of Toronto but for many years it has been part of the diocese of Hamilton which, however, was created in 1856 just before the Melancthon church was founded. The first bishop being the Rt. Rev. John Farrell, D D

St. Peter's Church Orangeville, belongs to the archdiocese of Toronto which was first erected as the diocese of Toronto in 1841, with the Rt Rev. Michael Power D D as first bishop The following is a list of the bishops and archbishops of Toronto from its inception down to the present time

1842-1850—Rt. Rev Michael Power
1850-1860—Rev. A F M Charbennel
1860-1889—Rev. J J Lyneh

The see became a Metropolitan in 1870. Bishop Lynch becoming the first archbishop Following is the list of archbishops

1870-1888—Most Rev J J Lynch
1889-1899—Most Rev John Walsh.
1899-1910—Most Rev Denis O'Connor
1910-1912—Most Rev F. P. McEvay
1912-1934—Most Rev. Neil McNeil

The parish of St Peter's Roman Catholic Church Orangeville was founded in the late seventies as a mission from St Cornelius Church Caledon by the late Rev. J J Egan later the Very Rev Dean Egan of Barrie. The present brick church was built in 1880 and the mission was carried on by Father Egan until 1885 when it was organized as a parish by the late Archbishop Lynch

The Rev Father Jeffcott a hallowed memory was the first resident priest. His incumbency lasted about five years from 1885 to 1890 when he was succeeded by Rev Father D Morris now Very Rev Dean Morris of St. Catharines The following list of the clergy since Dean Morris closed his work in the parish about 1892 is as complete as we have been able to obtain

Rev H J. McPhillips,
Rev L Minehan
Rev Kenneth Morrow
Rev W A Egan
Rev J F Sweeney
Rev T E Flanagan
Rev Joseph Bagnasco D D
Rev M J Carroll.
Rev T J McCabe
Rev F J Caulfield

Diocese of Toronto

The Diocese of Toronto was constituted by Pope Gregory XVI, Dec 17th, 1841. Very Rev. Michael Power, D.D., being the first Bishop. There were 8,000 Catholic inhabitants in Toronto when Bishop Power was consecrated but only one church St. Paul's built in 1842. The Bishop bought the block of land on which St. Michael's Cathedral stands, and in May 1845 the corner stone was laid. The cathedral was dedicated by Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, in September 1848.

List of Bishops

Rt. Rev. Michael Power, D.D., consecrated 1842
Rt. Rev. Armand Marie Comte de Charbonnel, D.D., 1850
Rt. Rev. John Joseph Lynch, D.D., 1860 (See became an Archdiocese in 1870 with Bishop Lynch as Archbishop)
Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Archbishop 1865
Most Rev. Denis O'Connor, D.D., Archbishop, 1885
Most Rev. F. P. McEvay, D.D., Archbishop, 1910
Most Rev. Neil McNeil, D.D., Archbishop 1912
Most Rev. J. C. McGuigan, D.D., Archbishop, 1934

CHAPTER XXI (Part 3)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

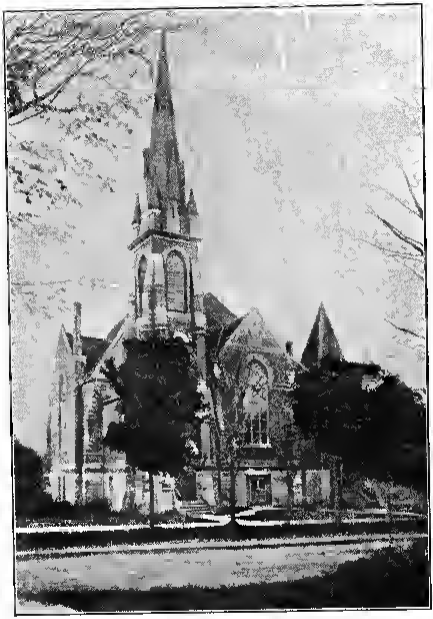
THE first missionary efforts in Dufferin county by the Presbyterian church were most likely introduced from the east where Mr. John Carruthers, a school teacher in West Gwillimbury, according to his "Retrospect of Thirty-Six Years' Residence in Canada West," was appointed a "Catechist and Exhorter by the Presbytery of York (now Toronto) in connection with the Church of Scotland, to visit the destitute settlers in the Western section of Upper Canada." The probabilities are that Mr. Carruthers in his journeys through the country visited the early Presbyterian settlers in Mulmur, Mono and Garafraxa with a view to establishing missions in these townships. The Rev. William Fraser was inducted as pastor of the church at Bond Head before the year 1840 and remained there for over forty years, during which time he visited different parts of what is now the County of Dufferin in the interests of the Presbyterian church. A mission was established at an early date at Horning's Mills but old residents differ as to the time or by whom it was first introduced.

Rev. W. E. McKay

In the early days there were two branches of the Presbyterian Church in Orangeville, the Old Kirk of Scotland and the Canada Presbyterian Church. Rev. W. E. McKay, the veteran Presbyterian minister of Orangeville's pioneer period, was pastor of the Old Kirk. According to the early record Mr. McKay, who had come from Ireland, was ordained in Orangeville in the year 1856, and was pastor of the Presbyterian Church continuously until his death in 1885, a term of twenty-nine years.

The following clipping from the Orangeville Sun of Feb. 1st 1863, speaks of the opening of the New Canada Presbyterian Church:

"The lately erected Canada Presbyterian Church was opened for divine service on Sunday, Feb. 1st. Prof. Burns preached in the morning and the resident minister, Rev. A. McFaul, at night. At the Monday night tea meeting, addresses were delivered by Revs. Hassard, Smith, Gray, Thompson, Brolley, McKay and Millard. The church is described as a substantial frame rough-cast structure 26 by 46, built in gothic style, with solid stone foundation and seated to accommodate three hundred persons. It was built by Hugh Haley



St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Orangeville
(now Westminster United Church)

from plans prepared by Mr Dunbar. The painting was done by Ferguson & Graham and the ornamenting and finishing by J. K. Riddell.

Doubtless the Canada Presbyterian Church was established both in the village and in the neighbouring townships years before the new church above mentioned was built. Although there seems to be no available record as to how long Mr McFeul was pastor of the church it is probable that there were other ministers in church during the seventeen years from the building of the new church in 1863 to the union with the Old Kirk on March 30th 1880, at which time Rev J M McIntyre was pastor of the Canada Presbyterian Church. As a result of the union the new St Andrew's Church was organized and about that time the present large edifice was erected on West Broadway. Rev Mr McKay continued as pastor of the new church for about five years, when he was succeeded by Rev W A. Hunter, who in turn was succeeded by Rev D C Hossack, and Rev R W Dickie, which brings the record down to approximately the year 1900.

Shelburne Presbyterians organized their church in the late seventies and an early record gives the following list of ministers during the first quarter of a century:

1877-1880—Rev John R. Gilchrist.

1883-1884—Rev John Straith.

1886-1890—Rev T J. McClelland.

1893-1898—Rev Dr G G McRobbie.

1900-1904—Rev F W Anderson.

1905-1913—Rev Dr J A. McKenzie.

* The above list may not be complete.

The first Presbyterian services at Black's Corners are said to have been held in the schoolhouse about the year 1880, being conducted chiefly by students from Knox College, Toronto. The church was built in 1882, when the Rev. Alfred Gandier, later Principal Gandier of Knox College, was pastor. Other early pastors were Rev. J. Campbell, Rev. Hugh Crozier, Rev. A. Miele and Rev. J. R. Bell.

In the year 1886 the Rev. J. C. Madill, a travelling missionary, conducted the first Presbyterian service in the village of Laurel, which was held in the Town Hall. About two years later the Presbyterian Church was built. Rev. J. R. Bell received a call to Laurel and Black's Corners' charges in 1892, where he remained for twenty-seven years. He was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Reddon and Rev. A. F. Webster.

Horning's Mills has had a Presbyterian Church from a very early time. Several of the sturdy pioneers, who had recently come from their native Perth and Edinburgh, were not neglectful of their responsibility in the sphere of religion and soon founded in the land of their adoption the beloved church of their ancestors. We have not been able to secure a list of the first clergy who administered to the early Presbyterians at Horning's Mills, but the Rev. J. A. McDonald, B.A., was there about forty-five years ago. Later the Rev. A. E. Nellis, B.A., and still later the Rev. R. M. Phalen, B.A., were each stationed there for a number of years.

Corbetlan and Riverview churches were founded by the Rev. J. C. Madill in the early eighties and Gandier church (Keldon) by Rev. Alfred Gandier about the same time; all these churches being in the same circuit afterwards and ministered to by Rev. Mr. Madill. It was said that Corbetlon, in its infant days had two stores, two sawmills and two taverns, and that shortly afterwards the latter were replaced by two churches. Pastors succeeding Rev. Mr. Madill were Revs. Bradley, Little, W. J. Knox, M.A. (previously Science Mas-

ter at Orangeville High School), H. Ross and G. W. Rose, B.A. There were some others whose names we cannot recall.

At Grand Valley some of the early ministers of the Presbyterian Church were Rev. Hugh Crozier, Rev. D. T. McClintock and Rev. D. J. Lane. Rev. Mr. Crozier ministered to the people of Grand Valley and vicinity for many years.

Tweedsmuir Memorial Presbyterian Church, Orangeville, built in 1845 by the continuing Presbyterians, following the union in 1925 of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Canada.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

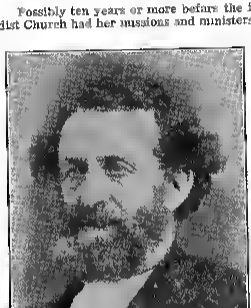
The Methodist Church was the strongest of the Protestant denominations in the early days in Upper Canada. With the coming of the Empire Loyalists they settled around the Bay of Quinte, York, Ancaster and Niagara, being practically a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church from across the American border. About the same time the Wesleyan Methodist Church was becoming established in different sections of Upper Canada.

A census taken about 1820 gives the number of clergy in the four Protestant denominations as follows: Methodists, 33; Baptist 18; Church of England 16; Presbyterian and Congregational, 15. The Methodists also had a large number of lay preachers, a feature that contributed largely to the rapid increase of the denomination among the settlers.

The Methodists soon became so strong in Upper Canada that in 1828 they detached themselves from the American Church and formed a Canadian Conference. In the following year a committee met at Ancaster to consider the proposition of founding a Methodist College for the training of the clergy, and at a subsequent conference held at Kingston it was decided to establish "Upper Canada Academy" at Cobourg. An aggressive canvass was made and

the necessary funds raised to proceed with the work of building the academy immediately. The corner-stone was laid on June 7th, 1832 by the summer of 1836 the building was completed, the first classes organized, and the Upper Canada Academy opened with the Rev Matthew Richey, M.A., as principal. Five years later, in 1841, it was renamed 'Victoria College,' with Rev Dr. Ryerson as principal and with power to confer degrees in various faculties. The name was later changed to Victoria University with faculties of Theology, Law and Medicine. Thus Victoria was the first university in actual operation in Upper Canada, and the Methodist Church became the forerunner not only in religion, but also in the sphere of higher education.

Possibly ten years or more before the founding of Orangeville the Methodist Church had her missions and ministers working among the early settlers in the surrounding townships of Mono Mulmur Albion, Caledon and Garafraxa. As to the time, or by whom, the first Methodist mission was started old timers are not quite agreed.



Rev M S. Grey

About the year 1822 we are told that the Rev Peter Jones, who was half English and half Indian, was commissioned as a Methodist missionary to work among the Indians at the mouth of the Credit River. While Mr Jones made the mouth of the Credit (soon afterwards Port Credit) his headquarters, he made frequent trips north through the townships of Chinguacousy, Caledon, Mono Mulmur and Nottawasaga, and along the shores of Georgian Bay, and it is claimed by some that he established Methodist missions at different points in these townships.

Still another early record says that the Rev John Neelands a Methodist missionary was stationed at Owen Sound in 1842 and that he also preached at certain 'appointments' in some of the townships now included in the County of Dufferin.

In the early years there were three branches of the Methodist Church in Orangeville—Wesley Methodist, Episcopal Methodist and Primitive Methodist—and it is possible that the first Orangeville mission was started by the Primitive Methodists. The Rev Thomas Dudley is said to have been the first Methodist minister stationed in Orangeville in 1855 and was followed the next year by the Rev M S. Grey, who, after a brief period in Orangeville, moved to Amaranth where he founded the Primitive Methodist Church

near the centre of that township. Other early Methodist ministers of Orangeville were Rev John Goodman, Rev James Brawley, Rev John Smith, and Rev. Richard Hassard.

On Sept 5th 1883, representatives of the four branches of the Methodist Church, Rev S D Rice, D D, President of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, Rev Albert Carman D D, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, Rev John Goodman, President of the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada, and Rev. W Pascoe, President of the Bible Christian Church of Canada with Rev. Alexander Sutherland, D D, Secretary of the Joint Committee on union, assembled in the city of Belleville and agreed upon a Basis of Union of the said four denominations under the name of The Methodist Church of Canada, which was assented to April 18th 1884. After the union the congregations of the three former Methodist churches in Orangeville were united as the one Methodist Church.

Rev. John Locke

At the time of the union, 1883 and '84, the record says that the pastor of Orangeville Methodist Church was the Rev. Geo M Brown, and that the ministers for the next twenty five years were the following:

1884-1885—Rev Robert Cade and Rev J. Simpson.
1885-1887—Rev J G Laird and Rev J. Simpson
1887-1888—Rev C E McIntyre.

The Rev M. L Pearson came in July, 1890 and remained for several years, after which appear the names of Rev W R Barker and later Rev. John Locke. About that time the Rev. William Shannon (superannuated) resided on Mill Street for a number of years.

CHAPTER XXI (Part 4)

SHELBURNE Methodist Church dates back to about the year 1874, the Rev E B Dundas being the first pastor and for the following forty years the list of ministers appears as follows:

1874-1876—Rev E B Dundas	1890-1892—Rev H W McTavish
1876-1877—Rev W H Jemmson	1893-1895—Rev J J Redditt
1877-1878—Rev C W Watch	1896-1897—Rev Dr S G Stone
1878-1879—Rev Wm Bacon	1898-1899—Rev V H Emery
1879-1881—Rev Henry Thomas	1901-1904—Rev C W Watch
1881- —Rev Wm T Hicks	1905-1907—Rev B R Strangway
1882-1884—Rev J F Metcalf	1909-1911—Rev W A Potter
1884-1886—Rev W S Hughan	1912-1913—Rev W A Rodwell
1887-1889—Rev George Abbs	1913-1916—Dr J T Caldwell

The Methodist Church is said to have had its beginning in the neighborhood of Grand Valley back in the late fifties when the Rev Jos Hiltz of the Methodist Episcopal Church conducted services among the early settlers before the church in the village was built. In those days it was known as the Luther Mission and later as the Luther Circuit. Following are the names of some of the ministers in later years: 1876 and 77 Rev John Sanderson; 1878, '79 and '80 Rev William Wiltmott. 1881, '82 and '83 Rev Thomas R Fydell, and Rev. Isaac Watwyn as assistant pastor, with Mr F C Cotbeck, a student as probationer.

After the union of the Methadist Church of Canada in 1884 the Luther Circuit was changed to Grand Valley Circuit. The Rev Wm Facthy was pastor in 1884 '85 and '86.

As to when or by whom the first Methodist mission was founded in Metanethon seems to be veiled in obscurity. The Hornbys Mills Circuit was formed in 1853 with Rev William J. Hewitt as minister. Previous to that time Horning's Mills was part of the Artemesia mission, which dates back to 1837. The Osprey mission was in existence as early as 1851 when the Rev. William Shannon, who retired in Orangeville about 1890 and who at that time informed the writer that he had been in charge of the mission at Horning's Mills in 1850, twenty years after the settlement had been founded by the late Lewis Herning. Did the early settlers of the Methodist persuasion live in the infant village and district for twenty years without a church or mission in the community? Nay the probabilities are that Methodist missionaries were working there as early as 1840.

Proton mission was founded as early as 1851 the missionaries in charge being as follows: 1851 and 52 Rev Joseph Hill; 1853 Rev Samuel E Mandeley; 1854 Rev Thomas Culvert 1855 and 56 Rev John L. Kerr.

As to whether the Gravel Road Church Melanethon, was an offshoot from Horning's Mills or from the Proton mission nobody in these modern times seems to know. However, the original Horning's Mills Circuit was formed from the previous mission in 1853, and as early as 1863 the Rev. Peter Addison was pastor in the old Gravel Road log church that stood in the rear end of the Gravel Road cemetery. The original owner of lot 295 N E was the late Andrew Darragh who presented the half acre to the Methodist congregation at that time, and upon which they erected a log church and fenced off a cemetery. Evidently this was in the early fifties, because it was the burial place of the late James Brown Sr., grandfather of James Brown, now of Melanethon, the late Mr. Brown having died in the year 1855.

For some years before the log church was built the early settlers assembled at the home of Mr Darragh for Sunday worship under the leadership of a local preacher. Mr. and Mrs. Darragh were among the very first settlers who came into the district, shortly after the "Toronto Line" was opened

Rev. W. A. Potter, former minister of Shelburne Methodist Church and later Professor of Religious Knowledge, Victoria University, Toronto

through from Hall's Corner to Owen Sound in 1846 Among these early worshippers were the names of Darragh, Slack, Silk Hamilton Thompson Atchison Mitchell Hatten Brown, Devlin and Watson. The pastors on the Hornings Mills circuit during the first twenty years were as follows.

1863 1864—Rev W. J Hewitt.
1865-1867—Rev. Wm. Norton
1869-1870—Rev Peter Addison
1871-1873—Rev. Thomas Culbert
1874-1876—Rev John Maban
1875-1876—Rev Wm. Torrence
1877-1878—Rev James Woodsworth and Rev W H Jamieson
1878-1881—Rev J C Willmott and Rev George Brown

We cannot recall the names of the clergy who immediately succeeded Revs Willmott and Brown, but Rev John Goodman became pastor in 1887 and remained during 1888 and 1889 The Rev J T Caldwall (later Dr Caldwell) was pastor during 1890 and was succeeded by Rev J E Wilson

About 1852 the Gravel Road Church separated from the Hornine's Mills circuit and became part of the SheBurne circuit and Rev J. F. Meleaf of Shelburne became pastor of the Gravel Road Church His successor was Rev W. S Hughan, who continued until the summer of 1856 when the Gravel Road Church again made a change of circuits by seceding from Shelburne and became connected with Dundalk circuit. The above mentioned list of ministers first from Horning's Mills, and later from Shelburne, were pastors of the Gravel Road Church from the beginning (whenever that may have been) down to the year 1856

The new frame church (roughcast) at the Graval Road was probably built during the pastorate of either Rev Mr Cutbert or Rev Mr Maban, about 1875 the late James Sawden and the late George Redick being the contractors for the carpenter work, and Messrs Marshall and Emerick, of Horning's Mills, for masonry

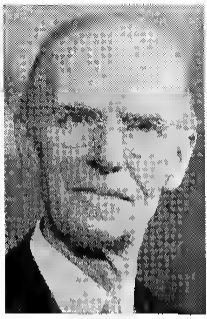
Having become part of the Dundalk circuit the ministers at the Gravel Road appointment were

1886 and 1887—Rev W. A. Strongman, M A Ph D, LLD, Rev J W. Mahood (Junior Pastor).

1887 and 1888 —Rev Dr Strongman and Rev R. C Burton (Junior Pastor) with a large corps of local preachers

In 1888 the Corbetton Circuit was formed comprising the four churches Corbetton Gravel Road (Melancthon), Riverview and Jessopville (Pleasant View), with Rev. R. C Burton as pastor The pastors on the Corbetton Melancthon circuit during the next thirty five years were the following

Rev R. C Burton
Rev Thomas Legate
Rev William Bielby,
Rev J W Sanderson
Rev Mr Chittick
Rev E R Service
Rev Thomas Scott.
Rev W P Brown
Rev T G McAteer
Rev Chas Langford
Rev W J Tribble
Rev Wm Williamson.
Rev C C. Otton
Rev W G Wakefield
Rev F G Stotesbury
Rev W E Curran
Rev G H Pegson



Rev J. W. Mahood, popular minister of Gravel Road Church 1885-88

In recent years the Gravel Road Church has again become part of Hermanville's Mills circuit.

The Honeywood circuit has three churches, Honeywood, Terra Nova and Redickville. Some of the early ministers were Rev. Mr. Reid, Rev. James Thompson, Rev. W. H. Laidlaw, Rev. C. C. Fry and Rev. John Coburn.

Although Dundalk is just over the border in the County of Grey, at least a partial list of ministers on the Dundalk circuit from the year 1876 is here given:

1876-1877—Rev. Calvin Shaw
1878-1879—Rev. David William
1880-1883—Rev. Austin Potter
1883-1885—Rev. Thomas Snowden
1885-1888—Rev. Dr. W. A. Strongman and Rev. J. W. Mahood (Jr.) and Rev. R. C. Burton (Jr.) 38

The Dundalk circuit became so large about this time that the two ministers had to have a corps of local preachers in order to supply the different appointments on the same Sunday. Dr. Strongman was succeeded in 1888 by Rev. W. H. Moss, and during the years immediately after Mr. Moss the following names appear: Rev. G. H. Cobbledick, W. F. Campbell, Rev. Thos. Campbell and Rev. H. E. Wellwood down to about 1902.

BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptist Church has been in operation in Orangeville for more than seventy years, the first minister, Rev. Allan E. Kitchen, having commenced his pastoral work there about the year 1865, just before Orangeville was incorporated as a village. The community was well supplied with churches at the time, having three Methodist churches, two Presbyterian and one Anglican.

After Mr. Kitchen appear the names of Rev. E. D. Sherman and Rev. C. Carroll in the seventies and early eighties.

Then in 1883 Orangeville Baptist Church was fortunate in having a young minister who seemed destined to become prominent not only in the Baptist Church of Ontario and Quebec, but also in the field of higher education, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, M.A., D.D. After a term of several years in Orangeville, during which time the congregation increased in membership, Dr. Gilmour held important pastorates in Hamilton and Montreal, after which he accepted a position on the faculty of McMaster University, where he remained until his death.

The following is a list, though perhaps incomplete, of the ministers with the approximate date that each commenced his work in Orangeville, who succeeded Dr. Gilmour:

1891—Rev. P. Tracey (later Dr. Tracey)

1893—Rev John Roney
1896—Rev S B Crosby
1898—Rev J P Brown
1900—Rev C E Burrell

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST CHURCH

The Disciples of Christ Church was founded in Dufferin County over seventy years ago first in Garafraxa, and later in Luther—in fact it is claimed that the first church built in the settlement which in after years became the Village of Grand Valley was the Disciple Church. Mr. R. Bulchart former Secretary of the Disciple Church for Ontario has kindly supplied us with the following interesting sketch of the founding of the church in these townships

In Garafraxa township at Marsville in the year 1850-1851 there was founded a small congregation of 25 members by Samuel Woolner a resident layman preacher of considerable preaching ability George Gear and George Dixon were appointed elders to preside at weekly and other meetings. A frame roughcast house was put up using materials from the old Erin Centre Church. The congregation grew with the years and in January 1859 there was dedicated near the site of the original building a fine brick structure. Owing to removals to the West the church later had a struggle to exist and services were discontinued there about 1925 and later the building was sold.

At Grand Valley the Disciple cause was begun in the year 1873. At that time the village was called "Little Toronto". The church was established through the labors of travelling evangelists named James Kilgour and Alexander Anderson of the neighboring county of Wellington where the Disciple cause was much stronger. The first elders were Hugh McDougall and Donald McLellan. A house was built for worship. James Anderson a son of the founder preached for the church for some years. The congregation prospered and the church still exists owning a handsome brick building with a resident pastor serving the neighboring Disciple Church at Hillsburgh. For many years Geo. Tough was a mainstay of the church. He died in 1926. George Gear was another elder who served until his death in very recent years.

LATTER DAY SAINTS CHURCH

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was founded in Dufferin County in the late eighties by the late Bishop R. C. Evans and local Elders. Services were of course conducted in the homes of local members of the denomination at the beginning, but churches were soon erected in different sections of the county Garafraxa (later in Grand Valley) and at Masonville and Redickville in the Old Survey of Melancthon.

Bishop Evans was a forcible platform speaker and a debater of more than average natural ability at all times ready and willing to defend the doctrines and dogmas of the church of his adoption irrespective of whom his opponents might be.

The Latter Day Saints Church was also established in certain parts of Proton Township especially in the Vemley district and at one time it had some followers in Dundalk and vicinity.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

The United Brethren Church was started in Dufferin County by the late Rev. J. F. Dunker (of hallowed memory) and others during the palmy days of Shelburne's history—possibly about the time the village was incorporated—we haven't the date. An early resident informs us that the denomination commenced first at Herning's Mills, Spring Valley Church, and a few years later at Shelburne. However, be that as it may, the church was well estab-

lished in Shelburne and flourished there for many years under the leadership of Mr Durkee and his successors—Revs John Showers, J Geach, W A Robbins, J E Backus, R B St Clair, and others whose names we cannot recall

The United Brethren Church is of German origin and was founded on the American Continent at a conference held in Maryland in the year 1789 Its government was by Bishops and it was well established in twenty-three states in the United States principally in the east and middle-west The sect was never very strong in Canada.

In his youth Rev Mr. Durkee had learned the trade of framer (carpenter) and could use the carenter's tools when and wherever the occasion arose With Shelburne as headquarters he founded churches at Melancthor (Back Line), Shrigley and Maple Grove and while the building of the churches and church sheds was in progress Mr Durkee did much of the work with his own hands. The hamlets and rural sections were more densely populated in those days than they are to-day, hence the large attendance at the churches

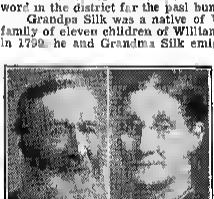
CHAPTER XXII

Pioneers and Other Prominent People of Dufferin County

WILLIAM SILK SR.

IN the annals of the early settlement of the Old Survey of Melancthon there is no more honored name than William Silk Sr., maternal grandfather of T. K. Slack of Dufferin, the name Silk having been a familiar household word in the district for the past hundred years.

Grandpa Silk was a native of Wiltshire, England, being the second in a family of eleven children of William and Sarah Silk, also of that shire. Born in 1795, he and Grandma Silk emigrated to Upper Canada in 1832, settling at Hamilton for a few years where he worked for Louis Horning, who had recently moved to Melancthon township, but still owned considerable farm land where the city of Hamilton now stands. It is uncertain as to the year in which Mr. and Mrs. Silk moved to the township of Melancthon, but from the facts and circumstances immediately preceding and following their arrival, it was evidently in 1837—in the stirring days of William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada and Louis Joseph Papineau in Lower Canada.



Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Silk. Mr. Silk was the son of Wm. Silk, one of the first settlers in Melancthon Twp.

Mr. and Mrs. Silk, with four children, moved from Hamilton to Melancthon in a wagon drawn by Mr. Horning's team of oxen, the journey taking five days.

When Mr. Silk landed in Melancthon he had only $2.50 in money. He continued to work for Mr. Horning but spent his spare time morning and evening chopping and clearing his own farm. He was handy with the carpenter's tools and made the first wagon in the township, wholly of wood. The first white child born in the township was

their son John Silk (1839) and the first white female child their daughter Mary (the late Mrs George Broderick)

Their nearest neighbor was Squire Whitley in the neighboring township of Mulmur a distance of about fifteen miles with sweet interchange of hill and valley along the winding by-way. Their nearest store was at either Appleville (Orangeville) or Mono Mills the distance to either hamlet, as the road ran then, being about 27 miles.

In those days the pioneer settlers made large quantities of maple syrup and sugar and Mr and Mrs Silk loaded the two-wheeled wagon with the wooden wheels squeaking on the wooden axle with 400 pounds of sugar, along with a few dried skins of deer, foxes and other wild animals and made a trip to Hamilton with a yoke of oxen to secure supplies for the family household Upon their arrival in Hamilton they found a ready market for their maple sugar and ladies receiving $40 With this money they purchased a supply of groceries including a barrel of salt; also some leather with which Mr Silk made shoes for the children They had considerable difficulty in making their return journey Although the warm, sunny days of spring had come the numerous hills were icy and the oxen being unshod they had to unload the salt at the bottom of every hill, roll the barrel up and then reload it In this way it was estimated that they rolled the barrel several miles before they arrived home They were three days going down to Hamilton and four days driving home again

The theft of the Horning and Vanmeer children by the Indians in 1838 had such a discouraging effect on the few settlers in the community that all but the Silk family returned to "the front" and for several years Mrs Silk was the only white woman in the township Of course some of those who left returned a few years later to the new settlement and some of their grandchildren and great-grandchildren are still residents of Horning's Mills or vicinity

Soon after Mr Silk arrived in Melancthon he took up land from the Crown and settled on the five hundred acres Lot No 5 on the 2nd line which with his own hands he cleared and erected the buildings and which soon became one of the best farms in the township He passed away in August 1878 leaving over sixty children grandchildren and great grandchildren

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD NOBLE

Among the first settlers of the New Survey of Melancthon were Mr and Mrs Edward Noble In the year 1849 as a young man of 22 years of age Mr Noble followed the surveyor's blaze from Cummings Corner (now Shelburne cemetery) ten miles west of the "height of land" (now Dundalk) where he selected a homestead of 100 acres in what was then a wilderness The following quotation from the Fruit Magazine published in Vancouver August 12th 1912 briefly depicts the interesting story of the lives of Mr and Mrs Noble as follows: We are able to give in this number of the Fruit Magazine Scientific Farmer and Canadian Citizen the story of Mr and Mrs Noble a venerable couple now resident in Vancouver after lives spent in honest labor in the rigid but glorious Canadian climate The simple annals of this honest hard-working couple are more eloquent than scores of government reports They will prove that blessings accompany a life spent in husbandry among wheat and the kindly fruits of the earth more than columns that we could write about wheat fields and fruit farms There is no need to add to or philosophize on their story—the illustration we give with the accompanying brief explanation tells their own story

"Sixty years ago Edward Noble took his young bride into the nest he had built for a home in what was then a wild part of Ontario For forty years the couple lived in their first home and here a family of twelve children was

born all but one alive, well and prosperous to-day. Hard work, temperance and "Godliness" have characterized the family. One son has become a minister and as the Reverend S G Noble, of Pittsburg Conference of Methodists has achieved a worthy reputation.

Mr Edward Noble and his wife have been staunch Methodists and now in his 84th year the Old Worthy walks on Sunday to his church, a journey which would do credit to the prowess of a young man.

One by one the members of the family left the old roof tree, and about twenty years ago the old home in Ontario was sold to Thomas Robinson the old couple coming further west, and three years ago they built themselves a home in a charming suburb of Vancouver with their daughter, Alice, the only unmarried member of their family, to keep them company in the beautiful house now smothered in roses.

Their diamond wedding was an event which created widespread interest for through their many family connections they have troops of friends. There was a boat picnic to Bowen Island, and enough members of the old Oxbow Band were gathered together to supply excellent music at the "At Home". Guests to the number of two hundred were entertained and the happy old pair were the recipients of presents, letters and messages from near and far.

As the records of such a family are of historic interest let us here state that Mr Edward Noble is a native of Tyrone County, Ireland. Mr and Mrs Noble were married on March 31st 1852, in the Township of Mulmur, in the county which is now called Dufferin. Ontario. On the 12th day of July 1842 Mr Noble walked with the Rosemont Lodge of Orangemen and on July 12th 1912, he was hale and hearty enough to march with the Orangemen in New Westminster. This seems a unique record and a proof of the sturdiness of the men of the East.

The sons are A E Noble, C E Noble and Winslow Noble, of this city, Robert J Noble and John Wesley Noble of Oxbow, Sask., and Rev S G Noble, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, McKeesport, U S A. The daughters are: Mrs Wm Marshall, Toronto; Mrs Wm Robinson, Sloughton, Sask.; Mrs W H Jones, Avalia, Sask.; Mrs E J. Coade, Carlseal, Sask, and Miss Alice S Noble, who resides at home with her parents in Vancouver.

And now, what is the lesson of the simple annals of this Noble family—If the pun which conveys a truth may be forgiven. The lesson is that this land of golden opportunities and honest, hard work can win competence and comfort for old age—competence and comfort for a man's children and children's children. The lesson is that taught long ago by the Psalmist "I have been young and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken or his seed begging their bread."

JAMES BEACHELL

During the early 50's of the last century one of the most outstanding men in the western part of the territory then known as the Home District was James Beachell. Reeve of the combined townships of Melaorthon and Proton. It was in April, 1852 that the Reeves of the twelve townships assembled in the unpretentious village of Sydenham (now Owen Sound) and chose James Beachell as first Warden of the newly organized County of Grey.

Tall and massive in stature, a shrewd executive and a gifted platform speaker, Mr Beachell soon became a potent force in the councils of the assembled representatives from the various townships of the recently formed county, towering above his fellows like the stately elm amongst the shrubs and cedars. Had it not been for the handicap of his being both reeve and resident of the township most remote from the County Seat he doubtless would have been elected to the halls of Parliament.

The frequent meetings of the County Council in those pioneer days

(every two or three months) together with the long journeys under very difficult conditions of travelling by canoe, on horseback (those who were fortunate enough to own a horse) or on foot along winding trails to the County Town must have required on the part of the County Fathers an amount of courage and capacity for hard work quite unknown to the present generation Mr Beachell doubtless had horses but no horse could travel especially in spring and fall 65 miles from Melancthon to Owen Sound, along a zigzag trail which was nothing more than a mere opening through the woods no wooden bridges as yet to span the Grand or Saugeen

James Beachell was a native of Yorkshire England born in 1810 a son of James and Rebecca Beachell. He studied engineering and spent many years in France engaged in railway engineering and contracting in which business he was unusually successful He was married to Ellen daughter of James Watson also from Yorkshire, and Clerk of Melancthon Township

Mr Beachell came to Canada about the year 1848 landing at York, and soon afterwards followed the surveyor's blaze to Melancthon township and settled on the Toronto Line (T & S Road) when that road was being opened through to Sydenham Village and when the New Survey at least was a mere wilderness He built and operated the first tavern on the "Toronto Line" and opened the first Post Office, which was kept in the tavern. He took up considerable tracts of land, both east and west of this road, as far north as Flesherton

After spending a number of years erecting buildings and otherwise improving his large holdings in the County of Grey, he returned to Toronto and died at Scarboro near the Don River, in 1867, in his 58th year Having left no family and dying without a will his fine property was nearly all squandered in litigation Mr. Beachell will ever be remembered in Grey County as one of its most popular and representative men.

JAMES BROWN

One of the outstanding pioneers of Dufferin County and especially of Melancthon Township was James Brown the former veteran Clerk of Melancthon Mr Brown was born in 1838 in the city of Belfast Ireland, where he attended the renowned National School until he was about twelve years of age and then assisted in his father's grocery store for one year.

The family, consisting of his parents one sister and himself, emigrated to America in 1851 the voyage on the ocean lasting several weeks before the ship reached New York. They lived in New York State for a short time and in 1852 moved by way of Hamilton to Melancthon with horses and wagon

His father James Brown Sr., took up from the Crown the three 50 acre lots Nos 288 89 and 90. 1st con- N.E.T. & S. Road (now No 10 Highway) They built the second log house in the immediate neighborhood on the hill side lot 288, the first house having been built on the adjoining lot 287 about one year before by the Joseph Keating family The Brown residence was somewhat larger than the average log house in those days and was for many years Melancthon post office James Brown Sr having a little later taken over the post office, which had until then been kept by James Beachell (Beachell's Hotel)

When his father died in 1855, James Brown Jr succeeded to the responsible position of postmaster while only seventeen years of age retaining the office continuously for about sixty years In those days the settlers received mail only once each week and a few years later twice a week. James Brown carried the mail riding on horseback his route being from Melancthon to Dundalk (the log tavern by the creek), Inistioge Durham's Corner Flesher's Corners (Flesherton) Cornabus (Markdale) Johnstown (Chatsworth), thence

east through Euphrasia to Sing's Mills (Singhampton), and down through Nottawasaga and Mulmur to Mono Centre, Hall's Corners and back to Melancthon.

A tall, muscular youth with sufficient courage and determination to overcome the frequent difficulties and hardships of pioneer life, he soon became accustomed to prevailing conditions and grew up with the new settlement. He was appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits in the County of Grey in 1869. He was a member of Melancthon Township Council in the early days and was appointed Township Clerk in succession to the late Kenneth McAuley in the early seventies and for forty years was the township's most competent authority on municipal law. During the regime of Sir Oliver Mowat, about 1882, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He was a profound student of the Revised Statutes of Ontario and was also a very efficient conveyancer for many years.

When the Dufferin Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized, he was appointed Secretary and Manager. He passed away in 1918 at the advanced age of 80 years.

CHAPTER XXIII

MICHAEL SHOAFF

FAMILIAR among the pioneer hotel-keepers along the Toronto and Sydenham Road was the name of Michael Shoaff. He was born on the level plain of Fiddlers Green, in what was in early times the populous and picturesque township of Ancaster which dates back about 150 years. The long and scattered village of Ancaster is said to be older than either Dundas or Hamilton (the latter then known as Burlington.) An old record says that sometimes letters were addressed "Burlington near Ancaster" and that the village had a school as early as 1798.

Mr. Shoaff's maternal grandmother's maiden name was Miss Secord, kin and contemporary of Laura Secord, famous in the annals of Canadian History. Reared of his father while yet only about 10 years of age he was adopted by the Shaver family, father and sons, who operated a large farm, and young Michael learned to work on the farm. The family later moved to the Township of Darlington where they came into possession of a good farm to which Michael became heir when he attained his majority.

In his new environment this promising young man soon became married to Miss Jane Ferguson of the same township, and settled down to farming. The undertaking was of only short duration, however, for upon receiving a tempting offer for a cash sale of the farm he accepted, receiving a lump sum (according to various reports) of from $7,000 to $10,000. There is room for doubt as to the accuracy of the above figures, because even $7,000 would at that time be the maximum value of the best farm in Durham county. However, being a cash sale the vendor was the recipient of a considerable sum of money. Michael had heard glowing reports of the signal success of James Beachell and "English" Hall, who were engaged in hotel-keeping and speculating in land along a newly opened road from Orangeville to Sydenham village and passing a place called Horning's Mills, which was some day destined to become a city.

Buoyed up with a passionate desire for adventure, together with an exaggerated opinion of his own ability as a speculator, he boarded the next boat at the busy little port of Bowmanville for Toronto, where he caught the stage for Brampton, from which point he travelled on foot or as best he could, getting "a lift" here and there to Appleville (Orangeville). Hall's Tavern and on to Beachell's Tavern and Post Office. His visit to the Beachell hotel was both

interesting and profitable Mr Reachell was a man of middle-age Reeve of the Township and Warden of the County, and had an extensive knowledge of the people and conditions of the district, while Michael was a mere youth in his early twenties and quite unfamiliar with backwoods life. He imbibed the words of wisdom as they fell from the Reachel lips as did Saul of Tarsus at the feet of Gamaliel.

Favourably impressed with the people he met and the great possibilities in the new and growing district young Shoaff soon moved up to Melanethon, bringing the Ferguson family with him. He took up from the Crown several bush lots on the Back Line including Lot 293, upon which he erected log buildings and where he resided for a few years. He later took up 100 acres on the Toronto Line Lot No 5 N E Old Survey Melanethon, just below the creek at the 6th line corner, where he built the big log hotel the Wheat Sheaf Inn. The late George Young soon built and operated a log blacksmith shop beside the creek and the place began to look like the nucleus of a village. The log barn and stable stood across the road and open driving sheds stood on both sides of the road.

During the first year or two or while the proceeds from the Darlington farm lasted the bar was well supplied with a full line of liquors. New settlers were fast coming into the district each year from the frontier townships and from the British Isles, locating on both sides of the Toronto Line and from the heavy traffic, especially during the winter season when sleighing was good, hotel-keeping was a profitable business although his house was always open to patrons with or without pay. Michael's popularity now seemed to reach its climax, but his generosity became his undoing in later life when the hard cold fact was so strikingly illustrated that many popular and earthly possessions disappear simultaneously. Solid woods of beech, maple, elm with some swamp adorned the road on both sides in those days, but earthly possessions disappear simultaneously. Solid woods of beech, maple, farms.

Mr Shoaff engaged workmen to chop and clear the land and for some of them he built another log house and barn on the next hill just below the hotel. He eventually disposed of the hotel and lived privately for a time in the second house after which he took over the Reachell hotel which he conducted with more or less success for several years. About the year 1872 he moved two and half miles north to the O'Boyle hotel at the 280 sideroad corner which he kept for three years. He built his fourth and last hotel on lot 281 S W. in 1875 which he conducted during the remainder of his life. Mr. Shoaff was an experienced and undefatigable hunter and always kept his rifle and double-barrelled shotgun behind the bar. He was a prominent member of the Orange Order and died in 1886.

RICHARD SLACK

The late Richard Slack was a prominent figure in the pioneer days and later years of Melanethan Township. Born in the County of Fermanagh, Ireland in the year 1841, he received his early education in the National Schools of Ireland and with his parents emigrated to America in 1853 and after a brief sojourn in New York moved to Melanethon in the spring of 1854.

Grandfather Slack (Richard Sr.) took up from the Crown the 100 acres Lot 9 in the 4th Con. Old Survey Melanethon where the family settled and eventually secured adjacent farms for each of the three sons Thomas, James and Richard, all in the old Survey. Settling as they did in what as yet was practically a wilderness in one of the back townships of Upper Canada, Richard Jr. now just beginning the adolescent period of necessity soon became inured to conditions quite different from those in the favoured land of his birth. Possessed of a keen mechanical mind, he early learned to use the car-

penter's tools and by his own personal effort became one of the leading carpenters and barn framers in the township Mr Slack was a very useful man in the community Long before there was any veterinary surgeon in the district he was often called in by his neighbors to diagnose and treat afflicted livestock, in which he was very successful and for which his services were always given gratis

A gifted platform speaker of more than average vigor and clearness the subject of our sketch was often in demand during a local political campaign He was a devoted member and active worker in the Methodist church an accomplished Bible student and well informed upon current topics both national and international He played an important role in municipal affairs, having been appointed Township Assessor upon different occasions and in the early eighties when the veteran township official, the late John Mills resigned the Treasurership, Mr Slack was appointed Treasurer of Melancthon and retained the position until his passing in Feb 1892, at the comparatively early age of 51 years

HENRY BATES

Although some mention is made in the Public Archives at Ottawa of grants of land to different parties in Melancthon a few years prior to the coming of Lewis Horning in 1830 It is conceded that Mr Horning was the first actual settler in the township Among the settlers who either came with Mr Hornlog or immediately after were Mr and Mrs Henry Bates.

The following extracts from "A Biographical Sketch of Pioneers in Melancthon Township" in Belden's History of Grey County, refer to Mr Bates "Henry Bates was of United Empire Loyalist descent, his grandfather having served in the royal cause during the Revolutionary War and being obliged to flee to Canada settled on the Niagara frontier Subsequently Mr Bates father settled in Nelson Township Halton County and here Henry was born in the year 1811" Continuing the story says that the family later moved to New Brunswick and took up a bush farm near the banks of the River St John where Henry was engaged in the lumber woods and in helping his father to clear the land He returned to Upper Canada and settled first in the vicinity of Hamilton but soon became associated with Lewis Horning, pioneering in Melancthon Township He settled on Lot No 17 1st Concession Mulmur having taken up from the Crown a block of 200 acres of the best land in the district The quotation continues "Henry Bates was a carpenter and millwright and had charge of building the mills for Mr Horning Mr Bates held a variety of official positions during his residence in Melancthon He belonged to the old District Council for three years during part of which time their meetings were held in the house of Mr Donaldson in Garafraxa He also held a seat at the council board for a number of years subsequent to the operation of the Municipal Act, and had been a magistrate for nearly twenty years He is one of those who have transformed the wilderness of his native province into the fairest of heritages for the succeeding race and now at the allotted three score years and ten he is awaiting his Master's bidding with the consciousness of a life well spent.'

WILLIAM HALL

The most progressive pioneer during the early settlement of four corners of Amaranth Mano Mulmur and Melancthon was William Hall locally known as "English Hall" Born in the village of Thirsk on the moorlands in the North Riding of Yorkshire England Mr Hall emigrated to Canada in 1830 first settling in the Township of Nelson and moved to Amaranth-Melancthon townline, then in the County of Wellington in 1836

When Mr Hall came to Canada he was very poor, but by the time he

moved to Amaranth-Melancthon he had saved $200. With this money he bought a 'United Empire Loyalist Right' to 200 acres of land, which he subsequently increased to nearly 3000 acres, and for many years his annual municipal taxes amounted to more than he had paid for the original 200 acres. He owned land, of course, in several of the newly organized townships, and in later years became an extensive farmer.

Many of the first settlers of limited means experienced much difficulty in making a livelihood from their scanty clearing but Mr Hall didn't wait until the towering trees were felled and burned and the land cleared. He engaged in the popular—and sometimes profitable—business of 'keeping tavern' having built one of the "better class hotels" at the corners—some say it stood on the Amaranth side while others claim it was on the Melancthon side of the townline. The writer doesn't know. However, Hall's tavern served as a convenient "stopping house" for hunters trappers and explorers travelling north on foot through the great interior to the blue waters of the Georgian Bay.

It is said that the Yorkshireman has a character of his own, marked by shrewdness, good humour and droll simplicity, and Mr Hall possessed a happy combination of these characteristics. He was for many years a worthy member of Melancthon Council and eventually was elevated to the Reeve's chair when the County Council was held at Guelph. He was also Justice of the Peace.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE TIMBURY

Two of the first white people to settle in Melancthon Township were Mr and Mrs George Tunbury. Mr Tunbury was a native of Wiltshire, England born in 1810, while Mrs Tunbury was born in County Armagh, Ireland in 1813. They both came to Canada when they were quite young, settling first in Scarboro township where they were married in 1845.

They moved to Melancthon in 1847 and took up from the Crown the 100 acres on the 2nd line, just east of Shelburne which in later years became known as the "Timbury Homestead." They later lived at 'Timbury Corner,' one mile north of Shelburne.

When Mr and Mrs. Timbury settled in the township their nearest—and only—neighbors were the William Hall family and the Silk family. There were a few families up at the 'Horning Settlement' but the township was mainly inhabited by remnants or scattered bands of Indians known as the Petun or Tobacco tribe.

When the first Anglican missionary came to the district the services were held in the Tunbury home. They were instrumental in founding St. Paul's church, Shelburne. Mr. Tunbury secuning the bell on which his name is engraved. They retired in 1870 residing in Shelburne until they passed away. Mrs. Timbury in 1894 and Mr. Tunbury in 1897.

CHAPTER XXIV

JAMES McCUE

JAMES McCUE was truly a pioneer of the New Survey Melanethon having settled there while only a half-grown boy Born in County Galway, Ireland the family emigrated to America about the year 1842 settling first in the Township of Adjala Simcoe County

They moved to Melanethon in 1851 his father the late Patrick McCue, having taken up from the Crown the corner 100 acres, lots 279 and 280 N E T and S Road where the family finally settled and now owned and occupied by M J McCue When Mr McCue grew to manhood he took up Lots 279 and 280 in the 3rd Con N E T and S Road one mile northeast of his former home which he chopped and cleared and where in later years he erected the best farm buildings in the neighborhood

Mr McCue became the owner of several good farms was a prominent breeder of thoroughbred livestock and one of the most successful farmers in the township

He was appointed a Justice of the Peace during the premiership of Sir Oliver Mowat in the early eighties and as an instance of his sound judgment he was often called in arbitrations in politics he was a Liberal Retiring from farming he took up residence in Dundalk where he passed away a few years ago

WILLIAM FERGUSON

One of the earliest pioneers to settle in Grey County was William Ferguson for many years Superintendent of Common Schools in South Grey

Born in Edinburgh Scotland he received his education in his native city and came to Canada while a young man settling first in the Township of Oro, Simcoe County When the County of Grey was formed in 1852 Mr Ferguson moved to the Township of Artemesia settling near the Saugeen River where a little later was founded the picturesque village of Priceville

His farm was one of the first to be chopped and cleared in the district and he was the first postmaster in Priceville He was also a Justice of the Peace He was appointed Superintendent of Schools at the formation of the county and retained the position for 35 years until in 1876, he resigned on account of failing health.

Mr Ferguson was highly respected by the teachers in his inspectorate

and in 1876 he was presented with a magnificent gold watch by the Teachers' Association assembled in Flesherton In 1880 when the schools of Melancthon and Shelburne were added to the County of Dufferin Mr Ferguson was presented with a handsome silver-headed ebony cane suitably inscribed as a mark of respect from the teachers of Melancthon and Shelburne

Mr Ferguson retired in Shelburne a few years before he died in 1900. He was in his 79th year, and had been a lifelong member of the Methodist Church

GRANNY BECKEL

The so-called "learned professions —Law Medicine and the Ministry— are not usually represented in a pioneer settlement in Canada until the population of the district is large enough to justify their coming Of course a Christian missionary often ministers to the Indian tribes many years prior to the advent of the first settlers but not so in the case of the lawyer or the physician

The pioneer settlers of Melancthon Township were fortunate in having one of their number residing in the district locally known as 'Granny' Beckel who ably filled the role of 'woman doctor' during the 11 years previous to the coming of Dr Barr to Hornby's Mills in 1856

The late Mrs. Beckel was a native of Devonshire England, having been born in 1803 at the borough town of Tavistock by the River Tamar which divides the historic counties of Devonshire and Cornwall and where she was married to Mr Beckel in the early twenties of the last century

Those were the memorable days of the Hanoverian Kings when the southern counties of England had scarcely recovered from some of the evil effects of a previous age known as the Feudal System. Being blessed with a large family of growing boys and girls the Beckels were naturally desirous of providing for their future and upon hearing glowing reports of the wonderful possibilities in British North America (Upper Canada) they embarked on a sailing vessel from the port of Plymouth about the year 1840 and after six weeks on the Atlantic they landed at Quebec later arriving at the little lake port of Bowmanville and finally settled in the Township of Darlington where for the next 15 years they endured all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life in Canada West, the land of peace and plenty

In the year 1855 they moved to Melancthon Township (the same year as did the late James Corbett) and lived for a few years on Lot 275 N E T & S Road (the "Toronto Line") now the Alfred Porter farm They eventually settled on the Back Line Melancthon where Grandpa Beckel shortly afterwards passed away

A few years later Mrs Beckel was married to the late John Hodgins recently from Yorkshire England who owned and occupied the corner hundred acres opposite the Back Line School (Sec No 7) and after several years of successful farming disposed of the property to the late Alexander Hogg and retired on a small acreage two miles southwest near the Town Line Border where they both died Mrs Hodgins in 1880 and Mr Hodgins in 1882

As above noted, 'Granny' Beckel was the only doctor in the district north of Orangeville until the arrival of Dr Barr Her popular medicines were mostly herbs of the woods and fields similar to those used by the Indian Medicine Men catnip or peppermint tea and balsam gum (liquid form) being in demand also plenty of fresh air and sunshine She could adjust a dislocated joint or set a broken limb and whether she worked two hours or two weeks on a case her fee was only $2 00 But often in midwinter without fee or reward she travelled along winding by ways through the woods in deep snow and zero weather to minister to the sick and suffering Most of

the first settlers in the New Survey had recently come from England Ireland or Scotland, some of whom were very poor with practically no visible means of support In such cases Mrs Beckel not only responded immediately to the call to the bedside of the sick or dying but also took with her a little food and other necessary delicacies gratuitously supplied from her own meagre means

Mrs. Hodgins—'Granny' Beckel

Endowed by nature with herculean physique and more than average prowess and sagacity, Mrs. Beckel was peculiarly fitted to play a dominant part in the pioneer life of Melancthon when wild in woods the noble savage

ran.' Inured to hardships she had no sense of fear, rather enjoying than fearing danger—even the menace of wolves and other wild animals, so numerous in the dense woods in those early days, failed to daunt her Spartan spirit. From her innate courage and capacity for physical endurance, her intimate associates colloquially dubbed her with the rather flattering sobriquet, "Modern Boadicea."

As an instance of her muscular strength, daring and determination, the following story is related by those who knew her better than did the writer.

When the Beckel family moved from the Toronto Line to the Back Line they had several cows that supplied milk and butter for the family, but had no pigs to consume the surplus buttermilk. Hearing of Stephen Hood, a prosperous farmer living in the Old Survey near Masonville, who was noted for breeding and raising black Berkshire pigs, Mrs. Beckel walked over to Mr. Hood's to purchase a pig. Selecting one that weighed 125 pounds and disputing a few minutes about the price, Mr. Hood asked her how she would get the pig home, as she had no conveyance, to which she replied, "I'll carry it." Mr. Hood said, "If you carry that pig, I'll make you a present of it." They caught the pig, tied its front legs and also its hind legs, and Mrs. Beckel carried the pig over her shoulders fully five miles to the Back Line, over a rough road, zigzagging through the woods, crossing the creeks by walking carefully upon a fallen tree (there being as yet only one bridge, over Curphey's Creek). The pig grew to a large brood sow, from which Mrs. Beckel raised three litters of young pigs.

"Granny" Beckel had the distinction of having lived under four English sovereigns, including the long and illustrious reign of Queen Victoria.

JAMES CORBETT

One of the most conspicuous figures in the New Survey of Malahide in the pioneer days was James Corbett, the father and founder of the village of Corbetton. Born in Ireland, not far from the banks of the River Boyne, in 1830, he early became identified with the Orange Order, in the tenets of which in later years he became a recognized authority. While a young man in his early twenties, he emigrated to Canada and settled on the "Toronto Line," New Survey, Malahide, having taken up from the Crown Lots 259, 1st Con. N. E., and 259, 1st Con. S. W. T. & S. Road, a string of 100 acres in 1853. Here he built and conducted continuously for about 30 years the big log hotel, a few rods north of what is now Main Street, Corbetton, which was known as one of the best hotels between Orangeville and Owen Sound. The Toronto Line was as yet only a very primitive road through the woods, but Corbett's tavern soon became a popular hostelry, being conveniently situated a few miles south of Durham Corner, so as to receive the ever increasing patronage of the steady influx of settlers, not only along the Owen Sound Road, but also those east and west on the Durham Road. In the winter season these settlers teamed what little grain grown in a small clearing they might have for sale, along with other produce from farm and forest, a fub of huffer, dressed hogs or venison skins of wild or domestic animals, etc., to Orangeville or Brempton markets.

Although James Corbett was so well and favorably known for the travelling public, the signal success of the Corbett House was in a great measure due to the admirable manner and adaptability of the distinguished hostess, Mrs. Corbett. Not only the favored rich, but also the penniless pedestrian was always her welcome guest. Indian waifs from the remote corners of the township occasionally wended their weary way to her door, suffering from cold and hunger, and were the grateful recipients of her benign hospitality.

Hotelkeeping in a new and growing settlement in those pioneer days of

long ago was considered a man's job, but Mr. Corbell also carried on farming clearing the land and growing crops, and having a day's threshing every fall much the same as did his neighbors If he didn't actually chop down the trees and clear the land with his own hands he engaged men to do it thus creating employment in the new settlement for those in need of such and assisted with the work himself when he could The 50 acres south-west of the Toronto Line through which runs the south branch or feeder of the Grand River was in those early days a vast beaver meadow, half covered with water in early spring and was an ideal hunting ground in all seasons of the year

Mr Corbett was a very useful man in the community He was one of the leaders in establishing L O L No 606 Melancthon and also in founding the Anglican Church both institutions being located on Darragh's Hill. He was a member of Melancthon township council for several years in succession The village of Corbetton was named after him and he was the first Postmaster while yet in the old log tavern before the village was founded Then with the coming of the C P R station and the commencement of the village, he and Mrs Corbell took over the village hotel which had been opened by Mr Dennis, and still retained the Post Office until shortly before his demise in the late nineties

EDWARD HARRISON

Of the nations contributing most to the early settlement of the new Survey of Melancthon were the English and Irish Edward Harrison locally known as 'English' Harrison being prominent among the former Mr and Mrs Harrison came from Yorkshire, England, and probably settled in Melancthon in the early fifties, having taken up the 100 acres lots 27? and 27? N E. T and S. Road now the property of the R. J Whitten family

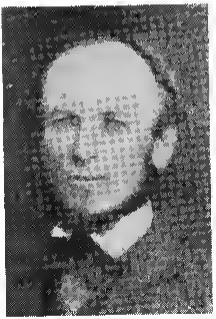
Mr Harrison kept the Durham Corner Hotel for a number of years This hotel one of the best between Toronto and Owen Sound in those days was a large frame structure and stood at the corner of the Toronto Line (now No. 10 Highway) and the Durham Road about two and a half miles south of Flesherton Like most of the taverns at that time it had an open fireplace in the guest room, but afforded better accommodation for the travelling public than did the average log tavern Mr Harrison kept a span of horses and often drove to Durham about twelve miles west for supplies of liquors and groceries He carried on the farm with the hotel and was quite popular A local historian informs the writer that the Durham Corner Hotel was built a few years after the Toronto Line was opened through to Owen Sound (which was in 1848) by an early pioneer Joseph LeGard who conducted it for several years

Mr Harrison was a member of Melancthon Township Council for several years during the early sixties Some of his descendants now live in Toronto and other border cities

CHAPTER XXV

JAMES SAWDEN

IN THE pioneer period the New Survey of Melancthon had within its borders what was locally known as the "Carpenters Coterie" including George Young, George Merkley, Jacob Silk, Mr. Pyne Sr. and others who were handy men and could do a job of rough carpenter work. They often took the contract of building and closing in a log house but when sash for the windows or panelled doors were required they invariably called on James Sawden the English carpenter who had served his apprenticeship of seven years from when he was 14 to 21 years of age with the Braithwaite Company in the commercial port of Hull on the Humber Yorkshire England.



James Sawden, Sr.

Mr. Sawden came to Canada about 1850 first settling in Toronto where he formed a partnership with George Buggin as carpenters and contractors. Mr. Buggin was also from Yorkshire and in later years became the Rev. George Buggin having discarded the carpenter's bench for the minister's pulpit. In the year 1890 Rev. Buggin was chairman of the Markdale district of the Methodist church. After his superannuation he resided in Toronto where he died in 1908. Some of the workmanship of Sawden & Buggin may still be seen on some of the older buildings of York and Elizabeth Streets, Toronto. About the year 1856 they dissolved partnership. Mr. Buggin entered upon a theological course with Victoria College, Cobourg in preparation for the ministry while Mr. Sawden moved to Melancthon and purchased the 50 acres lot No. 292

N E T & S Road (now No 10 Highway) from Mr John Thompson. Here he carried on extensive general carpentering and undertaking business for nearly forty years until his passing in 1896.

He did considerable work in the 'Connaught settlement' in Melanthon. He built most of their houses made their coffins and was chief funeral director at their burials to the big hewed log R. C. church (St. Lawrence) which stood on the James Hammond farm, and was later moved to its present site and its name changed to St. Patricks, although he was of the Protestant religious persuasion. He died in 1886.

CAPTAIN JOHN CURPHEY

The late Captain John Curphey was a familiar figure in Melanthon during the early days. At the time of his death in 1903, the following account of his career, published in the Christmas number of the Shelburne Economist in 1897, was reproduced:

'Captain John Curphey, who resides on Lot E. Con. 4, O.S., is a Manxman having been born in the Isle of Man in 1836. When sixteen years old he went sailing, being engaged in the roasting trade two years. He next went on a foreign voyage from Liverpool to Valencia, Spain. From Valencia he went to Cadiz, where they loaded with salt, wine and onions for St. John's, Newfoundland. Seven years of Mr. Curphey's life were spent on the sea.

After returning home from Newfoundland he was engaged in a good many voyages to points on the Mediterranean coast, returning home by way of Alexandria. At the close of the Russian war he came out on an Allan Liner to Montreal, left her and came to Toronto, where he sailed for two summers. From Toronto he went to Boston, where he had charge of a farm for two years. Returning to Canada he came to Melanethon in 1859 and two years afterwards he married Mary Jane Gillespie, of the Back Line, daughter of the late George Gillespie and one of the early settlers of that part. Nearly every summer finds Mr. Curphey on the lakes at his favorite sailing and, notwithstanding the fact that between thirty and forty years of his life have been spent in this occupation, the only accident met with was a broken rib at Gibraltar. He says he never had a black eye in his life and never spent a night away from his boarding house when on land. Doubtless there are few sailors who can truthfully relate the same experience."

A TRIP OF SIXTY MILES

During the years 1850-51 a group of several families from the west of Ireland emigrated to Canada and founded a miniature colony in the New Survey of Melanthon. They were mostly from County Mayo, although a few were natives of the northern county of Donegal. The first to arrive naturally took up homesteads along the Toronto Line, within the seven miles stretch between what in later days became Melanthon village and Mayhourne.

Lawrence and Patrick Freen, Owen Waters and two or three others came in 1855. Patrick settling on lots 256 and 257 2nd Con. S.W., and others on adjacent lots near the Grand River, over which stream they are said to have built the first wooden bridge.

The pioneers didn't have to contend with the modern menace of spring floods like people of the present time do who happen to live on the banks of the Grand. As yet unscathed by the woodman's axe the stately trees with their spreading branches overhanging the river prevented the snow and ice from melting in early spring— when winter lingering chills the lap of May.' Thus the land retained its moisture, permitting the surface water to disappear gradually before the usual bursting from its icy fastness of the river proper.

After spending about seven years in an abortive effort to hew out homes for themselves in what was practically a wilderness some of the settlers became discouraged when their crops, especially spring wheat and potatoes were almost ruined each year by "summer frosts". Patrick Breen and Owen Waters decided to try their fortune a little farther down the Toronto Line. The former taking up lots north-east of the Line and the latter lot 287 2nd con. S.W. where they both raised large families and became prosperous farmers.

The late David Hodgins who had recently come out from Yorkshire, England had taken up from the Crown the corner 100 acres lots 289 and 290, 2nd con. S.W. In 1857, and also coveted the adjoining 50 acres, lot 288. But the Waters family also desired this lot which with their own would make a very desirable farm of 100 acres. Covetousness bred suspicion and jealousy, which developed into a bitter antagonism between otherwise free and friendly neighbors. The Crown Lands Office for the County of Grey had been removed in 1849 from Sydenham village (Owen Sound) to the village of Durham, and settlers taking up land in Melancthon had to travel on foot thirty miles to Durham to secure their title.

David Hodgins then a big, powerful man in his middle thirties, was determined to bring this new fervid feud to a climax by starting out on foot to Durham for the title to the coveted 50 acres—as he thought—unknown to his neighbors. But Mrs. Waters being aware of his intended coupe d'etat, left at the first flush of dawn, arriving at Durham several hours before David and secured the title deed to the 50 acres. She walked the entire journey to Durham and return, sixty miles, arriving home the same night.

WILLIAM JELLY

One of the most outstanding citizens of Dufferin County (and also of the former Grey County) was the late William Jelly, founder and father of the village of Shelburne. He was born in the year 1835, near Brockville in the County of Leeds, the son of the late John Jelly Snr. who emigrated to Canada from County Antrim, Ireland in 1820.

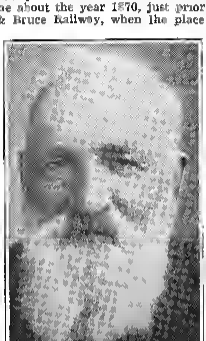
At the age of 22 years he settled in the Township of Amaranth, then in the County of Wellington and engaged in farming, having located a United Empire Loyalist claim. In the autumn of 1864 he moved to the site of the present village of Shelburne, where he soon came into possession of considerable wild lands. He erected the first hotel, a frame building, where the present Mansion House stands on the Melancthon side of the county line, then in the County of Grey, when there was but one house within the confines of the present village.

Mr. Jelly watched the rise of Shelburne after the impetus which it received from the construction of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway in the early 70's. He sat in the Melancthon township council for several years, first as councillor and later as Deputy Reeve, and when the village of Shelburne was incorporated he was elected as its first reeve and retained the office for several years.

Having attained considerable prominence in Conservative ranks he was nominated candidate for the local legislature at the general election in 1879. The contest was a triangular one with three Conservatives in the field, Dr. Barr the sitting member, Robert McGhee of Hocking's Mills, and William Jelly. The campaign was one of the most strenuous contests in those early days and Mr. Jelly was elected with a majority of 437 over Dr. Barr and 750 over Robert McGhee. In religion Mr. Jelly was an Anglican and was instrumental in building the original St. Paul's church, Shelburne. He passed away in October 1900.

ANDREW JELLY

Conspicuous among the early settlers of Shelburne and north Amaranth was the familiar figure of Andrew Jelly. The eldest of a family of seven children, five brothers and two sisters, Mr. Jelly was born near Brockville in the County of Leeds. He came to Shelburne about the year 1870, just prior to the coming of the old Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, when the place was only an infant village in an immense woods with here and there a small clearing. He purchased the corner farm upon which in later years was erected the Shelburne Town Hall (then in Amaranth township, Wellington County, Dufferin County not having as yet been created). The Mansion House, just across the street, built and kept by the late William Jelly, was in those days within the borders of Grey County.



Andrew Jelly

Mr. Jelly nobly performed his part in clearing the erstwhile vast acres of bush lands and in helping to build up the village of Shelburne. When the town site was laid out, Andrew Street was named after him. He was twice married, his first wife being Charlotte Earl, sister of the late James Earl, pioneer of Melancthon and grandfather of James Bell, of Weston; Mrs. W. McKeown and Mrs. Robt. Moore, Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Jelly kept the hotel at Beaver Creek, in Hastings County, for some time, and Mr. Jelly was Reeve of Lake township for several years. Soon after moving to Shelburne, Mrs. Jelly died, leaving Mr. Jelly with eight small children. In 1871 he was married a second time to Miss Mary Borland, recently from County Tyrone, Ireland, and to this marriage were born three children. A man of large physique, strong and active, with a happy disposition, Mr. Jelly lived to the advanced age of 77 and passed away in 1907. He was a member of the Anglican Church and a Conservative.

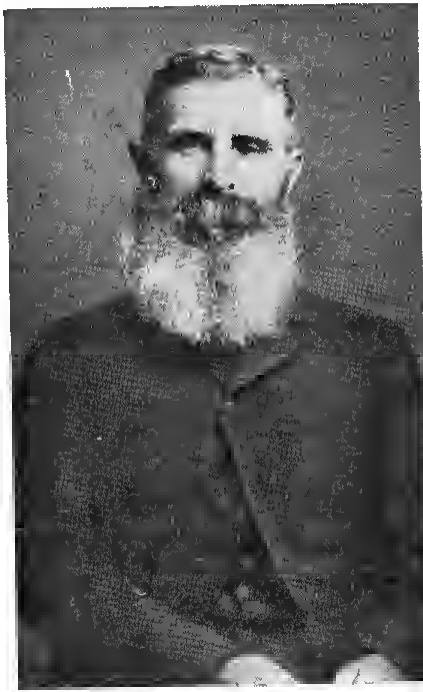
COLWELL GRAHAM

Mulmur township was settled by the descendants of the original Celtic stock, mostly from the north of Ireland, amongst whom were the Graham brothers, the late Colwell Graham of Primrose, and Henry Graham, for some years a prosperous general merchant of Bande.

The Grahams were born in County Armagh, and Colwell came to Canada when he was eighteen years of age and settled on a farm just east of Primrose, two or three years prior to the organization of the township in 1851.

Endowed with more than average energy and enterprise, this youthful son of Erin proceeded to enlarge the clearing and continue the improvements already begun on the farm of his choice, which in time became one of the best farms in the township.

During his long career Mr. Graham was a very useful man in the community and soon became a popular figure in municipal and political circles,



COLWELL GRAHAM

serving his township as councillor and later as reeve for thirty years. As the Mulmur representative he took a prominent part in the formation of Dufferin County. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government. Retiring from farming he took up his residence in Shelburne a few years before passing in 1892 at the age of sixty-two years. In politics he was a staunch Liberal and in religion he was a distinguished member of the Presbyterian church.

CHAPTER XXVI

WILLIAM GHANT

DURING what was known as the "Epoch of Colonization" in Grey and Simcoe counties following the years 1849-50 two well known pioneers of Metanethen, the late William and Mrs. Ghant, came from Toronto to Halt's Corners and on to Beachell's tavern walking much of the way. Choosing as their homestead the 50 acres, lot No. 265, 1st con. S.W.T. & S. Road they proceeded to clear a plot on the corner facing the Toronto line upon which to build a log cabin and plant a patch of potatoes. The foundation logs and dugout cellar of this primitive dwelling still noticeable in recent years stood almost on the site of the frame tavern the "Dufferin Inn" built of rough hemlock lumber by James McGeey thirty years later.

After spending a few years here and making considerable clearing on the front of the lot the Ghants moved four miles farther back from the Toronto Line and settled on a bush lot near what in later years became known as Small's Corner. Here they settled and cleared another farm, erected log buildings and remained for several years. By this time the Ghant family, five boys and three girls, were almost full grown. With a view to securing farms for his family Mr. Ghant took up from the Crown a block of 300 acres in the 5th and 6th cons. S.W. which in recent years was known as the Ferrier property. The timber on these lots consisted of considerable beech and maple and some swamp, and the Ghants, father and sons, chopped and cleared a large acreage and became influential farmers raising abundant crops of oats, peas and barley. The maple syrup and sugar season lasted through the months of March and April and the Ghants usually tapped an average of 250 trees.

William Ghant Sr. was a tall, powerful man and during his long career in Metanethon he never owned a horse, but did all his farm work with a yoke of oxen—sometimes he had two teams of oxen—and did much logging both for himself and his neighbors. His son, Wm. Ghant Jr., owned a good span of bay trotting horses. The youngest son, Thomas Ghant, could play both the fife and fiddle and was often engaged as fifer for L.O.L. No. 909, Metanethon, on the 12th of July.

Mr. Ghant often related thrilling stories of those "Slavery Days" in the Sunny South before the Immortal Lincoln achieved the emancipation of his

race Over fifty years ago the Ghants disposed of their large property in Melancthon and moved to Lion's Head

A. B. NOBLE

Pioneers of Western Ontario usually emigrated from the British Isles or from some older part of Canada and took possession of the land but A B Noble, of Vancouver B C., is a natural born pioneer of Melancthon having been born at Dundalk (Gravel Road) in the year 1853 eldest son of the late Edward and Mrs Noble He attended what in the early days was S Sec No 5 (Maybourne) presided over by the veteran school master the late Robert Russell Upon completing the Common School course under Mr. Russell he continued his education at Hornings Mills (Grammar School grade) under the tuition of the late Dr Norton

A. B. Noble

Young Mr Noble had a desire for the teaching profession but finally decided on a business career and leaving the hardware business in Orangeville he purchased the Shelburne hardware store from the late Mr Driver and embarked in business for himself Here he met with phenomenal success and was soon forced to enlarge his store He conducted one of the largest hardware stores in the county for many years A few years before he disposed of his business in Shelburne he built the fine Noble Block on Main Street, which stands as a living monument to his energy and enterprise An active member of the former Methodist church he was one of the chief promotors in building the present Shelburne Wesley church

About 40 years ago Mr Noble disposed of his business interests in Shelburne and purchased a large hardware business in the city of St Catharines which he carried on for a time but later retired from business and took up his residence in the city of Vancouver B C

LOUIS GHANT

Prior to the formation of the County of Grey in 1852 a few adventurous spirits among whom was the late Louis Ghant wended their way along the newly blazed Toronto Line from Hall's Corner to Sydenham Village (Owen Sound) in quest of land upon which each might erect a house and home Of course Edward Noble Watson Ballard and two or three others had already penetrated into what Pope calls 'these deep solitudes' of the backwoods and had formed the nucleus of a settlement around what a little later became known as McDowell's Corner

Born in the Southern States and coming north as far as Buffalo Mr Ghant followed the vocation of a sailor on the Great Lakes sailing as he often told the writer "from Buffalo to Chicago" continuously for twelve years While still a young man he came to Toronto and for a few years was in the employ of the late Sir W. P. Howland at the famous Lambton Flour Mills on the Humber

Desirous of taking up a farm of his own he came to the New Survey of Melancthon and settled first on a lot in the 2nd con. N. E. just above the 270 sideroad. Although Mr. Ghant owned and occupied farms in different sections of the township both east and west of the old Gravel Road he always resided in the New Survey. His method was to chop and prepare an acreage during the winter season ready for logging and burning off in the late spring in time for crops the same year, usually oats, peas and possibly spring wheat, potatoes and turnips. He would clear a field of five or more acres doing the work with his own hands and the aid of a yoke of oxen.

Mr. and Mrs. Ghant raised a family of three sons and five daughters only three of whom are now living. Mrs. Ghant passed away in 1872 and Mr. Ghant having lived over four score years died about forty years ago. He was a consistent member of St. Patrick's church, Melancthon.

DAVID STEWART

The late David Stewart, the veteran school teacher of Shrigley, was not only a popular member of the teaching profession, but was also distinguished in literary circles having been a prominent contributor to the local press notably the Shelburne Free Press and the Dundalk Herald under the nom de plumes "Toby Spratt" in the former and "Rusticus" in the latter ever since the Herald had been founded by the late Rev. Theophilus Hall in 1882. The following quotation is from the Shelburne Free Press at the time of Mr. Stewart's death in April, 1905. "The late David Stewart was born in Glamis, Forfarshire, Scotland, December 11th, 1842. He received a good education in the parish school of that village. Being left an orphan while still very young he had to shift for himself as best he could. About the age of 13 he was apprenticed to the grocery and liquor trade in the city of Dundee. He remained at that occupation until he emigrated to Canada in the fall of 1850. For about a year he resided with his brother, James Stewart, now of Maple Valley, and took a hand at everything connected with farm life. In October, 1860, he entered the teaching profession and has taught continuously since that date, nearly 35 years. During his long professional life as a teacher he only taught in two school sections. He made his debut as a teacher in School Section No. 1 on the South Line of Osprey, where he remained for twelve years and three months. He then moved to Shrigley, where he had purchased a farm, and has been continuously employed as a teacher in that section ever since. As a teacher he was very successful, and many of his pupils now occupy distinguished positions. He had always taken a very active part in the Dufferin Teachers' Association, and was elected president on several occasions and also represented the Dufferin Association at the Provincial, a number of times. Mr. Stewart was appointed a Magistrate a few years ago by the Mowat Government. The deceased was a man of sterling worth, honest, upright and outspoken—and respected by everybody. He will be greatly missed in this section."

He had been closely identified with the Free Press as a correspondent almost since it started—twenty years ago—and is known to all our readers under the name of "Toby Spratt."

EDWARD BERWICK

The history of Dufferin county would not be complete without mention of the familiar name of Edward Berwick, the Merchant Prince of Dufferin and district years before the birth of the county. Mr. Berwick first saw the light of day in the sunny city of Belfast, on the River Lagan, Ireland, where he attended the famous National Schools, receiving a thorough grounding in the essentials of a liberal education.

Emigrating to Canada as a young man he settled first in Toronto and engaged in the mercantile business. His advent to Melancthon township was coincident with that great historic event, the ending of the American Civil War and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in 1865. He first opened a small store at Dundalk (Mayboume), but in a short time moved twelve miles south to the infant hamlet of Jelly's Corner (now Shelburne). His first store—a large one for those early days—was a frame building that stood on the site of the present Shelburne post office. At that time the backwoods hamlet consisted of Jelly's hotel and two or three houses of pioneer families. A shrewd and energetic young man with a good business training he soon built up a large and lucrative trade in the fast growing district. A few years later he took into the business as partner the late R. A. Riky and the partnership then formed continued down the years until the passing of Mr. Riky about thirteen years ago.

The business of the firm increased so rapidly that they were obliged to secure larger quarters. Purchasing the opposite corner they erected a large rough-cast store where the Royal Bank now stands. Here for many years they carried on an extensive grain buying business in connection with the general store. With the increase in size and population and the subsequent incorporation of the village, E. Berwick & Co. erected the large Berwick block where for many years they conducted one of the largest general stores between Toronto and Owen Sound.

In the early days Mr. Berwick was the efficient auditor of Melancthon township. He was an outstanding member of the Anglican church and was a devoted and regular attendant when the services were held in the old log Orange Hall on Darrah's Hill. Melancthon before St. Paul's church Shelburne was founded. He was also Superintendent of the Sunday School for many years. In politics he was a lifelong Conservative.

PAUL JARVIS

During the memorable days of 1861 the foremost topic engaging the attention of the people of Upper Canada was the American Civil War. Not that Canadians had any part in the war, but because of their proximity to a belligerent nation.

Melancthon was then the southern appendage of Grey County. Paul Jarvis of Horning's Mills being Reeve of the township and W. K. Flesher, the father of Flesherton, warden of the County. The war created an inflated market for all products of the Canadian farm and forest.

Mr. Jarvis a native of the West End of London was a cultured and conspicuous little gentleman of varied attainments. He had learned the tailor's trade in London and after emigrating to Canada had taught in the Common School of the frontier townships, "about sixty miles distant from Melancthon."

He built the first store on the hillside near Folly's Creek and was general merchant in Horning's Mills. He was Reeve of the township at different times, was a talented local Methodist preacher and was for one term Local Superintendent of Common Schools.

JOSEPH SWIFT

The late Joseph Swift was for many years one of the most energetic and progressive farmers on the old Gravel Road, New Survey, Melancthon.

Born in Warwickshire, England, near the big city of Birmingham, Mr. Swift came to Canada while in the prime of life and for a time was engaged with the Grand Trunk Railway as a rail-layer. In the construction of new lines of railway

He moved to Melancthon during the pioneer period and purchased the 100 acres, lots 275 and 276 S W on the Toronto Line from the late Brian Malone who had recently taken up the two lots from the Crown and built a primitive log house Mr Swift chopped down the stately trees cleared the land erected modern buildings and soon had one of the best farms in the district. He was a staunch member and generous supporter of the Anglican church and in politics a Conservative He passed away during the early eighties

DR THOMAS NORTON

During the eventful years following the formation of Dufferin County the late Dr Norton was a popular physician and also one of the leading citizens of the district.

Born in Montreal, the son of the Rev William Norton, he spent his childhood days in that city His father being a pioneer Methodist minister he of necessity had to move from one field of his work to another, and in 1865 66 and 67 was pastor of the church at Hornings Mills Here as a half grown boy the future doctor attended school taught by one of the best teachers in the county (Grey), the late W F Munro With the exception of Orangeville Hornings Mills was the only school within the area that later became Dufferin County where certain High School branches were taught and Tommy Norton as he was called, having finished the Common School course continued with the advanced work including Algebra Geometry and Land surveying under the able tuition of Mr Munro with the view of becoming a teacher He was so well and favourably known to the Hornings Mills school board of trustees that the chairman, Mr McGhee Sr assured him that if he succeeded in passing the examination for a 3rd Class certificate (or if not, could secure a permit to teach from Mr Ferguson the Inspector) they would engage him as teacher

Dr Thomas Norton

While yet in the adolescent age this studious boy walked (they had to walk in those days) the sixty-five miles to Owen Sound where he wrote on the teachers examination which lasted for three days The system of conducting examinations in those days required that all candidates regardless of what grade or certificate for which they were competing had to write on papers set for Third Class certificates during the first day papers for Second Class certificates on the 2nd day and those set for First Class certificates on the 3rd day Of course they were only County Board certificates Candidates who merely made a pass during the first day were granted Third Class certificates and allowed to go home But those who made a percentage high enough to justify their writing on Second Grade papers were allowed to remain for the second day and so on

Those at the conclusion of the 2nd day might compete for a First Class certificate during the third and last day

At the conclusion of the examination Thomas Norton returned home, not with a Third Class certificate or a permit from Inspector Ferguson but with a First Class certificate. Needless to say he was engaged as teacher of the Horning's Mills school and remained there for a few years, until he entered the faculty of medicine at McGill University Montreal. His teacher's certificate included a little more than the standard required for matriculation to medicine in those days with the exception of Latin, which he learned privately from a local clergyman

Graduating with M.D. from McGill he returned to Melancthon and formed a partnership with the late Dr Barr the firm name being "Drs Barr & Norton, Horning's Mills and Shelburne," (note Horning's Mills is mentioned first). Both doctors had a very large and strenuous practice. During the early eighties Dr. Johnston was a member of the firm for a few years supplying at both Horning's Mills and Shelburne until his sudden and untimely death at Horning's Mills. Then a little later Dr. Rooney, recently graduated from Trinity College, became a junior member of the firm which was then known as "Drs Barr Norton & Rooney". Most of the time Dr Rooney was associated with Dr. Norton in the Shelburne office.

After an extensive practice lasting for a period of over twenty years Dr Barr disposed of the Horning's Mills end of the business and moved into Shelburne, where the triple firm of doctors carried on until the later nineties when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and each continued his profession separately.

In 1903 Dr Norton took into partnership Dr A. T. Steele of Orangeville who had graduated about one year previously. The firm name being Drs. Norton & Steele. This partnership continued until Dr Norton, who had for some time been in failing health passed away in January 1904 at the early age of fifty-one years.

CHAPTER XXVII

JAMES HENRY M.D.

JAMES HENRY, M.D., son of Thomas Henry M.D., was born on the 13th of September, 1843, and died at Orangeville on October 30th 1916. He practised his profession in the Town of Orangeville for over 50 years. At the age of 17 he entered the old Toronto School of Medicine and graduated from the University of Toronto as M.B. in 1863 and as M.D. in 1864. After coming to Orangeville he married Esther Graham and had a family of eight children six boys and two daughters. He had an extensive practice. Was mayor of the Town of Orangeville for a number of years. Representative of the Brock and Saugeen division in the Medical Council of Ontario for 30 years and president for two years. Was chief surgeon on the Toronto Grey & Bruce line of the C. P. Railway for 40 years. Was a member of the Militia of Canada for a number of years being chief surgeon in the 36th Peel Battalion and retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Dr. Henry was an Anglican in religion and a Conservative in politics.

Dr. James Henry

Dr. James Henry at the time of his death was coroner for the Counties of York, Peel and Dufferin receiving his appointment for Peel and York in 1883.

Dr. Thomas Herbert Henry, a graduate of the University of Toronto, his son who received his M.D. degree in 1889, practised with his father in Orangeville until his death June 28th, 1925.

SIMEON JELLY

The late Simeon Jelly was one of the early pioneers of Shelburne and district. Mr Jelly came to Melancthon about the time of the American Civil War. He purchased the farm on which a considerable part of the village of Shelburne now stands. He was for many years one of the most progressive farmers of the township in the early years Mr. Jelly was a prominent and efficient member of Melancthon township council. He was an active member of the Orange Order, a member of the Anglican church and in politics a lifelong Conservative.

THOMAS J. WATSON

Among the early pioneers of the New Survey of Melancthon was Thomas J. Watson, who lived on Lot 294, S.W.T. & S. Road, on the hill opposite the Gravel Road church. Mr. Watson was the second child and only son of James and Jane Watson, of the city of Hull, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1823. He was educated for a civil engineer and followed that profession for some years in England.

He emigrated to Canada in 1849 and took up a temporary residence in Melancthon. He remained in Melancthon however for only two years, after which he lived in Quebec, New Hamburg, Ont., and Shakespeare, Ont. While at the latter place he built that section of the Grand Trunk Railway between Baden and Stratford and a portion of the Perth County gravel roads.

After an absence of 13 years he returned to Melancthon and resumed control of the 150 acres, Lots 293, 294 and 295, S.W., at that time known as Watson's Hill, Gravel Road. Here he and Mrs. Watson with six sons and two daughters resided until his death in 1875 but Mrs. Watson and the family remained on Watson's Hill for some years after Mr. Watson's demise.

REV. A. P. ADDISON

The Rev. A. P. Addison was one of the first Methodist ministers to preach the gospel in the New Survey of Melancthon, having founded the Gravel Road Appointment during his pastorate of Hornings Mills, probably in the year 1849. A tall, muscular man, and able to use the broad-axe, he helped to hew the logs and build the first Gravel Road Methodist Church and became the first pastor. Mr. Addison was a native of Westmorelandshire, England, and came to Canada when he was sixteen years of age. He took a theological course with Victoria College, Cobourg, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1859. He held various charges in central Ontario and in the Toronto Conference, being pastor on the Hornings Mills circuit during 1868-1871.

After spending thirty-three years in the active work of the ministry he was superannuated in 1902 and took up residence in Toronto, but often preached to different pulpits until shortly before his death in 1925, aged 93 years.

His daughter, Dr. Margaret E. T. Addison, B.A., LL.D., became quite distinguished in the educational field and held the post of Dean of Annesley Hall, Victoria University, Toronto, for a number of years.

Dr. Margaret E. E. Addison, B.A., LL.D., was Dean of Annesley Hall, Victoria University, Toronto, and a native of Horning's Mills

DR JOHN ARMSTRONG

One of the early pioneer physicians to practise his profession in Dufferin County was Dr John Armstrong, of Rosemont.

Having graduated from Victoria College, Cobourg, with the degree of M.D. in 1867, he settled in the village of Rosemont which at that time was one of the most enterprising villages in Simcoe County. Dr Armstrong soon became quite popular in the village and district, and carried on an extensive practice in the neighbouring townships of Mulmur, Mono, Adjala and Tecumseth for many years. The nearest doctors to Rosemont in those days were either Dr Barr at Herning's Mills or the doctors at Orangeville.

P. D. HENRY

Whitfield was one of the first settlements in Mulmur township and the late Parsons D. Henry was one of Whitfield's early settlers.

Born in the United (Middle) States, Mr. Henry came with his parents to Canada when only a small boy and settled first near Prescott, when the harbours on the St. Lawrence were perhaps busier than they are today, since the waterways were the chief routes of trade and travel. He received his education in the Common Schools of those days and also in the local Grammar School.

Having attained to man's estate, young Mr. Henry had an urge to take up a bush farm in one of the new settlements which at that time were springing up in Upper Canada. Upon hearing encouraging reports of the district north of Orangeville and that the rapidly rising village of Herning's Mills might some day become a large town, he made his way to Mulmur township, then in Simcoe county, and settled on a farm at Whitfield.

Deciding to make his home at Whitfield, Mr. Henry early qualified for the teaching profession and taught very successfully for many years in his own neighborhood, when the Rev. Archibald Colquhoun was local Superintendent of Schools for Mulmur township and prospective teachers had to walk to Bondhead to attend the teachers' examination. In later years Mr. Henry conducted a general store and post office at Whitfield and also did an extensive conveyancing business. Retiring from active business in the late nineties he purchased the John Wray property of sixteen acres at Melancthon Station, where he spent the evening of life and passed away in 1908, having lived beyond the allotted age of three score years and ten.

WILLIAM H. HUNTER

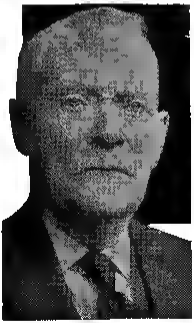
Few farmers are privileged to wield the influence and achieve such remarkable success in their calling as did the late William H. Hunter, Sr. of East Garafraxa. Mr. Hunter was a Canadian, born in Garafraxa and lived there during his whole lifetime. His fine farm and residence, "The Maples," consisting of some five hundred acres of the best farming land in the district, is situated about five miles west of Orangeville.

During the early days of the former Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway when the chief industry among the farmers was the chopping and hauling of cord wood in the long winter season, Mr Hunter was a prominent wood buyer along the road between Orangeville and Owen Sound. He was also an extensive breeder of purebred live stock, especially Shorthorn cattle.

Mr Hunter was a leading Conservative in his younger days and often took part in a political campaign. He took a very active part in the formation of the County of Dufferin and had the honour, according to the minutes of swearing in Mr F. C. Stewart as the first warden of Dufferin on July 15th 1879.

In religion Mr. Hunter was a Presbyterian. He passed away in 1908, aged 74 years.

William H. Hunter, Sr.



John Park

JOHN PARK

Dufferin County history would be incomplete without the mention of John Park for many years a prominent figure in East Luther and later in Orangeville.

Mr Park was born in the seaside town of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. In the year 1846 the family came to Canada in 1850 and settled first in East Garafraxa township. About ten years later the subject of our sketch moved to the neighbouring township of West Luther settling on a bush farm which he cleared and on which he lived for ten years. He later purchased lot 31, con. 7, East Luther, where he resided for many years.

Keenly interested in municipal affairs he was induced to enter public life at the early age of 28 years and was first elected to the Luther council in 1874. The township then formed part of the County of Wellington and Mr. Park had to drive thirty-five miles to Guelph to attend meetings of the county council. Upon the division of the township some years later Mr. Park was elected the first Reeve of East Luther. He was one of the first to realize that the interests of his township

were linked with the County of Dufferin rather than the County of Wellington and became an ardent advocate of union with the newly formed County of Dufferin. He was Reeve of East Luther when the bill annexing the township to Dufferin was passed in the Legislature. It was largely through his influence that the C.P.R. was induced to erect a station at the embryo village of Grand Valley and he persuaded Mr. McIntyre the first grain buyer to locate there and always did what he could to promote the growth of the struggling village in its early days.

Mr. Park was elected warden of Dufferin in 1899 and his Grand Valley friends evidenced their appreciation of his services by tendering him a largely attended banquet at the Commercial hotel. His municipal record covered a period of twenty six years and reached a climax with his election to the warden's chair.

In politics he was a staunch Liberal and took an active part in many election battles in Wellington and Dufferin counties. Soon after his retirement from the municipal arena he was nominated as Liberal candidate in Dufferin against the late Dr. Barr, Conservative. Mr. Park waged a strenuous campaign but in a strong Conservative riding he suffered defeat.

In June, 1897, he retired from the farm and moved to Orangeville, having received the appointment of Postmaster which office he filled very acceptably for four years. He was a member of the Masonic Order and Sons of Scotland. He was formerly a Presbyterian and later belonged to the United Church. He passed away in April 1934 in his 89th year.

GEORGE BAILEY

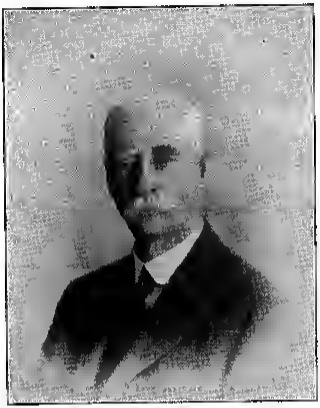
Over eighty years ago there came from the west of England to Canada a young couple who were in after years to play an important part in the life of Dufferin County and especially in the Township of Melancthon. Mr. and Mrs. George Bailey. First settling in Toronto for a few years during which time Mr. Bailey was engaged as foreman on the Grand Trunk Railway (having previously held a similar position in England) they moved to the County of Grey and purchased a farm lot 26 con. 10 N.E. New Survey Melancthon. Here they carved and built up one of the best homesteads in the township.

When Shrigley post office was established in the early 80's Mr. Bailey was appointed postmaster. The post office being kept in his own house. He retained the office during his lifetime. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government. Mr. Bailey took an active part in municipal affairs having served his township as Councillor for several years and later as Reeve for twelve years in succession.

Mr. Bailey contested Dufferin as Liberal candidate for the Legislature in the memorable three-cornered campaign of 1890 when the late Dr. Barr (Conservative) George Bailey (Liberal) and Dr. Gaviller (Prohibitionist) were placed in the field. The result of the election being as follows: Dr. Barr, 1333; Mr. Bailey, 609 and Dr. Gaviller, 501. Had there been only a Conservative and a Liberal in the contest Mr. Bailey might have won the seat notwithstanding the fact that Dufferin was a Conservative stronghold. Mr. Bailey passed away on his 84th birthday in 1915.

DR. JAMES McWILLIAMS

One of the early and prominent medical practitioners in the northern



Dr. James McWilliams

part of Dufferin County was the late Dr James McWilliams of Dundalk Born in Waterloo County in 1853, he was educated in the public school, Galt high school and Trinity University Toronto from which institution he graduated in 1878 receiving the gold medal in medicine Immediately after graduation Dr McWilliams located in Dundalk, then a growing village near the border of the counties of Grey and Dufferin, and he soon worked up a large and lucrative practice in both counties He had the distinction of having practised his profession in the same village longer than is usual for most medical practitioners — continuously for 45 years He and Mrs McWilliams moved in Toronto where he passed away in 1934 at the ripe age of 81 years

CHAPTER XXVIII

CHARLES MASON

ONE of the best known business men of Shelburne for over half a century was Charles Mason. Born in the Township of King County of York he was educated in the Public and High Schools and for a few years was engaged in the teaching profession.

In 1880 the general store of Foy & Mason was established in Shelburne, and ever since then the name of Charles Mason had been connected with the business life of Shelburne. After several years of very successful business Mr. Foy accepting a position as commercial traveller moved to Toronto, and the firm name became Chas. Mason & Co. Later J. F. Miller, the local banker became a partner and the name became Mason, Miller & Co. In a few years Mr. Miller withdrew from the business and the name again reverted to Mason & Co. until 1904 when Mr. Mason disposed of the business to N. Fisher & Co., after which Mr. Mason conducted a private bank in the village.

For several years Mr. Mason took a prominent part in municipal matters and served for a number of years as Councillor and at different times as School Trustee, being Chairman of the School Board. He also held several other important offices in the village. He was a member of the Orange Order and a Justice of the Peace. In politics he was a prominent Liberal and a member of the United Church. He died in 1934 in his 84th year.

REV. PHILIP TOCQUE

Three score and ten years ago the Rev. Philip Tocque came from the diocese of Nova Scotia, where he had been ordained to the priesthood ten years previously, and was admitted to the diocese of Toronto. At that time the Anglican Bishop of Toronto was the Rt. Rev. A. N. Bethune, who had succeeded Bishop Strachen the year before. Mr. Tocque was appointed to the northern parish of Horning's Mills in 1870; at that time a part of Grey county, and for the next six years he was a dominant figure in the spiritual life of the village and district.

Rev. Mr. Tocque was born in Newfoundland in 1813, where he received

his primary education and later moved to the United States. He graduated from Lawrence College Appleton Wisconsin with the degree of M A in 1853 having been ordained as deacon in the diocese of Connecticut in 1852

During those memorable years when Rev Mr Tocque was rector of St. John's Church Morning's Mills, the congregation didn't merely consist of a few members in the village and immediate vicinity as has been the case in later years but his parishioners resided here and there in both the Old and New Surveys of Melancthon and in the neighboring township of Mulmur

A mission had probably been established at Whitfield as a result of the efforts of such early missionaries as Revs Adam Elliott John Fletcher and others who were then in charge of St Luke's Church, Rosemont, a few years before Mr Tocque came to Morning's Mills but the present Christ Church Whitfield was built under his supervision and opened by him as the first rector in September 1874

The jubilee of the church was held on September 26th 1924 when Rev R E Lemon was rector and Rev Canon Brian of Toronto was special preacher for the occasion Among those present at the jubilee services were Miss Mary Tocque then the only surviving daughter of Rev Mr Tocque and also three of his sisters, Mrs John Robinson Mrs George McNabb and Mrs Nixon Rutledge all of whom were present on the occasion of the opening of the church 50 years before A remarkable feature of the service was the fact that Mrs Rutledge officiated at the organ in 1874 and also played the opening hymns at the re-opening in 1924 Mr George Leitch who had built the church and who had incidentally made his first window sash (for the church) was also present at the re-opening

Rev. Philip Tocque

Rev Mr Tocque was a frequent contributor to the press upon religious and current topics He also wrote the history of Newfoundland He died in Toronto in 1899, at the ripe age of 86 years.

JACOB P. WALKER

Although Jacob Walker was not a pioneer he was nevertheless a prominent figure in business and municipal circles both in Shelburne and Melancthon having been Village Treasurer for a number of years and Township Auditor for Melancthon about half a century ago He was also a good Accountant and Conveyancer

Mr Walker was born in Rathdrum County Wicklow Ireland in 1843 near the Meeting of the Waters and within seven miles of the Vale of Glendalough and Seven churches—immortalized by Tom Moore in his beautiful poems "Sweet Vale of Avoca" and "By That Lake Whose Gloomy Shore" Mr Walker was a descendant of the late Rev George Walker Actlng Governor of Derry during the siege of 1689.

In 1865 Mr Walker came to Canada but remained only a short time

when he returned to the Old Country In the spring of 1870 the lure of the great possibilities in Canada again drew him across the Atlantic He came to Toronto but owing to a slow recovery from typhoid fever his physician advised him to go to the country He came to the village of Shelburne Dufferin county where he soon regained his health and took a position in the general store of E Berwick & Co He was married to Miss Sarah Tunbury in 1872 He and Mrs Walker moved to Saskatoon Sask in 1905 where he held the position of Assessment Commissioner until his retirement in 1921 He remained in Saskatoon until his death in 1926

WILLIAM GRAY

One of the familiar figures in the teaching fraternity of Dufferin county of half a century ago was William Gray the veteran teacher of Melancthon For a teacher to have taught in the schools of four counties and under the jurisdiction of four different school inspectors is a unique experience Such was the case in Mr Gray's long record as a teacher

Mr Gray was born in the mountainous township of Caledon With limited facilities for acquiring an education in those primitive days Mr Gray like many other pioneer students had many difficulties to overcome He often related the story to the writer He attended the log school in the district and unlike the average farmer's son who when he entered the old second book dropped out of school Mr Gray continued the Common School course to completion which qualified him to write for third class teacher's certificate The Master in some of those Common Schools occasionally taught certain subjects of Grammar School rank

When the next teachers' examination was held at Brampton young Mr Gray competed for a third class County Board certificate and was successful He secured his first school at or near Alton and commenced to teach at about seventeen years of age His next school was at Camilla which at that time was in the County of Simcoe After a few years spent in teaching he took a course of training at the old Normal School Toronto where in addition to the practical training students received further instruction in Grammar School subjects and were granted life certificates

He taught at Farmington Bodfield's (Whittington) Coleridge Maple Grove and S Sec No 7 Melancthon his last school in which he taught continuously for eleven years

Mr Gray was auditor of Melancthon Township upon different occasions was a prominent member of the Orange Order and a Charter member of L O L No 909 Melancthon He was a member of the Anglican church He passed away in 1912

H H WALKER

During the half century approximately from the close of the American Civil War to the opening of the World War, the late H H Walker was a prominent figure in the business and municipal life of Dufferin and especially of Melancthon Township

Mr Walker was a native of the city of Belfast the industrial metropolis of Northern Ireland In those days the average Irish boy was not privileged to pursue his education further than a working knowledge of the three R's received in the first three grades of the National Schools Centres like Belfast Armagh and Londonderry however had Secondary Schools where students might continue with a course of study similar to that given in the Lower and Middle Schools of Ontario and Mr Walker having been raised in Belfast, had the advantage of attending such a school

Coming to Canada as a young man he entered the mercantile life in Toronto but was soon transferred to Melancthon, and was given charge of an

embyro general store at Dundalk (Maybourne) which he conducted in the sitting room of the Maybourne Hotel. But after an attempt to build up a trade with the early settlers of Proton and northern Melancthon without much success the store, which was owned and controlled by a Toronto firm, was moved to Jelly's Corner, twelve miles south, where a new frame building was erected on the site of the present Shelburne post office and where the late Edward Berwick was manager and eventually became proprietor of the business.

About that time the late William Morey came from Toronto to Melancthon and built the "Bruce Block" in which he opened the "Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Hotel" and a large general store, and Mr Walker was engaged as manager, retaining the position until some time after the business was taken over by the late James Sloan. A little later in partnership with Mr Tuthill he established a general store in the old log building just north of Melancthon corner, where the late James Brown had kept the post office, thus Melancthon had two general stores within her borders.

Mr Walker was also engaged in farming for some time on the Back Line at which time he took an active interest in municipal affairs, having been elected upon different occasions as Councillor and Deputy-Reeve. He was later Township Auditor for a number of years.

Possessed of more than average literary attainments he was a frequent contributor to the press and wielded a fearless and facile pen. Mr Walker was also a Justice of the Peace.

ANGUS BELL

It is not often that a community has within its borders one who is not only the oldest citizen but who has also lived in the same place for the greatest number of years. Such however, is the unusual occurrence in the case of Angus Bell Shelburne's oldest citizen.

Mr Bell was born in the Township of Erin but moved to Stayner while yet quite a young man and where he grew to manhood. He learned the blacksmith's trade which in those days was a more remunerative calling than it is to-day. He opened a blacksmith shop on the east side of Owen Sound Street, Shelburne, then known as the 3rd line a few years after Mr Berwick established Shelburne's first general store in 1865 and carried on the business very successfully until he retired a few years ago.

In his younger days Mr Bell was an entertaining bass singer and was for many years leader of the choir in St. Paul's church. At the advanced age of 85 years he and Mrs. Bell are enjoying the evening of life and reside on Owen Sound Street.

GEORGE DONEY, J. P.

The late George Doney was among the first settlers in what is now the prosperous village of Shelburne.

Mr Doney was born in Cornwall, England, and after emigrating to Canada came to what was then known as "Jelly's Corners" and opened the first blacksmith shop on the site of McKay's shop of today. He did an extensive business among the early settlers in the district for many years after which he sold out to James Hogan and when Wilson Bros. established the Shelburne Foundry they retained Mr Doney as foreman.

He later took up a farm where the village of Riverview now stands and opened a blacksmith shop which he conducted along with the farm.

Mr Doney was appointed a Justice of the Peace during the regime of the late Sir James Whitney. He died at Riverview several years ago. was a member of the Methodist Church and a strong Conservative.

MR. F. C. COLBECK

One of the outstanding educationists in Ontario to whom Dufferin county and especially East Luther Township has some claim is Mr. F. C. Colbeck, M.A., formerly principal of Humberside Collegiate Institute, West Toronto.

Mr. Colbeck was born in the city of Brantford but spent his boyhood days in Luther, where he attended Public School in the Colbeck settlement, one of the best farming sections to be found in Ontario. He received his High School education at Brantford Collegiate Institute and for a few years taught Public School in Luther Township his first school being in 1878 at Grand Valley, which at that time was only a small hamlet.

Matriculating with honors in classics and mathematics he entered Victoria University, Cobourg. After a brilliant university course he graduated from Victoria with B.A. degree, securing the medal awarded for special work in classics in 1885. Completing the Normal course of training for high school teacher he was classical master at both Ridgetown and Peterboro Collegiates and in 1890 he became Principal of Dundas High School.

Desirous of entering a wider field with greater possibilities for the future in his chosen profession, he took over the principalship of the High School in the then thriving town of Toronto Junction which had about 5,000 population in 1894.

The High School at "The Junction" as the town was called in those days was erected about two years before Mr. Colbeck took charge and the teaching staff consisted of the principal and two assistants. Retaining the principalship continuously for thirty-one years he resigned in 1925, when the staff had been increased to thirty-three teachers.

Mr. Colbeck was examiner in classics for both Victoria and Toronto Universities, examiner in methods of teaching Classics and English for the Ontario Normal College, president of Ontario Classical Association and of High School Principals' Association. He was also a Senator of both Victoria and Toronto Universities. Mr. Colbeck resides in Toronto.

JOHN RUNDLE

One of the popular and worthy citizens of the New Survey of Melancthon in the good days of over half a century ago was John Rundle of the Gravel Road. Born in Cornwall, England, Mr. Rundle came to Canada while still a young man and settled first in Toronto. The family resided in the city and suburbs for a number of years after which they moved to Melancthon and purchased the 100 acres on the northeast corner of Gravel Road and 30 sideroad now the property of Mr. R. J. Woods.

The present commodious residence of Mr. Woods was erected by Mr. Rundle which at that time was the largest and best built house in the neighborhood. He also planted the orchard and evergreen grove which had been the attraction of travellers along this main thoroughfare for more than 40 years. Mr. Rundle was not only one of the leading farmers in the district, but was also a buyer and shipper of livestock, being one of the best livestock judges in the county.

A sane and sincere believer in the eternal truths of the Christian religion he was the real founder of the Corbelton Methodist Church 52 years ago and was one of its most active workers and generous supporters. When Mr. Rundle retired from farming he and Mrs. Rundle took up their residence in Dundalk, but while on a visit to the West he passed away in Winnipeg, aged 75 years. The remains were brought home for burial in Dundalk cemetery in the autumn of 1912.

CHAPTER XXIX

S M. CAREY

THE pioneer merchant and postmaster of Riverview was the late S M. Carey who built and conducted the first store and kept the post office.

Mr Carey was born and brought up at Mill Grove, Wentworth County, where he taught in public school for a few years. The teaching profession however didn't appeal to him and he decided to try his luck in the newly founded district of Riverview.

S. M. Carey

Having purchased the bush farm on the south-east corner in the future village, he built a general store and dwelling and donated the land for a Methodist church. He took a leading part in establishing the church and building up the village in general in the fast growing community the late Rev. Dr. Strongman and Rev. J. W. Mahood, of Dundalk, being associate pastors. After carrying on the store for a few years Mr. Carey disposed of the business and purchased the general store at Corbettoo from the late J. R. Shook and moved to Corbetton where with better railway facilities he increased the trade.

He later disposed of the stock and business and leased the store to Mr. Nicholas for three years and moved to the United States. He returned however to Corbetton and at the expiration of the lease took over the store, enlarged the building and conducted a very successful business for a number of years. In 1911 he sold out to Mr. Bolen and moved to Toronto where he passed away in 1913, at the age of 61 years.

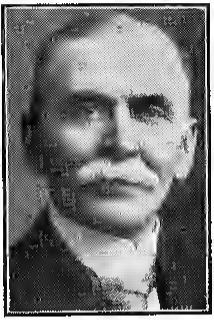
ALEXANDER STEELE M A

Few people if any ever did more for the cause of education in Orangeville or Dufferin County than did the late Alexander Steele the former Principal of Orangeville High School Mr Steele had a brilliant career

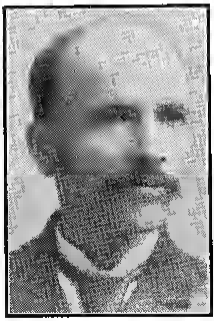
Born at Port Stanley in Elgin County, he attended the public school and continued his studies for matriculation to Toronto University at Weston Grammar School. He carried more than the usual work during his Arts course and graduated in 1876 with three honour departments, English, Mathematics and Philosophy. He was proficient in six languages.

Soon after graduating from the University Mr Steele commenced his teaching career. He was never an assistant teacher but was principal from the beginning one year at Mitchell High School, and one year at Aylmer High School after which he commenced his long period as principal at Orangeville.

Through failing health he reluctantly resigned from Orangeville High School about 1915. He passed away in Montreal in 1916.



Alexander Steele M.A.



R. H. McMaster

R H McMASTER

The historic township of Mono has given her quota of prominent and worthy sons not only in the spheres of agriculture and business but they are to be found in the realms of law, medicine theology and the teaching profession.

The late R H McMaster was born in Mono near Orangeville in the year 1844. He received his primary education at the local public school and at Orangeville High School where he qualified for a County Board Teacher's Certificate. After teaching for a few years in the Public Schools in his native county and having decided to make teaching his life work he entered Collingwood Collegiate Institute to qualify for a higher grade of certificate. Upon the completion of a brilliant course at the Collegiate he attended Toronto Normal School for his professional training, and graduated with what in those days was called a life certificate or a provincial certificate valid for life.

Having graduated from the Normal School Mr McMaster taught the Beech Valley School Mulmur Township very successfully for a number of years and the trustees of that school were fortunate in having a Normal graduate as their teacher because most of the teachers in the county at that time held only third class limited certificates While he was still teaching at Beech Valley in the later eighties the principalship of Shelburne Public School became vacant and Mr McMaster applied for the position One of the stipulations was that the new principal must be a graduate of the Normal School and capable of teaching High School subjects and Mr McMaster having these qualifications was engaged

The High School course at that time was designed to be a continuous course of four years comprising the Primary course of two years followed by a third year known as the Junior Leaving course and fourth year called the Senior Leaving course the three courses, Primary, Junior Leaving and Senior Leaving, corresponding to the three grades of teachers' certificates Third Class, Second Class and First Class respectively

The attendance at Orangeville High School was increasing so fast that a fourth teacher had to be added to the staff quite a number of the students being from Shelburne and vicinity and the general feeling in Shelburne was that High School work should be done in Shelburne school at least covering the Primary or course for Third Class Teachers' certificates Mr McMaster upon assuming the principalship proceeded to reorganize the school so as to include a class of High School students preparing for Third Class Teachers' certificates and each year afterwards a comparatively large class passed the Departmental Examination for Third Class certificates

One of Mr McMaster's outstanding characteristics was thoroughness in his work, and students prepared by him either for Entrance or for Teachers' certificates, seldom failed in their examination He was the honored principal of Shelburne school for ten years He passed away in 1901

HUGH FALCONER

Hugh Falconer

The late Hugh Falconer was one of Shelburne's foremost business men and municipal officers in the early days He was born in Scotland

According to a letter received by the writer from Mr Falconer shortly before he passed away in December last he first landed in Shelburne from Toronto on May 24th 1850 as a visitor and prospector but it happened to be at the time of the celebration of the Queen's birthday He recalls that some of the visitors came into the village in wagons drawn by oxen All the games were held on Main Street, including the "fat men's race" the competitors being William Jelly Jeremiah Brundridge Archibald Reid and Robert McKay

Mr Falconer opened a tailoring business in Shelburne in the early eighties He was councillor upon different occasions and Reeve of the village He was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government and Police Magistrate by the Drury Government He was later appointed County Magistrate and took up his residence in Orangeville

He finally retired and moved to Mount Dennis where he passed away just before the New Year. In politics he was a Liberal.

HON. W. L. WALSH

Hon. W. L. Walsh was for many years a leading citizen of Orangeville and Dufferin County. Born at Simcoe, Norfolk County, in 1857, he attended the public and high school, Toronto University and Osgoode Hall. Graduating in law he became a member of the firm of McCarthy, Walsh and McCarthy, Barristers, Orangeville, where he enjoyed a large practice for twenty years. He was Mayor of Orangeville in 1891-92.

Disposing of his law practice in Orangeville, he went to Dawson City, and later to Calgary, where he opened a law office and was created a K.C. He was appointed Supreme Court Judge for Alberta, retaining the position until his appointment as Lieut.-Governor of Alberta. Retiring in 1936 he and Mrs. Walsh took up their residence in Victoria, B.C., until his demise in January 1938, at the ripe age of 80 years.

Blaney McGuire

BLANEY McGUIRE

A sketch of Orangeville journalists and printers would scarcely be complete without some reference to the late B. McGuire, founder of The Orangeville Banner.

Mr. McGuire was born and raised in Orangeville, where he attended the local schools and learned the printing trade. He was connected with the old Orangeville Gazette, and was for many years foreman in the office of the Dufferin Post.

In 1893 he established The Orangeville Banner, and Orangeville could then boast of having four newspapers in the town. The late Mr. McGuire was a member of the Orange Order, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He passed away in 1931.

HON. DR. T. S. SPROULE

Dr. Thomas Simpson Sproule was one of the outstanding men in the County of Grey. Born in the Township of King, County of York, in 1843, he moved with his parents, while still a small boy, to the Township of Osprey, where he learned to work on the farm and also learned to face the hardships incident to pioneer life. He was educated in the local Common School of these days, continuing the Grammar School course and prepared himself for Matriculation to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, after which he entered the faculty of medicine at Victoria University, Cobourg. He graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1866, and commenced a very successful practice of medicine, which continued for many years in the village of Markdale.

Dr. Sproule had a long and important parliamentary career, having represented East Grey for thirty-seven years. He also served for a time in the County Council. He was first elected to the House of Commons for East Grey (which then included Melancthon and part of Shelburne) in 1878, when Sir

Hon Dr T S Sproule

John A. Macdonald was premier and of whom he soon became an intimate friend. He was a strong advocate of the National Policy and was an outstanding member of the Orange Order, being Sovereign Grand Master of the Royal Orange Association of British America succeeding Hon N C Wallace and President of the Triennial Orange Council of the World.

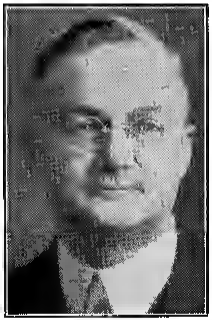
He was appointed Speaker of the House of Commons in 1911 and retained the position until 1915 when he was called to the Senate. He passed away a few years later at Knarsboro Hall his fine home in Markdale.

CHAPTER XXX

WILLIAM WALLACE

FORTY years ago one of the leading weekly newspapers of rural Ontario was the Dufferin Advertiser, William Wallace being the editor and publisher

Mr Wallace was a native of the Emerald Isle having been born in 1868 a few miles south of the beautiful city of Cork the great southern emporium of Ireland He came with his parents to Canada while only a small boy, settling first at Kingston The family moved to Orangeville about 1875 and the subject of our sketch received his education in Orangeville Public and High Schools He learned the printing business in the office of the Orangeville Sun and eventually became editor



William Wallace

In 1889 he and his brother R J Wallace purchased the Dufferin Advertiser from J F Kennedy the partnership continuing until 1897 during which time the Advertiser which had been in existence for twenty years was enlarged in volume and reached its zenith of prosperity At that time Orangeville had four weekly newspapers and competition was very keen The partnership dissolved in 1897 but Mr Wallace carried on the business until 1899 when he disposed of the plant to Messrs Dodds & McKay and accepted a position on the reportorial staff of the Toronto Daily Star He was municipal editor of the Star 1900-1902, after which he became connected with the Crown Life Insurance Company and was Superintendent of Agencies 1902-1907 General Manager 1907-1916 He was then appointed Inspector of Agencies for the Confeder-

ation Life Association, in which capacity he continued until 1926, when he became Supervisor of Field Service, retaining that position until he retired a short time ago. In religion Mr. Wallace was a Presbyterian and in politics a Conservative.

WALTER DOUGLAS HENRY, K.C.

Walter Douglas Henry, K.C., third son of Dr. James Henry, of Orangeville, was born at Orangeville on the 20th of November, 1874. He was educated in the Public and High Schools at Orangeville, under Principal Steele. He received his matriculation in 1890 and entered Trinity University of Toronto from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the age of 18 years. He broke away from the medical line and entered Osgoode Hall in the study of law and was called to the bar in 1898. He practised his profession at Ottawa for three years in partnership with H. E. Burbidge, son of Mr. Justice Burbidge of the Court of Exchequer. Subsequently he returned to Orangeville where he practised for twelve years and then entered partnership with the Honorable I. B. Lucas at Markdale. He was created K.C. in 1923 and appointed Crown Attorney in 1931. This office he held until the change of government in 1934 when he was relieved of office by the Hepburn government. He is still practising law with an office in Owen Sound and one at Durham. He is an Anglican in religion and a Conservative in politics and at the present time President of the Liberal Conservative Association of North Grey. He is married, but has no family.

HON. I. B. LUCAS

The Hon. I. B. Lucas requires no formal introduction to the readers of these pages. A native of Lambton county, he graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1889 and commenced the practice of law with the late W. H. Wright (later Judge Wright) as partner first in Owen Sound and later in Markdale, and soon had a very large clientele, not only throughout the county of Grey, but also in Dufferin and while not a resident of the county his intimacy with the people caused them to look upon him as one of themselves. He was in later years, the senior member of the law firm of Lucas, Raney & Henry.

Hon. I. B. Lucas

Mr. Lucas was a member of the Ontario Legislature for Centre Grey continuously for 21 years 1902-1918. He was Provincial Treasurer in 1913 and 1914 and Attorney General 1914-1919. He was created a K.C. in 1908. In politics he is a Conservative and is a member of the Church of England. He resides in Toronto.

REV. DR. J. T. CALDWELL

Few clergymen are as well known to the people of Dufferin and adjacent counties as Dr. J. T. Caldwell. Born in the Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, in the year 1858, Dr. Caldwell received his primary education at the local Public School and Brampton

High School when the late Cortez Fessenden, M.A. was Principal of that institution.

Matriculating to Victoria University, Cobourg, he entered the faculty of Arts and graduated with B.A. degree in 1883 and M.A. in 1884. Pursuing the usual course in the faculty of Theology he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist church in 1887. In order to better fit himself for the work of Minister, he entered Montreal Theological College where he took a post-graduate course and received the degree of B.D. Continuing his post-graduate studies with Wesleyan Theological University, Bloomington, Illinois, that renowned institution conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1890.

Dr. Caldwell's first appointment was as Junior minister at Kleinburg, and he afterwards held pastorates at Scarboro, Maple, Horning's Mills (in 1891), Pickering, Midland, Mimico, Owen Sound, Flesherton, Shelburne (1914-1917), Don Mills (Toronto circuit), Alton, Schomberg and Burk's Falls.

Just after his ordination he was married to Miss M. E. Scott, M.L.A., of Ontario Ladies College, Whitby.

Dr. Caldwell's charges were all in the Toronto conference although he had pressing invitations from Burlington in the Hamilton Conference and from Strathroy in London Conference. He was superannuated in 1928 and resides in Toronto.

ROBERT J. WALLACE

Robert J. Wallace

Robert J. Wallace, the erstwhile popular Reeve of the suburban village of Swansea, was born in 1871, in the Hiberman Isle, County Cork, near the mouth of the buoyant Bandon.

In 1873 his parents emigrated to America and lived for about three years at Kingston, but eventually moved to Orangeville in 1878, where Robert attended the Public and High Schools.

Choosing the printer's profession, he served his apprenticeship, first in the office of the Dufferin Post, and later in the Advertiser, and in 1889 he and his brother William Wallace purchased the Advertiser, the firm name being Wallace Bros. and Mr. R. J. Wallace becoming foreman and associate editor.

About the year 1896 Mr. Wallace purchased the Alliston Herald, which he conducted for about seventeen years very successfully. He also served acceptably in the town council and became Mayor of the town in 1910-1911.

In 1914 or '15 Mr. Wallace disposed of the Alliston Herald and moved to Toronto where he was engaged for some time in the insurance business. He again turned his attention to municipal affairs and in 1928 was elected Reeve of the village of Swansea. He was re-elected each succeeding year for ten years, certainly a rare and distinguished record. In politics Mr. Wallace is a Conservative and in religion a Presbyterian. He resides in Toronto.

REV J. R. BELL

Rev. J R Bell

The late Rev J R. Bell was the popular pastor of Laurel Presbyterian church for many years Born in the County of Armagh Ireland in 1851 he came with his parents to Canada when only four years of age settling in Wellington county

As a boy he attended what in those days was called the Common School and continued his education at the Grammar School in the picturesque village of Bolwood on the Grand River He entered the mercantile business and owned a general store but resumed his studies at Fergus High School secured a teacher's certificate and taught Public School for a few years. He took his theological course at Knox College Toronto graduating in 1892 Most of his active work in the ministry was at Laurel and Black's Corners He was superannuated in 1919 and took up his residence in Toronto He passed away in 1928

GEORGE M VANCE

During the twenty years 1903-1913 the late G M Vance was a prominent and potent force in the business social and municipal life of Shelburne and Dufferin County

Mr Vance was born in 1866 in the village of Millbrook Durham County where he attended Public and High schools After matriculating he entered upon the study of law with the well known law firm in those days of Curray Eyre & Wallace of Lindsay and Toronto He later read law first in the office of J A V Preston Grand Valley and later again in the office of the late W L Walsh Orangeville

Graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1893 he opened a law office in Shelburne where he soon built up a large and lucrative practice He served with distinction at the Shelburne Council Board first as Councillor and as Reeve in 1900 and 1901 He was created a K C in 1908.

Upon the death of Judge Ardagh at Barrie he was appointed Senior Division Court Judge for Simcoe in 1913 He was a popular member of the Anglican church and in politics a Conservative He passed away in 1927

D. J. MUNGOVAN

The story of Dufferin County would be incomplete without a reference to the late D J Mungovan who for over twenty years was editor and manager of the Dufferin Post

Born in the Township of North Easthope in the County of Perth he attended the Public School and Stratford High School. Matriculating to St. Michael's College Toronto he received a thorough grounding in the department of Classics preparatory to either Theology or law He chose the latter and becoming Articled as a Student-at-Law commenced the study of law, first in a Toronto office and later in the office of J P MacMillan Orangeville the first Crown Attorney for Dufferin

But having a natural inclination for journalism he abandoned law and assumed the editorship of the Dufferin Post and by the force of his trenchant pen raised the status of Dufferin County journalism to "its acme of human greatness." His rich vocabulary gave him powers of description that—when the occasion arose—he could be as genial and gentle as a mother's tender touch to her expiring babe, or as is sometimes the case when it behooves an editor to fight a foe or defend a worthy cause he had a ready fund of stinging satire that he freely applied—as the late Theodore Roosevelt would say—"by the hammer and tongs method."

The Dufferin Post enjoyed a large circulation and was for many years a potent force in Dufferin County. Mr. Mingovan was a member of St. Peter's R. C. Church and was a staunch Conservative. He passed away in 1907 at the age of 53 years.

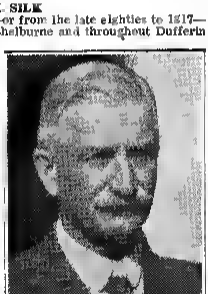
W. J. BELL.

The late W. J. Bell, eldest son of the late Rev. J. R. Bell, formerly of Laurel, was born at Fergus in 1875. He was a graduate of Orangeville High School, the Agricultural College, Guelph, and Toronto Normal School.

Mr. Bell taught school at Farmington and at Orangeville Public School just after his graduation from Normal. He was later Principal of the Kemptville Agricultural School for a number of years. He died in 1923.

FREDERICK H. SILK

During a period of about thirty years—or from the late eighties to 1917—one of the most popular business men in Shelburne and throughout Dufferin County, was Frederick H. Silk, the astute and accomplished manager of the Shelburne branch of the Union Bank.



Frederick H. Silk

Mr. Silk was born in the progressive town of Ingersoll on the banks of the River Thames, where he attended Public and High Schools, graduating with a teacher's certificate. He also graduated from the Shaw Business College, Chatham. After teaching for a short time he applied himself to the banking business and soon took charge of Halstead's Private Bank of Shelburne, which in a comparatively short time developed into one of the foremost private banks in Ontario.

After the Halstead Bank had been in operation for about fourteen years, it was taken over by the Union Bank and Mr. Silk automatically became manager of the latter, continuing until 1917 when he was transferred to the Elm Street branch of the Union Bank in Toronto. After serving the bank satisfactorily in the city for a few years Mr. Silk retired to private life.

He was a prominent Liberal and was for many years President of Shelburne Reform Association a position he filled with marked distinction. He served at different times on both the town council and the school boards. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1905 and was well versed in the Revised Statutes of Ontario. He was a member of the United Church and passed away in 1926.

THOMAS F BROWN

Among Shelburne a enterprising business men for almost half a century is Thomas F Brown Born in Simcoe County, he attended Public and High Schools and graduated from the School of Pharmacy He opened Brown's Drug Store in Shelburne about the year 1889 continuing in business ever since

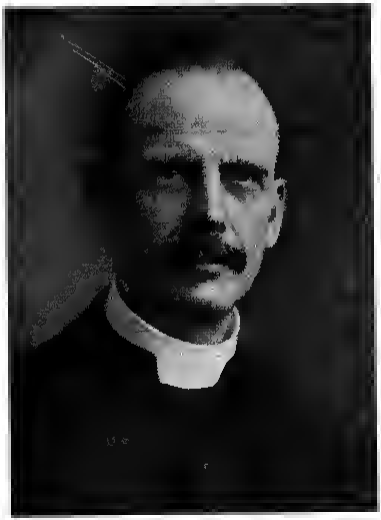
Mr Brown has had a long and useful municipal record He was for ten years a member of the School Board, two years Chairman Councillor in 1897 '99 '99 and 1900, and Reeve on different occasions since In politics he is a Liberal

THOMAS H BELL

Thomas H Bell of Toronto, a son of the late Rev J R Bell is a former Dufferin County boy having been born at Metz and brought up at Laurel He received his education at Laurel Public School Orangeville High School, and at London Normal School He taught school at Black's Corners, Priceville and at Fort Burwell.

He entered provincial politics in 1929 having been elected for the Toronto riding of Bellwoods, the vote being 8 050 for Mr Bell Conservative to 1 334 for the Liberal candidate Mr Bell retired from politics in 1934. He is engaged in the insurance business and resides in Toronto

CHAPTER XXXI



Dr. Alfred Gandier

REV. DR. ALFRED GANDIER

THE people of Melancthon, Luther and Proton have pleasant recollections of the late Rev. Dr. Alfred Gandier, former Principal of Knox College, Toronto. In the summer of 1881, while he was pursuing the Arts course at Queen's University, Kingston, he was sent to Black's Corners as a student-minister and from there he established the mission on the Grand River at Keldon which soon developed into Gandier Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Gandier was born in Frontenac county, near Kingston, in the year 1861. He was educated in the public and high schools and Queen's University, Kingston (B.A.) and at the University of Edinburgh (B.D.). He received the degree of D.D. from both Knox College, Toronto, and Montreal Theological College, and the degree of LL.D. from the University of Toronto.

During the nineteen years, 1889-1908, he held three different pastorates, Brampton, Halifax and Toronto. He was Principal of Knox College, Toronto, for nineteen years, 1908-1927. Principal Union Theological College, 1927-1928. Principal Emmanuel College, 1922-1932. Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 1912-1925, and Moderator of the General Assembly in 1923. He served two summers, 1881 and 1882, at Black's Corners and Keldon and was quite popular. He died in 1932.

HUGH CARSON

Hugh Carson

A familiar figure among the first citizens of Shelburne was the late Hugh Carson, who opened the first saddlery and harness shop in the infant village in 1865. Mr. Carson was a native of Dufferin county having been born in Mono in the year 1847, a son of the late Hugh and Mrs. Carson, Sr., early settlers of that township, but who originally came from County Armagh, Ireland.

Mr. Carson took an active part in the development of Shelburne, was a member of the Village Council during the early years, and was instrumental in the building of Knox Church, of which he was a consistent member until his death in 1912. In politics he was a Conservative.

CHARLES R. McKEOWN

One of the most popular figures in Orangeville and Dufferin County for more than half a century was C. R. McKeown, K.C. Born in Orangeville in 1862, he was educated at Orangeville Public and High Schools and Toronto University (B.A. 1890). He studied law in the office of Hon. W. L. Walsh, Orangeville, formerly Lieut.-Governor of Alberta. He graduated from Osgoode Hall as Barrister and Solicitor in 1894 and immediately opened an office in his native town where he practised law. He was created a K.C. in 1907.

Mr. McKeown always took a keen interest in public affairs and after serving as Councillor he was elected Mayor of Orangeville in 1906 and again in 1907 became President of the Canadian Lacrosse Association. W. Master L.O.L. No. 427, and Harris Lodge A.F. & A.M., Orangeville. Past Z. Ionic Chapter Royal Arch Masons. He was first elected to the Ontario Legislature for Dufferin to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. F. W. Lewis at the bye-election July 24th, 1907. Re-elected at the general election in 1908 and again elected in 1911, 1914 and 1923. In 1927 he was appointed Chairman of the Municipal and Railway Board and retained that position until 1935.

Mr. McKeown had law offices in both Orangeville and Toronto. In politics he was a Conservative and in religion was a member of the United Church.

Charles R. McKeown

ROBERT J. WOODS

One of the most outstanding citizens of Dufferin County for about half a century is Robert J. Woods. Born in 1859 at Gerrie, Ontario, he moved with his parents to the township of Carrick, Bruce County, where he attended the local school and grew to manhood. He carried on farming and served on the council board of Carrick.

Having purchased the John Rundle farm on what is now No. 10 Highway, he moved to Melancthon where he was soon elected to the Township Council in successive years, eventually becoming Reeve.

Mr. Woods was nominated for the Legislature as a Temperance and Moral Reform candidate in the bye-election of 1907 and again in the general election of 1908 but suffered defeat in each case. In 1921, however, he was elected for Dufferin to the House of Commons and was assigned to a front bench seat in the House. Being a gifted platform speaker he took a leading part in the debating, his speeches being published verbatim in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto daily newspapers. Mr. Woods retired from the farm in Melancthon in 1937 and now resides near Guelph.

As a result of the provincial election in 1919 and the Federal in 1921 Dufferin and Grey ridings (including Melancthon in the former, Proton in the latter) were numerically strong in both Houses. Dr. G. M. Lawson and T. Slack in the Legislature (now F. B. Oliver) and Miss Agnes Macphail and R. J. Woods in the House of Commons. R. J. Halbert, formerly of Melancthon, was also a member of the Ottawa House at that time.

F. S. M. O'FLYNN

For thirty years or more one of the most prominent men in business circles in Shelburne and vicinity was F. S. M. O'Flynn. The writer knew him intimately and if he mistakes not, he began his career at Horning's Mills where he learned the milling business.

A few years later he entered into partnership with the late George Shepard, of the famous Ponton Mills of Primrose and the firm carried on an

extensive milling business for a number of years supplying flour to neighboring towns and villages

About the middle eighties he embarked in the mercantile business and purchased the flour and feed store on Main Street Shelburne from William Richardson and in a short time also became one of the leading grain buyers in the village After conducting a fast growing business for a number of years in the former Richardson stand Mr O Flynn seeing that he must have larger quarters built the present O Flynn Block taking his son, T J O Flynn Shelburne's present popular Reeve into the business formed the former well-known firm of O Flynn & Son which continued until Mr O Flynn passed away about twenty years ago In politics Mr O Flyun was a Liberal and in religion a Presbyterian

E L MORTIMER

Among the prominent business men of Dufferin County especially in the field of journalism during the early days was Robert Lee Mortimer Born on the farm at Honeywood in Mulmur township In the year 1851 he was educated at Honeywood Public School completing the entire course (5th Form in those days) which qualified him to write for a Third Class County Board Teacher's Certificate but at the conclusion of the examination he was awarded a Second Class Certificate After teaching school for some time in Simcoe County he attended Rockwood Academy Collingwood Collegiate Institute and Ottawe Normal School graduating with a permanent Provincial Certificate He again followed the teaching profession in Cookstown Pheipston and other places and finally assumed the principalship of Shelburne Public School in 1873 He held this position for five and one-half years but finding his natural bent to incline toward journalism he relinquished that position in 1825 to accept the editorship of The Shelburne Free Press under the proprietorship of The Shelburne Printing and Publishing Co the Free Press having been founded in 1875 by George Raines and taken over by James Cameron in 1879 Mr Cameron retained the foremanship of the paper for many years, even after Mr Mortimer became the sole proprietor in 1883 and under their management the Free Press increased its circulation and soon became an influential organ in Dufferin County

E L Mortimer

REV E J ADAMS

The Rev E J Adams was one of the early Methodist ministers in Amaranth Township, having been stationed at Laurel during the four years 1901-1904.

Born in Darlington Township County of Durham in 1863 Mr Adams moved with his parents to Lambton County where as a boy he attended the Public School Having decided to enter the ministry of the Methodist Church

he took a classical course at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and in 1893-95 he pursued a theological course at Victoria College, Toronto.

Mr. Adams was associate minister with the late Rev. W. H. Madden at Laurel during 1895-98. His first charge after his ordination was at Mono Mills during 1895-98. He was again appointed to the Laurel circuit, being minister in charge for four years, 1901-04. Mr. Adams was stationed on different circuits in Western Ontario, including Collingwood in 1919-20 during which time he was President of Toronto Conference. He was superannuated in 1930 and resides in Toronto.

A. D. McKITRICK

Of the imposing array of Orangeville journalists to sail the sea of journalism from the late John Foley Sr. who founded The Sun, A. D. McKitrick late editor and publisher of The Banner was the last surviving captain of the sole surviving ship. Some of the Orangeville editors were indigenous Canadians of other parts than Dufferin county while others again came from beyond the sounding sea. Mr. McKitrick, however, was born and reared in our midst and was a fellow student with the writer at Orangeville High School under the late Principal Steele.

After a brilliant course at Toronto University he graduated with degree of B.A. in 1895 with honors in the department of Political Economy preparatory to entering the profession of law, but finding his natural bent toward journalism, he assumed the editorship of The Banner and a little later became a partner with the late Mr. McGuire who founded the paper in 1893.

A. D. McKitrick

Mr. McKitrick had experience in municipal circles having been mayor of Orangeville in 1908-9. He was a member of the United Church.

R. H. HALBERT

Mr. Robert H. Halbert, of Uxbridge, is not only a prominent citizen of his own town and County of Ontario, but was also popular in Dufferin and Simcoe counties.

Born in 1870, in the Township of Mulmur, which at that time was in Simcoe County, Mr. Halbert has had a somewhat eventful and enterprising career. After living in Toronto, out West and in Shelburne, he moved to Melancthon Township having purchased the 100 acres, Lots Nos. 9 and 10, 4th Con., Old Survey, just east of Melancthon Station where he carried on farming very successfully for several years, during which time he was a member of Melancthon Township Council.

Being one of the prominent farmers of Dufferin County he was President of the United Farmers of Ontario for five years. As proof of his popularity in the Farmers' Party he was chosen candidate for the House of Commons by the U.F.O. in the bye-election in North Ontario, December 1919, although a citizen of Dufferin County at the time. He was elected and then

took up his residence in Uxbridge He was re-elected in the general election in 1925 Mr Herbert as a member of the United Church

Rev Dr Thomas H Cotton

REV DR. THOMAS H. COTTON

Rev Dr Thomas H Cotton rector of St Aidan's Anglican church, Toronto was one of the many Mono boys who become distinguished in the field of education and in the church

Graduating from Orangeville High School he entered the faculty of Arts University of Toronto, and received B A 1900 and M.A. 1905 He graduated in Theology from Wycliffe College in 1901 Continuing his studies at Wycliffe in post graduate work he received S.D 1911, and D.D. 1917, in course Dr Cotton was ordained as deacon in 1902 and priest in 1903 After serving for a few years first as assistant and later as rector he accepted a position on the teaching staff of Wycliffe College occupying the chair of Apologetics and Hebrew until 1918, when he became rector of St. Aidan's

PROFESSOR J A. LEIGHTON

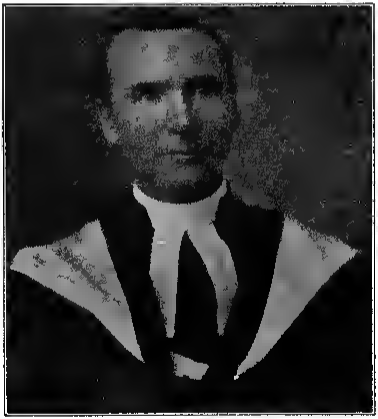
Professor J A. Leighton of Ohio State University Columbus Ohio is one of the numerous graduates of Orangeville High School who have attained distinction in the field of education abroad Born in Caledon Township in the year 1870 the son of James Leighton he was educated at Orangeville High School the Trinity University Toronto winning the Governor General's gold medal (B A 1891) Graduate Scholar and Fellow Cornell University (1891-94 Ph D, 1894) studied theology at Episcopal Theological College Cambridge Mass taking B.D degree in 1896 post-graduate work at Harvard, 1894-96 Tubingen Erlangen and Berlin Universities, 1896-97 Hobart College (LL.D 1913) Dr Leighton was Professor of Philosophy and Chaplain at Hobart College, Geneva N Y., 1897-1919 and since then has been Head Professor of Philosophy at Ohio State University Columbus, Ohio

He was also a prolific writer, being author of the following books "Typical Modern Conceptions of God" (1901), 'Jesus Christ and the Civilization of To-day (1907) "The Field of Philosophy' (four editions 1918 to 1930) Man and the Cosmos" (1922) "Religion and the Mind of To-day" (1924) 'The Individual and the Social Order' (1926) "Individuality and Education' (1928) 'Social Philosophies in Conflict' (1937) He was also a contributor to Contemporary American Philosophy" 1932) "Contemporary Idealism in America" (1932), "Educational Problems in Colleges and Universities"

(1921), "Philosophical Essays in Honor of J. E. Creighton" (1917). He has published many articles in standard periodicals, was chairman and chief author of the report of the Committee on Functions of Faculties in University Government and Administration of the American Association of University Professors, and President of the American Philosophical Association (1937-38). Dr. Leighton has served as visiting professor of Philosophy at Stanford University, the University of California, the University of Southern California, University of Utah, etc. He is also a member Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary society of humanistic scholars and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

W. M. KANNAWIN

W. M. Kannawin, a former Shelburne boy, now Rev. Dr. Kannawin, General Secretary of the Board of S.S. and Y.P.S. in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto, was popular in literary and social activities at Orangeville High School during his student days in 1891 and '92. Born and brought up at Georgetown, where he attended public and high schools, he secured a teacher's certificate and taught Public School for a few years in the County of Wellington.



Dr. W. M. Kannawin

Moving with his parents to Shelburne in the late eighties, he attended Orangeville High School and graduated with Honour Matriculation. Having decided to take up the work of the ministry of the Presbyterian Church he entered the faculty of Arts, Queen's University, Kingston, and graduated with the Honour Degree of B.A. in classics in 1898. He was ordained to the ministry in 1899 just after graduating in Theology.

Continuing his theological studies with Queen's he secured the B.D. degree in 1900. He held pastorates at Woodville and other places east of Toronto and later in Toronto and Hamilton. His Alma Mater honored him with the degree of D.D. in 1924.

CHAPTER XXXII

O. D. SKELTON

ORANGEVILLE High School has a long list of graduates, many of whom have attained to positions of prominence and trust in various parts of the world. Among them is O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa, at the time this is being written.

Born at Orangeville in 1878, son of Jeremiah Skelton, an Orangeville merchant and afterwards a school principal, he attended Orangeville Public and High Schools and Cornwall High School, Queen's University (M.A., 1900) and University of Chicago (Ph.D., 1908). From 1901 to 1908 he was engaged in magazine work and in graduate studies in the University of Chicago. In 1907 he was appointed lecturer in political science, Queen's University, and in 1908 Sir John A. Macdonald Professor of Political and Economic Science. From 1919 to 1925 he was also dean of the faculty of arts. In 1923 he attended the Imperial Conference in London as technical adviser to the Canadian delegation. This was followed by a temporary appointment as Counsellor, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, and in 1925 he became Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

He is author of "Socialism: A Critical Analysis" (1910), "Economic History of Canada Since Confederation" (1913), "The Railroad Builders" (1916), "The Day of Sir Wilfrid Laurier" (1919), "Life and Times of Sir A. T. Galt" (1920), "Our Northern Neighbor" (1920), "Life and Letters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier" (1921).

Governments have come and governments have gone while Dr. Skelton stayed on as Under-Secretary, serving loyally premiers of different political opinion. Reliance was placed upon his good judgment and extensive knowledge of foreign affairs and constitutional questions by Mr. Bennett as well as Mr. King. In the determination of Canada's attitude towards the United States and the world Dr. Skelton has given service of the greatest value. His wide knowledge of international questions, his judicial temperament and his unassailable integrity provide him with some of the most essential qualifications.—Toronto Star.

Dr O D Skelton

REV G R. BRACKEN

The Rev G R. Bracken rector of the Church of the Advent Toronto is a native of Dufferin County having been born in the Township of Mono, 1882

Mr Bracken was educated in School Sections Nos 5 and 18 Mono and at Orangeville High School where he graduated as a Public School teacher After teaching for a few years in his own township he matriculated and entered the faculty of Arts, Toronto University from which institution he graduated with degree of B A (1512) and M.A. (1518) He took his theological course at Wycliffe College, Toronto, and was ordained in 1912. His first

charge was as assistant minister at St Ann's church Toronto

Desiring to improve his qualifications for the great work of the ministry he took a post graduate course with Wycliffe College and secured the degree of M D in 1922 Mr Bracken was rector of the Church of the Advent continuously for about sixteen years

Dr George Clingan

DR. GEORGE CLINGAN

One of the popular medical men in Dufferin county of half a century ago was Dr Clingan at time of writing Col George Clingan M D, M P P, of Virden Manitoba Born in Orangeville Ont in 1868 he was educated in Orangeville Public and High Schools and Toronto Medical College After graduation he practised his profession for a number of years in the village of Horning's Mills succeeding the late Dr Barr He later moved to Western Canada and resumed his medical practice In 1936 he was elected President of the Manitoba Medical Association

Dr Clingan has had quite an important military career commencing in 1896 with the 12th Manitoba Dragoons (the oldest mounted unit in the West) headquarters at Brandon which he took to England He was later sent to France as O C No 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital near Boulogne where he served until the armistice returning to Canada in January 1919 to resume his place in the Manitoba Legislature

DR. F. W. LEWIS

One of the outstanding citizens of Dufferin County during the closing years of the last century was Dr Frederick W Lewis who at that time was in possession of a large medical practice in Orangeville and vicinity

Born in 1855 Dr Lewis was educated in the Public School Athens High School and at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons Kingston Ontario He took an active interest in municipal and parliamentary affairs and was a platform speaker and debater of more than average ability

He contested Wellington County unsuccessfully for the House of Commons at the General Election in 1896 When the late Dr Barr the veteran Conservative member for Dufferin in the Legislature, resigned his seat to accept the nomination for the House of Commons in 1904 Dr Lewis was nominated for the Legislature and elected at the General Election in 1905 He was a member of the Church of England and passed away in 1907

WILLIAM DYNES

The late William Dynes was a native of Dufferin County, having been born in the good old township of Mono where he attended the local public school continuing with certain high school subjects including bookkeeping He served as the council board for several years both as Councillor and Deputy-Reeve

In the early nineties the Patrons of Industry were fast becoming the dominant political party in Dufferin, and when the convention was called to

choose a candidate for the Ontario Legislature. Mr Dynes received the nomination and contested the riding against the veteran Conservative member the late Dr Barr. Mr Dynes was elected by 2 465 to 1,856 a majority of 609 Mr J L. Haycock, member for Frontenac was Leader of the Patrons of Industry and had a following of some fifteen members in the House In the election of 1898 however. Dr Barr was again elected with 2 060 votes as against 2,091 for Mr Dynes, a majority of 569

Mr Dynes was President of the Dufferin Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company from the date of its inception until his removal to Saskatchewan in 1906. He passed away in 1935 at Victoria, B C, at the age of 88 years

Thomas C. Dryden

THOMAS C. DRYDEN

The name of Thomas C Dryden stands out prominently among the Reeves of Melancthon Mr Dryden was born in the township of North Dumfries near Galt in the year 1875 where he attended the old stone school He entered upon his apprenticeship as a machinist in the Cowan Foundry Galt, when he was about sixteen years of age

Moving to Melancthon township in 1897 he purchased the sawmill at Riverview where he carried on an extensive business for a number of years. Mr Dryden's municipal career commenced with his election to Melancthon council in 1908 He was re-elected in 1907 and 1908 and in 1909 he was elected Deputy-Reeve and re-elected in 1910 He was elected to the Reeve's chair in 1912 at the early age of thirty-seven years He was re-elected in 1913 and 1914 at which time he was also chosen Warden of the county

Mr Dryden was a member of the Masonic Order and in religion a Presbyterian A prominent Liberal he was chosen as candidate in the Federal election in 1917 against the late John Reid Conservative Of course Mr Dryden went down to defeat in the Conservative stronghold of Dufferin the vote being 3 492 to 799 When he disposed of the sawmill at Riverview he moved to Shelburne where he was engaged in the automobile business for a short time, after which he moved to Toronto in 1920

WILLIAM A. WANSBROUGH

Forty years ago William A. Wansbrough was a distinguished citizen of Dufferin County in his early thirties. Born on the 7th line of Amaranth near what—in by-gone days—was the flourishing hamlet of Bowling Green on the banks of a tributary of the Grand River, he was a son of the late Robert and Mrs. Wansbrough, early settlers of that township. He received his education in the Public School and in Orangeville High School after which he was engaged in the teaching profession in the Public Schools of the State of Washington. He returned to his native county where he followed the vocation of farming and soon became one of the successful farmers of Amaranth Township.

William A. Wansbrough

Mr. Wansbrough took a keen interest in municipal affairs and served for many years as the township council board first as Councillor, then as Deputy-Reeve, and finally as Reeve. He was Warden of Dufferin in 1902. He contested Dufferin as an Independent Candidate for the Ontario Legislature against the late Dr. F. W. Lewis, Conservative, in 1905. He retired from farming in 1914 and took up his residence in Grand Valley where he was engaged in the insurance business until shortly before his death in 1934, in his 69th year. He was a member of the United Church

CHAPTER XXXIII

REV E R SERVICE

ONE of the most distinguished clergymen in Dufferin County was the Rev E R Service who was pastor on the Corbetton circuit in 1893 and 1894

Born educated and ordained in the United States Mr Service was admitted to the Toronto Conference and held different pastorates in central Ontario Appointed to Corbetton circuit in the summer of 1893 he erected a large canvas tent beside the church in which he conducted a series of evangelistic services He was assisted by neighboring ministers, but did most of the preaching himself

Possessed of more than average scholarly attainments and an order of compelling eloquence he held his large audiences spell-bound as he occasionally made an abrupt break from the solemn or sublime to the amusing or ridiculous He was also a talented bass singer and as a result of the special meetings there was a noticeable increase in the congregations of the four churches on the Corbetton circuit.

Clergymen of such exquisite talents do not as a rule remain long on a rural circuit and after two years at Corbetton and a short time on a northern circuit Mr Service was appointed to a Toronto pulpit and later to St. Paul Minnesota in the diocese of the renowned Bishop Mitchell.

JOHN REBURN

John Reburn was for many years a prominent figure in the municipal and political life of Dufferin County

A son of the late Thomas and Mrs Reburn early settlers of Mulmur, he was born at Whitfield As a young man he soon became interested in municipal matters and his neighbors nominated him for township councillor He was elected and this was the beginning of a successful municipal career which led from Councillor to Deputy Reeve then to the Reeve's chair and finally to the exalted position of Warden of Dufferin County

A staunch Conservative he won a high place in the councils of his party and in 1919 was selected to contest Dufferin against T K Slack U F O candidate at the General Election for the Ontario Legislature He went down to defeat with the Hearst government of the day, but won the respect of his friends and opponents alike by reason of the clean campaign he conducted Mr Reburn was a strong Orangeman and an active member of the Anglican Church He passed away in 1937 in his 70th year

Rev A. W Downer

REV A W DOWNER

The brilliant member for the constituency of Dufferin-Simcoe is Rev A W Downer B A, an Anglican clergyman.

He was born in Simcoe County in the year 1904 He received his education in the local Public School Cooks-town High School Toronto University (B A) and at Wycliffe College Mr Downer is a member of the Orange Order and is chaplain of Queen a Yark Rangers He was elected as a Conservative candidate in 1937, redeeming the seat from the sitting Liberal member He resides in Duntroon

WILLIAM DUCKWORTH

William Duckwarth M P P for the Toronto riding of Dovercourt is a native of Dufferin County born in the Township of Garafraxa in the year 1884.

Mr Duckwarth followed the vocation af a farmer for a few years in Luther Township, but moved to Toronto in 1908 where he conducted a wholesale produce business successfully for a number af years Ha served as alderman for several years and in 1934 was elected to the Legislature for the riding of Dovercourt. He was re-elected in 1937 He is a member af the Orange Order I O O F and Native Sons of Canada He and Mrs Duckworth attended the Coronation in London and had a trip through Europe He is a member af the Baptist Church, a Conservative and resides on Brock Avenue Toronto

Samuel T. Newton

SAMUEL T. NEWTON

One of the worthy sons of Dufferin County who has made good in the far off Canadian West, is Samuel T. Newton of Winnipeg.

Born in Mono Township Mr. Newton was educated at Orangeville High School and Toronto University. He taught in the Public Schools of his native county for a few years and was active in sports, especially in football.

He moved to Winnipeg about thirty-five years ago has been in the service of the Department of Education of Manitoba for some years and is at present Director of Technical Education for Manitoba.

ROSS A. McEWING

The present member in the Ontario Legislature for the constituency of Wellington North which includes the southwestern part of the former Conservative stronghold of Dufferin, is Ross A. McEwing.

Mr. McEwing was born in the Township of Maryboro educated in the local school and is one of the prosperous farmers in that township. He was a member of the municipal council from 1932 to 1937, and was also a valued member of the Union Telephone Company. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature at the General Election in 1937 as a Liberal candidate, succeeding the late Dr. G. A. McQuibban, a former Liberal Leader in the Ontario House. His constituency includes twelve townships and several towns and important villages. Mr. McEwing is a member of the United Church. His address is Morefield, Ontario.

CHAPTER XXXIV

HON. EARL ROWE, M.P.

CONSPICUOUS in the halls of Canada's Parliament is the Hon William Earl Rowe M P, the distinguished member for the riding of Dufferin-Simcoe

A son of William and Mrs. Rowe of the Township of Gwillimbury Simcoe County, Mr. Rowe was educated in the Public and High Schools of his own county and at Business college, Toronto He was elected township councillor in 1918 when only 21 years of age and was Reeve from 1919 to 1923 He was elected as Conservative member for Simcoe to the Ontario Legislature in 1923 He resigned his seat in the Legislature to contest the nomination for the House of Commons in 1925 and was elected He was re-elected in the General Elections in 1926 and 1930 On August 30th 1935 he was chosen as a member of the Bennett cabinet without portfolio. At the Conservative convention held in Toronto June 3rd 1936, he was chosen Leader of the Opposition in Ontario but still retained his seat in the House of Commons Mr Rowe is a prosperous farmer and a livestock breeder He is a member of the United Church Address, Newton Robinson Ontario

Hon. Earl Rowe M.P

FREDERICK G McBRIEN

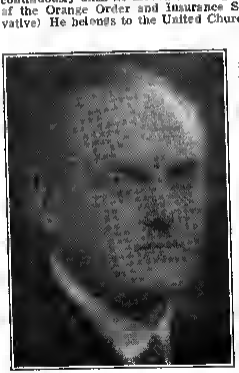
One of the public spirited young men of Dufferin County who has attained distinction in recent years is Frederick G McErien K C of Toronto

Mr McErien was born in Mono Township in the year 1889 He was educated in Toronto schools and at Osgoode Hall graduating as a Barrister and Solicitor in 1922 and was created K C in 1934 He has served as Alderman and was a member of the Board of Education

In the general election of 1923 Mr McBrien entered the arena of provincial politics, having been elected to the Legislature for Seat B, S W Toronto and re-elected in 1926 In 1929 he was elected for Brocton constituency and in 1937 he won the seat for the historic riding of Parkdale He is a member of the Orange Order and is a Conservative

THOMAS KERR SLACK

One of the most popular men of Dufferin County, from 1918 to 1934, was Thomas Kerr Slack representative for Dufferin riding in the Ontario Legislature Born in Melancthon Township, he was the third son of Richard Slack from County Fermanagh, Ireland and Elizabeth Silk Canadian Grandfather Slack was a captain and pensioner in the British Army Grandfather Silk was the second settler in Melancthon Township Mr Slack was educated at the local public school and married Margaret, daughter of James Brown of Melancthon in May 1905 He has one daughter Mrs Fred Claridge Jr of Shelburne He was born on the old Slack homestead which was taken up from the Crown by his grandfather in 1854, and has lived there continuously until he moved to Orangeville a few years ago He is a member of the Orange Order and Insurance Society and U F O (formerly Conservative) He belongs to the United Church



Dr S T White

DR. SAMUEL TAIT WHITE

One of the most prominent and useful sons of Dufferin County was Samuel Tait White M.D F A C S

Dr White was born in Mulmur Township, son of Mr and Mrs Robert White. He spent his youth and received his early education in Shelburne After graduating from the Ontario School of Pharmacy, he decided on medicine for his career and in 1907 received his degree from the University of Toronto He practised in Shelburne for some years and his keen interest in his chosen profession took him to New York, U S A, and Edinburgh Scotland for post graduate work

In 1927 Dr White took up practice in Orangeville and became chief surgeon at Lord Dufferin Hospital In 1936 he was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons

He served for a number of years in the choir of Westminster United Church and was a member of the Board of Trustees An enthusiastic sportsman he was a well-known lacrosse player in his youth a proficient golfer and a veteran curler

N B. ALLEN

A familiar figure in the municipal life of Melancthon for almost a quarter of a century was the late N B Allen the veteran Assessor He was a member of the Council Board during the late 1880's when the late George Bailey was Reeve He was later appointed Assessor which post he held for

many years. The assessment roll that he submitted to the council was a master-piece in penmanship. As a singer and platform speaker he was above the average. He passed away suddenly at the Corbetton Hotel, while performing his duty as Assessor.

WILLIAM MADILL

In 1856 Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Madill with their family of four daughters and three sons took up a homestead from the Crown, just east of where the village of Shelburne now stands. The sons were Thomas, John and William Jr. and the daughters were Mrs. John Gillespie, Mrs. Geo. Charters, Mrs. Thos. Allen and Mrs. Thos. McClelland. The sons were tall, strong stalwart men and became very popular in the vicinity and were noted for their Herculean prowess.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

HISTORY
of
Dufferin County
by
STEPHEN SAUNTER

Thomas Edison

Thomas Alva Edison, born February 11, 1847, in Milan, Ohio, was the youngest of seven children. His father, Samuel Ogden Edison, Jr., was a descendant of Dutch settlers who had emigrated to Canada from New Jersey. His mother, Nancy Matthews Elliott, was a former schoolteacher. Edison's formal education was limited to three months in a public school in Port Huron, Michigan, where his family moved when he was seven years old. His mother then taught him at home.

CHAPTER I

THE SHELLAC

Shellac is a resinous substance secreted by the lac insect, Tachardia lacca, Kerr (Coccidae), which is found in the forests of India, Burma, Thailand, Indochina and Southern China. The insect is found in a wild state on the trees of the forests and is also cultivated on trees in plantations. The lac insect is a minute creature which lives in colonies on the young twigs of certain trees and sucks the sap of the tree. The resinous substance which it secretes forms a protective covering for the insect and its eggs. The insect is found in a wild state on the trees of the forests and is also cultivated on trees in plantations. The lac insect is a minute creature which lives in colonies on the young twigs of certain trees and sucks the sap of the tree. The resinous substance which it secretes forms a protective covering for the insect and its eggs.

CHAPTER 1

Introduction of Starting Activities

Mr. Speaker Nominations. Mr. Speaker Nominations. Mr. Speaker Nominations.
Mr. Speaker Nominations.

CHAPTER II

INTRODUCTION AND THE PRESENT RESEARCH

CHAPTER IV

The Governing Principles of Finance

CHAPTER V

CHAPTER VI

Ben Luther Township and Village

CHAPTER VII

Automatic Transmitter and Receiver

CHAPTER VII

Mohan—Temples and Villages

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER IV.

Malevolent Terrorists and Villains

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

CHAPTER X.

U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D.C. 20204

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
HEW-357

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]:

This is in response to your letter of [redacted] concerning the labeling of [redacted] Vitamin Supplement.

Your product is misbranded within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act in that the label bears unwarranted claims for the prevention of [redacted] and [redacted]. Such claims are not supported by adequate evidence that they are generally recognized among experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of these substances for the purposes for which they are offered. Therefore, the product is misbranded under section 502(a) of the Act.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]
Director
Bureau of Foods

CHAPTER XI

CHAPTER X I

Supreme

Article 79. The Supreme Court shall be composed of the Chief Justice and such number of Associate Justices as may be determined by law. The judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such lower courts as may be established by law. The Supreme Court shall have final jurisdiction over all cases involving the constitutionality of a treaty or law, and shall have the power to review, revise, reverse, modify, or affirm on appeal or certiorari, as the law or the rules of court may provide, final judgments and decrees of inferior courts in all cases involving the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, or toll, or any penalty imposed in relation thereto; all cases involving the constitutionality of any treaty or law; all cases involving the legality of any executive or administrative order or regulation; all cases involving the constitutionality of a decision of the Commission on Elections in election contests for President or Vice-President; all cases involving the decision of the Commission on Elections in election contests for Senators or Representatives; all cases involving the decision of the Commission on Audit; all cases involving the decision of the Civil Service Commission; all cases involving the decision of the Commission on Human Rights; all cases involving the decision of the Ombudsman; all cases involving the decision of the Commission on Appointments; all cases involving the decision of the Commission on Elections

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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CHAPTER XII

1888

Wright & Co's Cambridge Directory, and County Guide, for ... [illegible]

Wright, Alfred, [illegible] Cambridge

Wright, Alfred, [illegible] Cambridge

1889

Wright, Alfred, [illegible] Cambridge

Wright, Alfred, [illegible] Cambridge

Wright, Alfred, [illegible] Cambridge

1890

Wright, Alfred, [illegible] Cambridge

Wright, Alfred, [illegible] Cambridge

Wright, Alfred, [illegible] Cambridge

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Interior design by Sharon Tate Moore

First Edition
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Registration Authority Name: Registration Number: [illegible] [illegible]

Registration Authority Address: [illegible]

Telephone Number: [illegible] Fax Number: [illegible]

Email Address: [illegible]

Name of Authorized Person: [illegible]

Position: [illegible]

Telephone Number: [illegible] Fax Number: [illegible]

Email Address: [illegible]

Name of Alternate

Date [redacted] Time [redacted] Report No. [redacted]

Name [redacted] Age [redacted] Sex [redacted]

Address [redacted]

Occupation [redacted] Nationality [redacted]

Passport No. [redacted] Issued at [redacted] on [redacted]

Visa No. [redacted] Issued at [redacted] on [redacted]

Purpose of visit [redacted]

Length of stay [redacted] Arrived from [redacted] on [redacted]

Next destination [redacted]

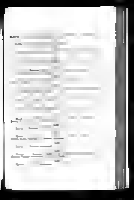
Vehicle [redacted] Registration [redacted]

Accompanied by [redacted]

Remarks [redacted]

Signature of traveller [redacted]

Signature of officer [redacted]



Name: Ivan Mikhailovich Ivanov
Date of birth: 1 January 1900
Place of birth: Moscow, Russia
Father: Mikhail Ivanovich Ivanov, [illegible], [illegible]
Mother: [illegible]
Wife: [illegible]
Children: [illegible]

Ivan Mikhailovich Ivanov was born on 1 January 1900 in Moscow, Russia. His father, Mikhail Ivanovich Ivanov, was a [illegible] and his mother was [illegible]. He married [illegible] and they had [illegible] children. He was a member of the [illegible] party and was arrested in [illegible] and sentenced to [illegible] years in prison. He was released in [illegible] and died in [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER XIV

A

Fig. 1. Ventral view of the head of *Ceratophrys cornuta* (Linnaeus, 1758) showing the horn-like projections on the upper eyelids. Photo: Jeffrey Boundy.

Fig. 2. Ventral view of the head of *Ceratophrys cornuta* (Linnaeus, 1758) showing the horn-like projections on the upper eyelids. Photo: Jeffrey Boundy.

Fig. 3. Ventral view of the head of *Ceratophrys cornuta* (Linnaeus, 1758) showing the horn-like projections on the upper eyelids. Photo: Jeffrey Boundy.

Fig.

CHAPTER XV

```
# Key Vaults
resource "azurerm_key_vault" "kv" {
  name                = "kv-${var.project}-${var.environment}"
  location            = azurerm_resource_group.rg.location
  resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.rg.name
  tenant_id           = data.azurerm_client_config.current.tenant_id
  sku_name            = "standard"

  access_policy {
    tenant_id = data.azurerm_client_config.current.tenant_id
    object_id = data.azurerm_client_config.current.object_id

    key_permissions = [
      "Get", "List", "Create", "Delete", "Update", "Recover", "Purge"
    ]

    secret_permissions = [
      "Get", "List", "Set", "Delete", "Recover", "Purge"
    ]
  }
}

# Storage Accounts
resource "azurerm_storage_account" "sa" {
  name                     = "sa${var.project}${var.environment}"
  resource_group_name      = azurerm_resource_group.rg.name
  location                 = azurerm_resource_group.rg.location
  account_tier             = "Standard"
  account_replication_type = "LRS"
}

# Virtual Networks
resource "azurerm_virtual_network" "vnet" {
  name                = "vnet-${var.project}-${var.environment}"
  location            = azurerm_resource_group.rg.location
  resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.rg.name
  address_space       = ["10.0.0.0/16"]
}

resource "azurerm_subnet" "subnet" {
  name                 = "subnet-${var.project}-${var.environment}"
  resource_group_name  = azurerm_resource_group.rg.name
  virtual_network_name = azurerm_virtual_network.vnet.name
  address_prefixes     = ["10.0.1.0/24"]
}

# Network Security Groups
resource "azurerm_network_security_group" "nsg" {
  name                = "nsg-${var.project}-${var.environment}"
  location            = azurerm_resource_group.rg.location
  resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.rg.name

  security_rule {
    name                       = "allow-ssh"
    priority                   = 100
    direction                  = "Inbound"
    access                     = "Allow"
    protocol                   = "Tcp"
    source_port_range          = "*"
    destination_port_range     = "22"
    source_address_prefix      = "*"
    destination_address_prefix = "*"
  }
}

# Public IPs
resource "azurerm_public_ip" "pip" {
  name                = "pip-${var.project}-${var.environment}"
  location            = azurerm_resource_group.rg.location
  resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.rg.name
  allocation_method   = "Static"
}

# Network Interfaces
resource "azurerm_network_interface" "nic" {
  name                = "nic-${var.project}-${var.environment}"
  location            = azurerm_resource_group.rg.location
  resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.rg.name

  ip_configuration {
    name                          = "internal"
    subnet_id                     = azurerm_subnet.subnet.id
    private_ip_address_allocation = "Dynamic"
    public_ip_address_id          = azurerm_public_ip.pip.id
  }
}

# Virtual Machines
resource "azurerm_linux_virtual_machine" "vm" {
  name                = "vm-${var.project}-${var.environment}"
  location            = azurerm_resource_group.rg.location
  resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.rg.name
  size                = "Standard_B1s"
  admin_username      = "adminuser"
  network_interface_ids = [azurerm_network_interface.nic.id]

  admin_ssh_key {
    username   = "adminuser"
    public_key = file("~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub")
  }

  os_disk {
    caching              = "ReadWrite"
    storage_account_type = "Standard_LRS"
  }

  source_image_reference {
    publisher = "Canonical"
    offer     = "UbuntuServer"
    sku       = "18.04-LTS"
    version   = "latest"
  }
}
```

CHAPTER XVII

Recent Poetry

In [illegible] Masefield and Abercrombie are continuing in the Georgian tradition of Edwardian poetry. Masefield's *Reynard the Fox* (Heinemann) is a long narrative poem in the manner of Chaucer, with a prologue and epilogue in which the poet himself appears. The story is told by a huntsman, Dick Cruickshank, who tells how he was lured away from his wife and children by Reynard, the fox, and how he was punished for his sin. The poem is full of vivid descriptions of hunting and of the countryside, and of the characters of the huntsmen and their dogs. It is a fine piece of work, but it is not quite up to the standard of Masefield's best poetry. The verse is sometimes rough and the narrative is sometimes confused. The poem is also too long, and the reader is apt to lose interest in the middle of it. The prologue and epilogue are the best parts of the poem, and they are worth reading for their own sake.

Abercrombie's *The Sale of St. Thomas* (Heinemann) is a dramatic poem in the manner of Browning. It is a story of a man who sells his soul to the devil in order to save his wife's life. The poem is full of dramatic situations and of vivid characters. It is a fine piece of work, but it is not quite up to the standard of Abercrombie's best poetry. The verse is sometimes rough and the narrative is sometimes confused. The poem is also too long, and the reader is apt to lose interest in the middle of it. The prologue and epilogue are the best parts of the poem, and they are worth reading for their own sake.

CHAPTER XVI

Bibliography of Museum Publications. 1903. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Catalogue of Fossil Mammalia in the British Museum (Natural History). Parts I.-V. 1885-1887. 8vo. 5s. each.

Catalogue of Fossil Reptiles and Amphibians in the British Museum (Natural History). Parts I.-IV. 1888-1895. 8vo. 5s. each.

Catalogue of Fossil Fishes in the British Museum (Natural History). Parts I.-IV. 1889-1900. 8vo. 5s. each.

Catalogue of Fossil Birds in the British Museum (Natural History). 1891. 8vo. 5s.

Catalogue of Fossil Cephalopoda in the British Museum (Natural History). Parts I.-III. 1896-1900. 8vo. 5s. each.

Catalogue of Fossil Bryozoa in the British Museum (Natural History). The Jurassic Bryozoa. 1896. 8vo. 5s.

Catalogue of Fossil Bryozoa in the British Museum (Natural History). The Cretaceous Bryozoa. Vol. I. 1899. 8vo. 5s.

Catalogue of Fossil Echinoderms in the British Museum (Natural History). Parts I.-III. 1898-1900. 8vo. 5s. each.

Catalogue of Fossil Corals in the British Museum (Natural History). Part I. 1901. 8vo. 5s.

Catalogue of Fossil Plants in the British Museum (Natural History). Part I. 1901. 8vo. 5s.

Catalogue of Fossil Plants in the British Museum (Natural History). Part II. 1904. 8vo. 5s.

Catalogue of Fossil Plants in the British Museum (Natural History). Part III. 1904. 8vo. 5s.

Catalogue of Fossil Plants in the British Museum (Natural History). Part IV. 1904. 8vo. 5s.

Catalogue of Fossil Plants in the British Museum (Natural History). Part V. 1905. 8vo. 5s.

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CHAPTER XVIII

Post Offices, Secretaries, Directories and Almanacs

Post Offices ... 1 | Secretaries of Societies ... 2 | Directories and Almanacs ... 3

Post Offices

Name of Post Office	Name of Postmaster	Salary
Abbeville	Thos. Cunningham	$ 1,000
Aiken	Wm. Gregg	1,000
Anderson	Jno. Wilhite	1,000
Barnwell	Jno. Gilmore	1,000
Beaufort	Jno. Fripp	1,000
Bennettsville	Jno. Bennett	1,000
Camden	Jno. Chesnut	1,000
Charleston	Jno. Blake	4,000
Chester	Jno. Lewis	1,000
Chesterfield	Jno. Craig	1,000
Clarendon	Jno. Richardson	1,000
Columbia	Jno. Caldwell	2,000
Conway	Jno. Burroughs	1,000
Darlington	Jno. Coker	1,000
Edgefield	Jno. Bonham	1,000
Fairfield	Jno. Ketchin	1,000
Georgetown	Jno. Ward	1,000
Greenville	Jno. Goodlett	1,000
Hamburg	Jno. Gaillard	1,000
Kingstree	Jno. Cooper	1,000
Lancaster	Jno. Crockett	1,000
Laurens	Jno. Simpson	1,000
Lexington	Jno. Caughman	1,000
Marion	Jno. Evans	1,000
Marlboro	Jno. Bethea	1,000
Newberry	Jno. Langford	1,000
Orangeburg	Jno. Felder	1,000
Pickens	Jno. Hagood	1,000
Pineville	Jno. Rembert	1,000
Pocotaligo	Jno. Heyward	1,000
Spartanburg	Jno. Wofford	1,000
Sumterville	Jno. Sumter	1,000
Union	Jno. Foster	1,000
Walterboro	Jno. Fishburne	1,000
Williamsburg	Jno. Graham	1,000
Winnsboro	Jno. Ketchin	1,000
Yorkville	Jno. Adams	1,000

Secretaries of Societies

Name of Society	Name of Secretary
Agricultural Society	Jno. Taylor
Bible Society	Jno. Bachman
Bible Society	Jno. Bachman
Bible Society	Jno. Bachman

Kennedy	Rep	1860
Kennedy	Rep	1862
Kennedy	Rep	1864
Kennedy	Rep	1866
Kennedy	Rep	1868
Kennedy	Rep

Accountant
Mr. Ian Cameron

Auditors
Messrs. Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditors
Ernst & Young House
Rockwood Park
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG18 5PP

Bankers
Barclays Bank PLC
Mansfield Branch
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG18 1HB

Business Address
Unit 3
Pleasley Vale Business Park
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG19 8RL

Company Number
03[redacted]

Directors
Mr. Ian Cameron
Mr. Paul Cameron
Mr. Stephen Cameron

Registered Office
Unit 3
Pleasley Vale Business Park
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG19 8RL

Secretary
Mr. Ian Cameron

Solicitors
Messrs. Wragge & Co LLP
55 Colmore Row
Birmingham
B3 2AS

CHAPTER XIX

Rosa Sonneschein

Rosa Sonneschein was born in Hungary, and came to America when a child. She was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., and married Solomon Sonneschein, a rabbi, who died in 1891. She was the first editor of the Jewish Woman, a monthly publication, and afterward of the Jewish Messenger, a weekly publication. She is the author of "Sabbath Readings," "Sabbath Visitor," "Sabbath Reader," "Sabbath Reader for Primary Classes," "Sabbath Reader for Intermediate Classes," "Sabbath Reader for Confirmation Classes," "Sabbath Reader for Adult Classes," "Sabbath Reader for Mixed Classes," "Sabbath Reader for Boys," "Sabbath Reader for Girls," "Sabbath Reader for Men," "Sabbath Reader for Women," "Sabbath Reader for Children," "Sabbath Reader for Young People," "Sabbath Reader for Old People," "Sabbath Reader for Sick People," "Sabbath Reader for Poor People," "Sabbath Reader for Rich People," "Sabbath Reader for Middle Class People," "Sabbath Reader for Working People," "Sabbath Reader for Idle People," "Sabbath Reader for Busy People," "Sabbath Reader for Lazy People," "Sabbath Reader for Industrious People," "Sabbath Reader for Thrifty People," "Sabbath Reader for Extravagant People," "Sabbath Reader for Economical People," "Sabbath Reader for Generous People," "Sabbath Reader for Stingy People," "Sabbath Reader for Kind People," "Sabbath Reader for Unkind People," "Sabbath Reader for Good People," "Sabbath Reader for Bad People," "Sabbath Reader for Wise People," "Sabbath Reader for Foolish People," "Sabbath Reader for Learned People," "Sabbath Reader for Ignorant People," "Sabbath Reader for Rich People," "Sabbath Reader for Poor

CHAPTER XX

Jeanne Eagels
as Sadie Thompson
in "Rain"

CHAPTER XXI

Name	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence at the time of Marriage	Father's Name and Surname	Rank or Profession of Father
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Ancient Egyptian Mummy, Found in the Tomb of Thothmes III. at Thebes, Now in the Museum of Gizeh. Photographed by Emile Brugsch Bey, Director of the Museum.

Please Report obituary notices to the Editor, Mrs. Ruth Hall, 1000 Main St., Anytown, USA 12345

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Fig. 1.—Ancient Egyptian Boat. (From a painting in the tomb of Thothnofer at Thebes.)

Fig. 2.—Ancient Egyptian Boat. (From a painting in the tomb of Ti at Sakkara.)

Fig. 3.—Ancient Egyptian Boat. (From a painting in the tomb of Ti at Sakkara.)

Fig. 4.—Ancient Egyptian Boat. (From a painting in the tomb of Ti at Sakkara.)

Fig.

The Arrival Lists are transcribed from the original documents in the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. Please see the Publication Info for more information.

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Date of Arrival	Ship	Port of Departure
Mary Ann Hall	20	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
John Hall	22	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Thomas Hall	24	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	26	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	28	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	30	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	32	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	34	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	36	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	38	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	40	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	42	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	44	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	46	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	48	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	50	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	52	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	54	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	56	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	58	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	60	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	62	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	64	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	66	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	68	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	70	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	72	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	74	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	76	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	78	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	80	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	82	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	84	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	86	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	88	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	90	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	92	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	94	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	96	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	98	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	100	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	102	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	104	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	106	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	108	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	110	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	112	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	114	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	116	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	118	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	120	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	122	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	124	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	126	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	128	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	130	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	132	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	134	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	136	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	138	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	140	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	142	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	144	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	146	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	148	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	150	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	152	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	154	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
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Henry Hall	160	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	162	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	164	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	166	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	168	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	170	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	172	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	174	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	176	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	178	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	180	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
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Henry Hall	184	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	186	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	188	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	190	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	192	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	194	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
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Sarah Hall	198	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	200	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	202	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
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Margaret Hall	210	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	212	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
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Robert Hall	268	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
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William Hall	272	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
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Charles Hall	308	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
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Sarah Hall	318	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
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Henry Hall	400	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	402	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	404	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	406	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	408	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	410	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	412	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	414	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	416	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	418	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	420	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	422	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	424	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	426	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	428	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	430	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	432	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	434	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	436	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	438	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	440	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	442	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	444	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	446	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	448	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	450	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	452	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	454	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	456	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	458	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	460	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	462	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	464	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	466	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	468	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	470	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	472	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	474	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	476	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	478	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	480	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	482	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	484	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	486	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	488	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	490	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	492	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	494	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	496	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	498	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	500	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	502	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	504	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	506	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	508	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	510	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	512	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	514	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	516	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	518	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	520	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	522	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	524	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	526	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	528	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	530	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	532	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	534	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	536	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	538	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	540	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	542	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	544	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	546	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	548	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	550	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	552	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	554	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	556	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	558	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	560	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	562	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	564	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	566	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	568	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	570	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	572	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	574	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	576	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	578	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	580	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	582	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	584	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	586	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	588	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	590	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	592	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	594	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	596	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
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Ann Hall	602	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
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Henry Hall	616	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	618	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	620	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
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Robert Hall	628	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	630	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	632	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	634	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	636	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	638	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	640	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	642	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	644	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	646	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	648	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	650	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	652	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	654	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	656	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	658	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	660	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	662	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	664	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	666	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	668	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	670	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	672	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	674	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	676	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	678	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	680	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	682	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	684	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	686	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	688	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	690	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	692	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	694	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	696	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	698	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	700	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	702	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	704	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	706	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	708	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	710	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	712	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	714	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	716	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	718	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	720	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	722	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	724	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	726	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	728	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	730	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	732	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	734	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	736	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	738	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	740	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary Hall	742	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
George Hall	744	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Ann Hall	746	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Robert Hall	748	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Sarah Hall	750	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
William Hall	752	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Elizabeth Hall	754	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
James Hall	756	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Jane Hall	758	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Henry Hall	760	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Margaret Hall	762	F	Servant	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Charles Hall	764	M	Laborer	1 May 1850	Ship Elizabeth	Liverpool
Mary

Name: Lewis Ray Marvel Jones
Rank: Private
Service No: 2,000,000
Unit: Infantry
Date of Birth: 1 Jan 1900
Date of Death: 1 Jan 1900
Cause of Death: Killed in Action
Age: 0
Next of Kin: Mother
Address: 1 Main Street, Anytown, USA
Burial: Unknown
Remarks: Lost at sea

CHAPTER FOUR

CHAPTER XXIII

САМЫЙ ЧЕРНЫЙ

ВОСПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЕ ЗАПРЕЩЕНО

Все права защищены. Никакая часть данного издания не может быть воспроизведена в любой форме без письменного разрешения правообладателя.

Издательство «Самый Черный»
Москва, 2024

CHAPTER XIV

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Journal des Savants, 1901, p. 5-15, 65-75, 129-139, 193-203, 257-267, 321-331, 385-395, 449-459, 513-523, 577-587, 641-651.

Compte rendu critique de l'ouvrage de Wilhelm Dilthey, Einleitung in die Geisteswissenschaften. Versuch einer Grundlegung für das Studium der Gesellschaft und der Geschichte, Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1883, 1 vol. in-8°, XXIII-1-500 p.

Dilthey, Wilhelm. Einleitung in die Geisteswissenschaften. Versuch einer Grundlegung für das Studium der Gesellschaft und der Geschichte. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1883, 1 vol. in-8°, XXIII-1-500 p.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

The work of Mr. Hall has been very successful. He has been in the employ of the Company for about 15 years, and has been in charge of the Mill for about 10 years. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and is also a member of the Odd Fellows. He is married and has a family of three children.

Superintendent Mill

Mr. [illegible] was born in [illegible] in the year [illegible]. He came to this country when he was about [illegible] years of age. He has been in the employ of the Company for about [illegible] years, and has been in charge of the Mill for about [illegible] years. He is a member of the [illegible] Order, and is also a member of the [illegible]. He is married and has a family of [illegible] children.

Superintendent

CHAPTER XXVII

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Each party hereto shall have the right to terminate this agreement at any time by giving to the other party hereto written notice of such termination, and this agreement shall terminate upon the expiration of thirty days after the receipt of such notice by the party to whom it is given.

Witness my hand.

Witness my hand and official seal this 15th day of May, 1917.

My commission expires June 1, 1919.

[illegible]

Notary Public.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER XVII

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[illegible]

Jan. 1, 1929 1,697,000

CHAPTER XXIX.

Mark Twain

Fig. 1. Sculpture
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CHAPTER XXX

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CHAPTER XXX

Mr. Wallace Stevens

Wallace Stevens
Born October 2, 1879
Reading, Pennsylvania
Died August 2, 1955
Hartford, Connecticut

Wallace Stevens was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, on October 2, 1879. He attended Harvard College and New York University Law School. He practiced law in New York City for three years before joining the staff of the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company in Hartford, Connecticut, where he remained for the rest of his life. He published his first poem in 1914 and his first book, Harmonium, in 1923. He received the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1955, the year of his death.

Stevens's poetry is characterized by its philosophical depth, its rich imagery, and its innovative use of language. He was a master of the long poem, and his work often explores the relationship between the imagination and reality. His major works include Harmonium, Ideas of Order, The Man with the Blue Guitar, Parts of a World, Transport to Summer, The Auroras of Autumn, and The Rock.

Stevens's poetry has had a profound influence on modern poetry. He is considered one of the most important American poets of the twentieth century. His work has been translated into many languages and has been widely anthologized.

Stevens died in Hartford, Connecticut, on August 2, 1955. He was buried in Reading, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Ernest Hemingway

CHAPTER XXVIII

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author
*E-mail: [redacted]

Author Contributions
[redacted]

Notes
[redacted]

Received: [redacted]
Revised: [redacted]
Accepted: [redacted]
Published: [redacted]

CHAPTER XXIII

CHAPTER XXXIV

Name: Timothy Leary
Address: Millbrook, New York
Telephone: 677-8426
Birthdate: October 22, 1920
Birthplace: Springfield, Massachusetts
Height: 6'2"
Weight: 190
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Ruddy
Build: Athletic
Marital Status: Married
Spouse: Rosemary Woodruff Leary
Children: Susan Ann Leary, Jack Ludwig Leary, Michael Lee Leary
Father: Timothy Leary, Sr.
Mother: Abigail Ferris Leary
Education: West Point, Class of 1943; University of California, Berkeley, Ph.D. Psychology, 1950
Occupation: Psychologist, Author, Lecturer
Employer: Harvard University, 1959-1963
Previous Employer: U.S. Army, 1943-1946
Military Service: Lieutenant, U.S. Army
Religion: None
Political Party: None
Criminal Record: Arrested for marijuana possession, Laredo, Texas, 1965; Arrested for marijuana possession, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, 1966; Arrested for marijuana possession, Los Angeles, California, 1966; Arrested for marijuana possession, Millbrook, New York, 1966; Arrested for marijuana possession, Folsom Prison, California, 1970; Escaped from Folsom Prison, September 13, 1970; Arrested, Afghanistan, February 1973; Arrested, Switzerland, February 1973; Arrested, Algeria, February 1973; Arrested, Switzerland, February 1973; Arrested, Switzerland, February 1973; Arrested, Switzerland

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